REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA TO THE

BOARD OF REGENTS,

DECEMBER 20, 1871. – 77

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

Learning and Labor.
LIBRARY
OF THE
University of Illinois.
CLASS. BOOK. VOLUME.
C I09uB 1871-77
Accession No.

NOTE.—The very great number of typographical errors in the following pages, is due to a severe inflammation of my eyes, compelling me to commit the correcting of the proof to another person, who for some reason utterly failed to do it.

G. T.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY,

TO THE

BOARD OF REGENTS,

DECEMBER 20, 1871.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOV. SAMUEL MERRILL,
PRES'T. GEORGE THACHER, } *Ex-Officio.*
HON. A. S. KISSELL,

HON. DELOS ARNOLD, *Marshalltown*,
HON. AUSTIN ADAMS, *Dubuque*, } *Term expires*, 1872.

HON. JAMES WILSON, *Buckingham*,
HON. W. W. MERRITT, *Red Oak Junction*, } *Term expires*, 1874.

HON. JOHN McKEAN, *Anamosa*,
HON. C. W. SLAGLE, *Fairfield*. } *Term expires*, 1876.

HON. EZEKIEL CLARK, TREASURER,
WM. J. HADDOCK, ESQ., SECRETARY.

GEORGE THACHER,
PETER A. DEY, } *Executive Committee.*
LEVI ROBINSON.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/reportofstateun7177stat

REPORT.

SECTION I.

DEPARTMENTS.

The University comprises four separate Departments:—

1. The Academical (or *Collegiate*) affording the largest facilities for liberal culture in both letters and science.

2. The Normal, designed exclusively for the education of teachers.

3. The Department of Law, originally the Iowa Law School, established at Des Moines in 1865, but transferred to Iowa City and incorporated with the University in 1868.

4. The Department of Medicine, organized in the latter part of the year 1869–70, but not set in operation till the beginning of 1870–71.

Note.—For particulars concerning the courses of study, and other matters in the several departments, see Section V. of this report.

SECTION II.

OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS, AND STUDENTS.

1869-70.

JAMES BLACK, D.D.,
President of the University and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

NATHAN R. LEONARD, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A.M.,
Professor of Physical Science.

CHARLES A. EGGERT, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

WM G. HAMMOND, A.M,
Chancellor of the Department, and University Professor of Law.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL.D.,
Professor of Constitutional, Criminal, and Real Property Law.

CHESTER C. COLE,
Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M.,
Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

CHARLES A. WHITE, A. M., M.D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, A.M.,
Professor of Didactics.

JOHN F. DILLON, LL.D.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

WM. F. PECK, M.D.,
Dean of Medical Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

P. J. FARNSWORTH, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica.

J. M. BOUCHER, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

W. S. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. F. KENNEDY, M.D.,
Professor of Obstetrics.

W. D. MIDDLETON, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

J. C. SHRADER, M.D.,
Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, B.Ph.,
Instructor in Physical Science.

G. L. PINKHAM, A.B.,
Instructor in English Language and Literature and History.

S. S. HOWELL, A.M.,
Instructor in Latin and Greek Languages.

ELLEN A. RICH, A.M.,
Instructor in Collegiate Department.

CELIA A. CURRIER, B.S.,
Instructor in Collegiate Department.

FRANK E. NIPHER, B.Ph.,
Assistant in Physical Science.

O. C. ISBELL,
Instructor in Music.

MISS SARAH J. LOUGHRIDGE,
Instructor in Normal Department.

LAW STUDENTS.

Acers, John T., Manchester, Iowa.
Baker, E. Warren, Leon, Iowa.
Baker, Seth L., Cottonville, Iowa.
Ball, George W., Chicago, Ill.
Brown, Cassius M., Muscatine, Iowa.
Cole, Thomas R., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Crosby, W. Otis, Columbus, Ohio
Ervin, Alfred M., Madison co., Iowa.
Ferguson, Arthur N., Bellevue, Neb.
Ferree, William D., Plattsmouth, Neb.
Finn, George L., Bedford, Iowa.
Fuller, William E., West Union, Iowa.
Glass, John D., Luana, Iowa.
Haines, Richard M., Grinnell, Iowa.
Hamilton, Alphius L., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Hanna, Newton, Mt. Pleasant Iowa.
Herring, Ebenezer, Norwalk, Iowa.
Hilles, Howard, Sullivan, Ill.,
Hole, Leonard H., Sullivan, Ill.
Hurd, A. Arthur, Galva, Ill.
Kirk, Ralph H., Hopkinton, Iowa.
Koogler, John H., Washington, Iowa.
Ladd, Oliver M., Ottumwa, Iowa.
LeRoy, Millard F., Manchester, Iowa.
McPherson, Smith, Mooresville, Ind.
Mills, Milton A., Montana TerrItory.
Nimocks, George W., Ashland, Iowa.
O'Dowd, Terence, Dubuque, Iowa.
Patterson, C. A., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Perry, Edward A., Lafayette, Ills.
Redman, Wm. H., Montezuma, Iowa.
Stidger, Nathan H., Keosauqua, Iowa.
Sucksdort, H. F., Davenport, Iowa.
Thomas, Lot, New Virginia, Iowa.
Wolf, Francis M., Akron, Ohio.
Wolfe, Patrick B., Toronto, Iowa.
—36.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Bloor, Samantha C., West Point.
Bettesworth, Jennie, Maquoketa.
Carleton, Mattie, Iowa City.
Chambers, Eunice, Springdale.
Kauffman, Louisa, Iowa City.
Lloyd, Isabella H., Iowa City.
Meacham, Lucretia E., Clay.
McCrory, Georgie S., Iowa City.
Parker, Mary Webb, Pella.
Sanders, Elma Ann, Iowa City.
Satterthwaite, Clara Jay, Muscatine.
Shepherd, Lavinia, Iowa City.
Welch, Mary Stone, McConnelsville, O.

Carse, John Henry, Fairfield.
Fairbrother, Joseph A., China, Me.
Haddock, George B., Iowa City.
Helm, Joseph C., Orford.
King, Samuel I, Waterloo.
Matthews, Joseph Clark, Muscatine.
Odell, Benjamin F., Greeley.

SECOND CLASS.

Battey, Lois T., Hesper.
Bailey, Mantie E., Biven's Grove.
Brown, Edith, Iowa City.
Claflin, Emma S., Lebanon.
Connor, Fannie, Muscatine.
Cowgill, Agnes V., Oasis.
Deering, Mary C., Independence.
Dick, Nettie, Fairfax.
Ellis, Mary A., Missouri Valley.
Eastman, May C., Iowa City.
Hart, Susan, Iowa City.
Hinman, Sarah J., Low Moor.
Lee, Alice, Vernis, Penn.
Luse, Sarah A., Lancaster, Mo.
McCowan, Mary, Lebanon, Ohio.
Moreland, Sarah, Iowa City.
Odell, Alice, Greeley.
Paige, Anna E., Vinton.
Parrott, Emma, Iowa City.
Patterson, Lillie L., Iowa City.
Romans, Hanna J., De Witt.
Rodgers, Amanda E., Oskaloos
Resor, Mary, Troy.
Sale, Leonora, Iowa City.
Shircliff, Mary F., Iowa City.
Thompson, Mary E., Oasis.
Wood, Mattie, Iowa City.
Watters, Sallie M., Downey.
Willson, Mary E., Iowa City.

Baker, Benjamin S., Wolfdale.
Colburn, Ernest A., Camanche.
Free, Albert T., Toledo.
Gillespie, John A., Pedee.
Hardy, Arthur B., Farley.
Hutchins, Clayton B., Algona.
Luse, Stephen N., Lancaster, Mo.
Mikesell, Andrew J., Belle Plaine.
McCready, Joseph, Vinton.
Pomeroy, Henry C., Nora.
Rosenberger, Henry C., Marengo.
Spade, Ami H., Anamosa.
Waters, Dennis A., Downey.

First Class	20
Second Class	42
Total	62

ACADEMICAL STUDENTS.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

French, Morton, Griswold College.
Heizer, Rev. Alex. M., Yellow Springs College.

—2.

UNDERGRAUATES.

SENIOR CLASS.

Graves, Sarah V., Jacksonville, Ill.
Myers, Mary E., Iowa City.
Shepard, Kate F., Garden Grove.

Brown, Wm. E., Cedar Falls.
Cook, Justin E., Jesup.
Harrington, C. O., Homestead.
Hiatt, Amos, Jr, Oskaloosa.
Hofiman, Wm., Grandview.
Jenks, A. P., Osceola.
Matthews, J. C., Muscatine.
Nipher, F. E., Iowa City.
Pickler, J. A., Kirksville, Mo.
Preston, C. H., Oskaloosa.
Schell, Jas. P. Downey.
—14.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Grifith, Lizzie, Mt. Pleasant.
Scales, M. Ellen, Iowa City.
Dana, Newell B.,* Kirkville.
Doe, Edward M., Iowa City.
Firbrother, J. Albert, China, Me.
Helm, J. C., Orford.
Loughridge, Albert, Oskaloosa.
Lytle, Wm, Washington.
McClain, Emlin, Iowa City.
Odell, B. F., Greeley.
Switzer, Frank, Fairfield.
Twining, Lauriston, Washington.
Williams, J. Madison, Swede Point.
—13.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Cherry, M. F., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dull, Kate R., Iowa City.
Eaton, Lida, Muscatine.
Kauffman, Lou, Iowa City.
McLeary, Sarah, Iowa City.
Milliken, Priscilla, Raritan, Ill.
Mordoff, Louisa, Iowa City.
Underwood, Mary E., Muscatine.

Adams, Charles B., Iowa City.
Anderson, Jno. E., Lake Mills.
Anderson, W. B., Washington.
Butler, George D., Lyons.
Carr, Edmund R., Monroe.
Cousins, Edward B., Red Oak.
Fitch, Robert E., Toledo.
Gordon, Perry Newton, Earlville.
Hanna, Henry Wilson, Blairstown.
Hanna, L. Smith, Mount Pleasant.
King, Marvin R, Hamilton, Ill.
McClellan, George F., Stanwood.
Medes, William J., Keokuk.
Robertson, Walter H., Independence.
Rodman, G. Granville, Washington.
Saunderson, Robert, Blairstown.
Sheldon, Albert, Tipton.
Wilson, Daniel S., Ladora.
Wylie, Jas. R., Crawfordsville.
—27.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Bowen, Hortense, Iowa City.
Craven, Anna, Oskaloosa.
Fairall, Mary E., Iowa City.
Floyd, Louise F., Iowa City.
Moore, Ida, Bellcair.
Prescott, Alice, Enterprise, Miss.
Rogers, Ursula M., Iowa City.
Safford, Mary, Hamilton, Ill.
Shrader, Lucy A., Iowa City.
Terrell, Mary A., Iowa City.

* Deceased, April 10, 1870.

Abbott, George H., Muscatine.
Anderson, David M., Washington.
Baldwin, Charles, Keosauqua.
Barbour, Wm. H., Davenport.
Berryhill, James G., Iowa City.
Blazer, Monroe S., Inland.
Bowman, Levi, Wooster, O.
Burgess, Edward D., Webster City.
Byram, Albert B., Janesville.
Casady, Simon, Des Moines.
Craig, W. Bayard, St. John, N. B.
Culver, John G., Tipton.
Garrett, Cyrus W., Kansas City, Mo.
Glass, Robert C., Luana.
Green, Z. C., De Witt.
Guthrie, George W., Troy.
Hanna, Robert P., Burlington.
Hughes, Samuel M., Muscatine.
Johnson, M. N., Decorah.
Kaufman, John W., Iowa City.
Kitner, William B., Oskaloosa.
Koogler, W. G., Richmond.
Macy, Nathan W., Springdale.
McCall, John A., Nevada.
McIlree, Alex., Richmond.
Mize, T. J., Troy.
Myers, David A., Gettysburg, O.
Osmond, William, Osceola.
Robinson, Edward, Greenbush, Wis.
Rowen, William F., Janesville.
Seerley, Homer H., South English.
Shafer, Austin C., Mt. Ephraim, O.
Smith, Carey R., Iowa City.
Turton, H. A., Farmington.
White, Charles E., Iowa City.
Williams, A. Oscar, Clinton.
Williams, Thomas J., Iowa City.
Wood, Nathan H., Anamosa.
Wylie, John M., Crawfordsville.

—49.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

Alt, Alice M., North Liberty.
Chapin, Belle, Iowa City.
Chapin, L. Loretta, Durant.
Clites, Maggie, Iowa City.
Colburn, Flora E., Camanche.
Cones, Carrie, Davenport.
Curtis, Fanny, Dexter, Me.
Hughes, Emma, Iowa City.
Kinney, Amanda, Iowa City.
Linah, Kittie, Iowa City.
McPherson, Ida, Council Bluffs.
Manan, Nannie H., Iowa City.
Mussulman, Clara B., Fairfield.
Shepard, Fannie B., Garden Grove.
Van Fleet, Hattie R., Iowa City.
Wilcox, Ella M., Iowa City.

Berger, Charles A., Iowa City.
Bibler, Columbus, Webster City.
Bond, Charles A., Copi.
Carman, Edward, Agency City.
Casebeer, J A., Tipton.
Chalfant, Arthur E., Iowa City.
Chambers, Hamlin J., Belle Plaine
Coe, George B., Port Byron, Ill.
Cone, J. Walter. Conesville.
Cook, Francis H., Magnolia.
Cox, Frank P., Winterset.
Crane, John W., Montrose.
Dowden, Ashford T., Prairie City.
Fairall, Herbert S., Iowa City.
Finkbine, Charles A., Iowa City.
Funk, Charles W., Keosauqua.
Griffin, N. E., La Motte.
Griffiths, John L., Iowa City.
Greer, Wm. A., Iowa Falls.
Hammond, Herbert, Tipton.
Hanson, Lawrence, Iowa Falls.
Heizer, Cyrus W., Kossuth.
Heizer, D. N., Kossuth.
Hiatt, Harman, Oskaloosa.
Hodges, Wm. J., La Motte.
Huston, Wm., Fairfield.

Hubbard, Charles R., Keokuk.
Jeffrey, A. H., Ainsworth.
Kelley, Edmund L., Benton.
Kelley, J. M., Benton.
Kelley, P. P., Benton.
Kennedy, John, Iowa Falls.
Koons, J. H., Boston, Ind.
Livington, W. J., Ainsworth.
Lovelace, Chauncey A., Iowa City.
Mattison, Thomas, Oskaloosa.
McConnell, J. J., Ainsworth.
McLoud, Edward S., Tallegrand.
McMillan, Edward C., Ainsworth.
Montgomery, Joel, Springdale.
Murphy, D., Wilton.
Morseman, A. H., Iowa City.
Neiman, Jno. N., Tipton.
Newton, Lester W., Belle Plaine.
Ochiltree, Henry M., Morning Sun.
Odell, G. H., Greeley.
Parker, G. F., Des Moines.
Pickering, W. E., Springdale.
Robertson, J. C., Dutch Creek.
Rodgers, Wm. F., Oskaloosa.
Romans, Jno. B., De Witt.
Rood, Wm., Springdale.
Rose, Euphrates A., Yatton.
Sage, Emerson W., Victor.
Sanders, Euclid, Iowa City.
Seymour, Frank E., Iowa City.
Shields, Wilbur, Iowa City.
Simmonds, Marvin L., Stanwood.
Springer, Arthur, Columbus.
Swiaher, Jno. P., Shueyville.
Tatum, Elwood, Ft. Sill, Ind. Territory.
Tibbetts, Geo. W., Belfast, N. Y.
Tomson, Joseph, Oskaloosa.
Van Camp, A. E., Omaha, Neb.
Wade, Louis, F., Detroit, Michigan.
Walker, Jno. A., Princeton.
Ward, Reuben, Council Bluffs.
Westfall, Jno. B. W., Winterset.
Weeber, Wm., J., Iowa City.
Wyant, Ned., Janesville.
Young, Wm. J., Albia.

87

SUMMARY.

Resident Graduates	2	Freshman	49
Seniors	14	Sub Freshman	87
Juniors	13		
Sophmores	27	Total	192

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.

Allard, Ettie M., Iowa City.
Allin, Alice, Iowa City.
Bacon, Emma, Iowa City.
Ballard, Carrie, Oakfield.
Bartlett, Jennie, Round Grove.
Bechtell, Lucy N., Victor.
Blakesley, Ida M., Iowa City.
Carter, Vona, Iowa City.
Charles, Lucy W, Iowa City.
Christopher, Francis Ella, Oxford.
Connelly, Emma, Iowa City.
Coulter, Emma J., Iowa City.
Coulter, Louisa Alice, Oasis.
Crawford, Virginia, Calhoun.
Culbertson, Maggie, Tipton.
Dawson, Mary Emma, Iowa City.
Duff, Cyrena J., Iowa City.
Ellis, Clara, Iowa City.
Ellis, Sada C. Iowa City.
Farr, Ellen, Winfield.
Fisher, Mary, Solon.
Gilbert, Marion, Iowa City.
Gilliland, Mary, Iowa City.
Griffith, Annie E., Au ta.

Hall, Flora E., Iowa City.
Haroff, Libbie, Muscatine.
Harrington, Angeline, Homestead.
Hartsock, Hattie, Iowa City.
Heudtlass, Hattie, Iowa City.
Holmes, Maggie, Atalissa.
Howard, Louie, Tipton.
Huff, Alice A., Iowa City.
Hughes, Lou E., Iowa City.
Jones, Jennie M., Iowa City.
Kenyon, Emma O., Amish.
Kenyon, Helen E., Amish.
Kerr, Amy, Fairfax.
Kinney, Florence, Iowa City.
Knight, Kate, De Witt.
Lawton, Grace, Dubuque.
Lovelace, Louisa E., Iowa City.
Lowmiller, Laomi, Iowa City.
Mansfield, Emma, Iowa City.
Marshall, Saretta M., Iowa City.
McElwaine, Vannie, Iowa City.
Miller, Elizabeth K., Muscatine.
Miller, Rebecca S., Muscatine.
Montgomeay, Minerva E., Exira.
Moon, Mary E., Iowa City.
Morse, Elvira L., Iowa City.
Murphy, Maggie G., Danforth.
Muzzy, Frona M., Camanche.
Mygatt, Flora B., Iowa City.

Odell, Abbie, Greeley.
Odell, Nannie, Greeley.
Osmond, Ellie, Iowa City.
Phelps, Sarah L., Malden, Ill.
Piercy, May J., Buffalo Fork.
Pilbeam, Ida, Belle Plaine.
Pinney, Hattie E., Iowa City.
Plants, Lucy, Winfield.
Powell, Sarah E., Iowa City.
Rankin, Lavina C., Iowa City.
Rankin, M. E., Iowa City.
Reno, Flora, Iowa City.
Rumsey, Electa M., State Center.
Sassecn, Lucia, Boonville, Mo.
Sawyer, Julia E., Iowa City.
Seeley, Lucy J., Primrose.
Seydell, Mamie, Iowa City.
Skinkle, Belle, Iowa City.
Smith, Anna M., Downey.
Strohm, Anna M., Wilton.
Sweeney, Jennie H., Iowa City.
Switzer, Maggie E., Iowa City.
Tantlinger, Alice, Tiffin.
Van Fleet, Ella L., Iowa City.
Waldron, Belle, Iowa City.
Wicks, Mattie, Davenport.
Wintermute, Jarah J., Lytle City
Wood, Millie, Dayton, O.
Woodstock, Nellie, Iowa City.

Anson, A. C., Marshalltown.
Anson, S. R., Marshalltown.
Baldwin, John, Cedar Bluffs.
Banks, Robert A., Village Creek.
Barclay, Preston W., West Liberty.
Barnett, Louis, Mitchell.
Baum, John, Vinton.
Blake, Winfield S., Belle Plaine.
Bowman, John F., North Liberty.
Bridenstine, Sylvester J., N. Liberty.
Buchanan, Wm. H., Solon.
Buzick, Henry C., North Point, Mo.
Byington, Robert W., Iowa City.
Chamberlin, Leroy F., North Liberty.
Cheshire, Thos., Montezuma.

Clark, Geo. B., Iowa City.
Clearman, Edward, Iowa City.
Clingan, Chas. E., Vinton.
Cohick, Walter, Iowa City.
Combs, J. W., Colesburg.
Cook, C. J., Bangor.
Felkner, Oscar O., Vinton.
Fesler, D. A., Yatton.
Fesler, John, Yatton.
Gibbs, Frank, Iowa Falls.
Goodrich, Lzra, Red Oak.
Hall, Elbert A., Belle Plaine.
Hall, John W., Montezuma.
Hetzel, Louis C., Monticello, Ills
Hill, Isaac, Magnolia.

Hill, James H., Montana.
Hinchen, John, Lansing.
Howard, E. B., Bangor.
Howard, D. W., Tipton.
Hoyt, Charlie L., Iowa City.
Kauffman, Eddie, Iowa City.
Kauffman, Harry, Iowa City.
Kizer, J. W., Tipton.
Lamb, Jacob W., Toledo.
Livingston, Thos. W., Ainsworth.
Mehaana, Wm. T., Eveland Grove.
Mills, Chauncey L., Fingal, Canada.
Oren, Samuel A., Laporte City.
Osmond, Kirk, Iowa City.
Parmenter George, Edgington, Ill.
Parvin, Theodore W., Iowa City.
Patterson, Robert C., Newton.
Rankin, Wm. M., Iowa City.
Read, Wm. H., Fairfield.
Reman, Nelson L., Dresden.
Roberts, John R., Iowa City.
Rock, G. Taylor, Vinton.
Scerly, John J., South English.
Slaughter, James F., Albany, O.
Smith, James A., Fairfield.
Spear, Stuart, Red Oak.
Sperry, George, Iowa City.
Spohn, James H., Cedar Bluffs.
Springer, Warren, Columbus City.
Strub, Herman A., Iowa City.
Switzer, Charles E., Iowa City.
Switzer, Joshua P., Iowa City.
Watson, George B., Iowa City.
Webb, A. D., Springfield, Wis.
White, Henry C. Marion.
Wilson, Bruce A., Mason City.
Xanten, Frank A., Iowa City.

SUMMARY.

Introductory	149	Law	36
Academical	192	Normal	62
		Total (1869-70)	439

SECTION III.

OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS, AND STUDENTS.

1870-71.

GEORGE THACHER,
President of the University, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

NATHAN R. LEONARD, A.M.,
Dean of the Academical Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A.M.,
Professor of Physical Science.

CHARLES A. EGGERT, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WM. G. HAMMOND, LL.D.,
Resident Professor of Law, and Dean of the Law Faculty.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL.D.,
(United States Senator.)
Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

CHESTER C. COLE, LL.D.,
(Of the Supreme Court of Iowa.)
Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and University Librarian.

CHARLES A. WHITE, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, A.M.,
Professor of Didactics.

JOHN F. DILLON, LL.D.,
(U. S. Circuit Judge.)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. F. PECK, M.D.,
Dean of Medical Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

P. J. FARNSWORTH, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica.

J. M. BOUCHER, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

W. S. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

W. D. MIDDLETON, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

J. C. SHRADER, M.D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

LEONARD F. PARKER, A.M.
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

MRS. ELLEN A. RICH, A.M.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

MRS. CELIA A. M. CURRIER, B.S.,
Instructor in Latin.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, B.Ph.,
Instructor in Physical Science.

MISS SARAH F. LOUGHRIDGE,
Instructor in Normal Department.

GEO. T. KELLER, A.M.,
Instructor in the English Language and Literature.

FRANK E. NIPHER, B.Ph.,
Assistant in Physical Science.

OTTO SCHMIDT,
Assistant in German.

O. C. ISBELL,
Instructor in Music.

JOHN NORTH, M.D.,
Demonstrator in Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.

R. W. PRYCE.
Pro-Sector of Surgery.

E. H. HAZEN, M.D.,
Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.

MARK RANNEY, M.D.,
(Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane,)
Lecturer on Insanity.

P. T. SMITH, D.D.S.,
Lecturer on Dental Surgery.

LAW STUDENTS.

Barclay, James Traer, West Liberty.
Brown, Cassius M., Muscatine.
Burling, Frederick S., Colorado Ter.
Callander, Darius Frank, Bradford.
Campbell, Alva Ellsworth, Blue Grass.
Carr, Edward M., Manchester.
Clark, Ernest Edward, Corydon.
Conniff, Thomas H., jr., Sioux City.
Doe, Edward Madison, Iowa City.
Doze, John C., Mills county.
Dunlavy, Levi, Drakeville.
Eaton, Willard L., Osage.
Ege, Chap Peter, Albany, Ill.
Greene, Sturgis H., Adel.
Hamilton, Alphius Lamont, Ottumwa.
Heine, Franklin, Cedar Rapids.
Hull, Andrew Jackson, Morgan, co., Ill.
Ingham, Thomas Edward, Wilton.
Jackson, William N., Waterloo.
Kinsey, William, Durant.
Kissick, Robert, Oskaloosa.
Lindberg, John A., Bridgeport.
Lyman, Jacob P., Grinnell.
Lynch, William Allen, Mt. Pleasant.
McCready, James E., Vinton.
Macy, John Coggeshall, Newport, R. I.
Martz, Dennis J., Elm Spring.
Melvin, Joel H., Sheffield, Ill.
Morris, Edward T., Galesburg.
Names, Charles E., Welton.
Names, Loring W., Welton.
Nimocks, George W., Ashland.
Patterscn, Calvin A., Williamsburg, Pa.
Ranck, Cyrus S., Dallas City, Ill.
Sears, Reuben Edward, Grinnell.
Simenson, Rasmus J., Ossian.
Smith, Arthur L., Alden.
Snow, Eugene E., Grinnell.
Snyder, Theodore B., Burlington.
Tracy, Samuel K., Burington.
VanCamp, Andrew N., Sweetland Center
Van Winkle, William T, Oskaloosa.
Wolf, William H., Prairie City.
Wright, Samuel Drew, Mt. Pleasant.
Young, Joseph W., jr., Utah Territory.

—45

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Byers, George W. Nashua.
Carmichael, Benj. F., Davenport.
Charlton, Josephus B., Baden.
Frost, George W., Clinton.
Hall, Robert S., New York.
Hanna, John W., Mt. Pleasant.
Hankins, Wm. A., Atlanta.
Hetzel, Louis C., Monticello, Ill.
Holmes, Jesse, West Liberty.
Jennings, John M., Council Bluffs.
Kulp, John H., Muscatine.
Koogler, Wm. H., Richmond.
Lilly, Melvin W., Centre Point.
Mason, Martin, Smithland.
Martyn, John L., Homestead.
Nichols, Wm. H., Waltham.
Nichols, Charles E. Girard.
North, Gustavus, Springville.
Homer R. Page, B. A., New Sharon.
Isaac L. Potter, Mt. Pleasant.
Robertson, James C., Dutch Creek
Seems, Tilghman, Talleyrand.

Scott, James, Guthrie Centre.
Skinkle, George L., Iowa City.
Tulloss, Nathan, H., Iowa City.
Vogt, Wm. J., Iowa City.
Webber, C. L., West Union.
Wheeler, Charles C., Oxford.
Worley, Howard A., Davenport.

Cleaves, Miss M. Abbie, Davenport.
Jennings, Mrs. Mary B., Council Bluffs.
Orr, Miss Lorinda, Iowa City.
Preston, Mrs. Jane A., Iowa City.
Ronald, Miss Carrie M., Grandview.
Shepherd, Mrs. Ame. A., Iowa City.
Smith, Mrs. Mary, Iowa City.
Whitfield, Mrs. Isabel G., Parkersb'g.
—30.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

Baker, Benjamin S., Correctionville.
Colburn, Ernest A., Iowa City.
Domer, William S., Rockland, Penn.
Gordon, Perry N., Earlville.
Gillespie, John A., Pedee.
Hanson, Lawrence, Iowa Falls.
King, Marvin B., Hamilton, Ill.
Watters, Dennis A., Downey.

Bailey, Mantie E., Biven's Grove.
Bettesworth, Eleanor, Makoquota.
Brown, Edith E., Iowa City.
Dana, Annis M., Pella.
Dick, Antoinette M., Fairfax.
Hedges, Mary K., Fairfax.
Linman, Sarah J., Low Moor.
Luse, Sarah A., Glenwood, Mo.
Paige, Anna E., Vinton.
Rodgers, Amanda E, Oskaloosa.
Rudd, Mattie E., Pella.
Ryan, Mary, Iowa City.
Sperry, Lizzie, Iowa City.
Thompson, Mary E., Oasis.
Wilcox, Ellen M, Iowa City.
—23.

ACADEMICAL STUDENTS.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

French, Morton, Griswold College.
Heizer, Rev. Alex. M., Yellow Springs College.
Hiatt, Amos, University.
Shepard, Kate F., University.
Apthorp, Mary E., Iowa College. —5.

SENIOR CLASS.

Fairbrother, J. Albert, China, Me.
Loughridge, Albert, Oskaloosa.
Lytle, William, Washington.
McClain, Emlin, Iowa City.
Smitzer, Frank, Fairfield.
Williams, J. Madison, Swede Point.
Wylie, James Renwick, Crawfordsville.
Griffith, Lizzie, Mt. Pleasant.
Scales, M. Ellen, Iowa City.
—9.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Anderson, John E., Lake Mills.
Anderson, William B., Washington.
Boyd, R. A., Washington.
Carr, E R., Monroe.
Cousins, Edward B., Red Oak.
Craig, W. Bayard, St. Johns, N. B.
Fitch, Robert E., Toledo.
Gordon, Perry Newton, Earlville.
Hanna, Henry Wilson, Blairstown.
Hanna, L. Smith, Burlington.
Houston, S. B., Greenwood, Mo.
King, Marvin R., Hamilton, Ill.
McCall, John A., Nevada.
McClellan, George F., Stanwood.
McClurkin, Sam. R., Ayres Point, Ills.
Medes, William, J., Keokuk.
Odell, Benjamin F., Greeley.
Powers, Le Grand, Preston, N. Y.
Saunderson, Robert, Fairfax.
Sheldon, Albert, Tipton.
Swisher, E. Abram, Shueyville.
Wilson, Daniel S., Ladora.
Dull, Kate R., Iowa City.
Eaton, Lida, Muscatine.
Fairall, Mary E., Iowa City.
Kauffman, Lou, Iowa City.
McCleary, Sarah, Iowa City.
Milliken, Priscilla, Biggsville, Ill.

—28.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Anderson, David M., Washington.
Baber, Albert T., Newport Center.
Berryhill, James G., Iowa City.
Bowman, Levi, Wooster, O.
Burgess, Edward D., Webster City.
Burke, Wm. D., Wilton.
Byram, Albert B., Janesville.
Campbell, A. E., Blue Grass.
Casady, Simon, Des Moines.
Elwell, John C., Waterloo.
Forbes, Wm. M., Rock Grove City.
Glass, Robert C., Luana.
Guthrie, George W., Troy.
Hanna, Robert P., Burlington.
Heizer, David N., Kossuth.
Hughes, Samuel C., Muscatine.
Johnson, M. N., Decorah.
Kellogg, Adelbert E., Tabor.
Ketner, Wm. B., Oskaloosa.
Koogler, Washington G., Richmond.
Krug, John, Muscatine.
Macy, Nathan W., Springdale.
Mattison, Thomas, Oskaloosa.
McIlree, Alexander, Richmond.
Mize, Thomas J., Troy.
Montgomery, John C., Bentonport.
Myers, David A., Gettysburg, O.
Osmond, William, Osceola.
Seerly, Homer H., South English.
Shafer, Austin C., Mount Ephraim, O.
Smith, Carey R., Iowa City.
White, Charles E., Iowa City.
Williams, A. O., Clinton.
Williams, Thomas J., Iowa City.
Wood, Nathan H., Anamosa.
Wylie, J. M., Crawfordsville.

Craven, Anna, Oskaloosa.
Orr, Lorinda, Iowa City.
Rogers, Ursula M., Iowa City.
Satterthwaite, Jay Clara, Muscatine.
Shrader, Lucy, Iowa City.
Terrell, Mary A., Iowa City.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Baldwin, Charles, Jr., Keosauqua.
Barbour, William H., Davenport.
Barnett, Louis C., Davenport.
Berger, Charles A., Iowa City.
Bond, Charles A., Copi.
Burkhart, H. Z., Marshalltown.
Chalfant, Arthur E., Iowa City.
Chambers, H. J., Iowa City.
Cherry, J. A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Cone, James W., Conesville.
Cotton, James G., Pella.
Crane, J. W., Montrose.
Deacon, Charles J., Marion.
Fairall, Herbert S., Iowa City.
Fitch, E. E., Fayette.
Gibbs, Frank, Iowa Falls.
Griffiths, John L., Iowa City.
Heizer, Cyrus W., Kossuth.
Hiatt, Harmon, Oskaloosa.
Hinchon, John W., Lansing.
Huston, William, Fairfield.
Kelly, J. M., Benton.
Kennedy, John, Iowa Falls.
Luse, Stephen N., Glenwood, Mo.
McCloud, Edward S., Talleyrand.
Murphy, Dennis, North Liberty.
Neiman, John N., Tipton.
Reid, F. D., Albia.
Rodgers, William F., Oskaloosa.
Russell, George P., Des Moines.
Sanders, Euclid, Iowa City.
Shields, Wilbur, Iowa City.
Stone, Frank E, Waukon.
Swisher, John P., Shueyville.
Tibbetts, George W., Belfast, N. Y.
Tisdale, W. D., Des Moines.
Van Camp, A. E., Omaha, Neb.
Walker, John A., Princeton.
Young, William J., Albia.

Andrews, Jessee, Iowa City.
Bailey, Mantie E., Biven's Grove.
Cleaves, Abbie, Columbus.
Clites, Maggie, Iowa City.
Colburn, Flora E., Camanche.
Hughes, Emma, Iowa City.
Lloyd, Louisa F., Iowa City.
Murphy, Lavanda, North Liberty.
Musselman, Clara B., Fairfield.
Odell, Alice, Greeley.
Prescott, Alice, Enterprise, Mo.
Skiles, Ella P., Davenport.
Smith, Lucy F., Iowa City.

—52

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

Ames, Alva, Johnson P. O.
Beem, J. T., Ladora.
Brainerd, Ossian H., Iowa City.
Brown, Lovilo H., Indianola.
Buckman, O. H., Atalissa.
Byers, George, Nashua.
Casebeer, John A., Tipton.
Clarke, George D., Fairfield.
Cohick, Walter S., Iowa City.
Cole, Wm. W., Des Moines.
Dawson, Jo. R., Washington.
Fesler, John, Yatton.
Finkbine, Charles, Iowa City.
Gibbons, W. A., North English.
Gillespie, S. S., Pedee.
Given, Arthur M., Des Moines.
Goddard, Thomas M., Troy.
Green, Willard R., Muscatine.
Greer, W. A., Iowa Falls.
Haines, Clayton T., Attica.
Hall, Edward A., Belle Plaine.
Hall, John W., Montezuma.
Hall, James S., Aledo.
Hamilton, John J., Ottumwa.
Hanna, Thomas, Burlington.
Hart, W. S., Camanche.

Flickinger, A. T., Winthrop.
Hill, James H., Montana.
Hilleary, Louis, Burlington.
Hohman, Charles H., Lincoln, Neb.
Hodgers, W. J., Lamotte.
Holmes, D. A., Marshalltown.
Jacque, C. B., Marengo.
Johnston, G. P., Newton.
Johnson, J. W., Indianapolis.
Kettlewell, W. A., Iowa City.
Lamb, Jacob W., Toledo.
Leverich, John H., Wilton.
Lovelace, Chauncy, Iowa City.
Lucas, Robert, Iowa City.
Luse, Walter C., Des Moines.
Lyon, Frank T., Stellapolis.
Magill, Daniel P., Iowa City.
Manson, R. B., Waterloo.
Moon, Manly B., Iowa City.
Morrow, T. J., Osceola.
Nipher, Lyman T., Iowa City.
Osmond, J. Kirk, Iowa City.
Parsons, A. E., Brighton.
Parvin, Theodore W., Iowa City.
Price, David, Stellapolis.
Rankin, Wm. A., Iowa City.
Reed, J. J., Blackberry, Ill.
Read, W. H., Fairfield.
Richards, Julian W., Waterloo.
Saylor, George S., Saylorville.
Sampson, Gideon G., Fairfax.
Scott, Orrin C., Marshalltown.
Scott, John T., Luana.
Shuell, T. J., Lytle City.
Skiles, Hugh P., Walcott.
Slagle, F. M., Fairfield.
Slagle, B. W., Fairfield.
Spear, Robert, Summit.
Sperry, George, Iowa.
Springer, Artqur, Burlington.
Sullivan, Dennis, Cascade.
Swank, Henry H., Kingston.
Swafford, C. C., Iowa City.
Sweency, James K., Iowa City.
Teller, George, Albia.
Teller, Isaac D., Albia.
Townsend, R. B., Albia.
Wall, Charles S., Anamosa.
Wallick, M., Cedar Bluffs.
Watson, George A., Washington.
Westfall, J. B. W., Winterset.
Wiligrod, Edward A., Marshalltown.
Wilson, Rollie J., Fairfield.
Wood, Alfred, Springdale.
Woodrow, Thomas, Altoona.
Wright, Carroll C., Des Moines.
Yoder, C. C., Somerset.

Atkinson, Ella M., Short Creek, Del.
Bacon, Emma, Iowa City.
Clark, Lizzie L., Iowa City.
Cochran, Lillie, Davenport.
Eastman. Eloise C., Iowa City.
Elliot, Sadie, Montana.
Evans, Lucy D., West Liberty.
Gans, Flora, York Center.
Gray, Belle, Iowa City.
Hamilton, Ella A., Ottumwa.
Hance, Mattie, Biven's Grove.
Hanson, Huldah J., Melpine.
Henderson, Lizzie, Maquoketa.
Hepburn, Eda, Clarinda.
Huff, Alice, Iowa City.
Hughes, Lou E., Iowa City.
Jackson, Harriet, Sunnyside.
Jaque, Lillie, Marengo.
Joy, Anna M., Elmwood, Ill.
Kerr, Amy, Fairfax.
Kinney, Florence, Iowa City.
Lawton, Grace, Vinton.
Lee, Blanche, Iowa City.
Lewis, Minnie, Iowa City.
Linah, Kate, Iowa City.
Lovelace, Lou E., Iowa City.
Mahan, Nannie, Iowa City.
Mansfield, Emma, Iowa City.
Mark, Emma, Albia.
McMeans, Mattie, Andrew.

Millar, Rebecca, Muscatine.
Millar, Lizzie, Muscatine.
Minthorn, Phebe R., West Branch.
Moon, Mollie E., Iowa City.
Morse, Elvira, Iowa City.
Muzzy, Sophronia M., Camanche.
Nixon, Emma A., Ashland. O.
Osmond, Ella, Iowa City.
Phelps, Sarah, Malden, Ill.
Rankin, Emma M., Iowa City.
Remley, Clara, Oxford.
Ronald, Carrie, Grandview.
Sanders, Kate, Iowa City.
Sasseen, Lucia, Booneville, Mo.
Sawyer, Julia E., Anamosa.
Seymour, Emma L., Iowa City.
Tantlinger, Alice, Tiffin.
Thompson, Emma, Iowa City.
Van Fleet, Ella, Iowa City.
Ward, Anna B., Oxford.
Whedon, Loraine, Iowa City.

— 136.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Aldrich, James H., Ida.
Billingsley, R. W., Iowa City.
Busick, H. C., North Point.
Byington, Robert W., Iowa City.
Casebeer, Charles, Tipton.
Coe, Geo. B., Sterliug, Ill.
Cox, F. P., Winterset.
Free, A. T., Toledo.
Greene, Wesley, Davenport.
Hasner, E., Independence.
Hull, Abijah, Wassonville.
Kerr, E. F., Solon.
Kimball. Charles H., Iowa City.
Lee, Joseph, Iowa City.
Lockhart, A. W.
McClelland, P. W., Potsville.
Mize, E. J., Troy.
Morehead, H., Ida.
Morrison, J. K. P., Marengo.
Morseman, H. A., Iowa City.
Patterson, C. C., Washington.
Patterson, R. C., Newton.
Polley, J. F., Monona.
Reynolds, Daniel, West Liberty.
Sargent, E. W., West Side.
Seerly, J. J., South Englisb.
Siebel, William, Oskaloosa.
Spear, Stewart S., Red Oak.
Spohn, James H., Cedar Bluffs.
Thomas, Charles H., West Union.
Vierth, Joseph H., Jesup.
Vorse, Charles S., Des Moines.
Yost, John L., Cassapolis, Mich.
Watson, Geo. B., Iowa City.
Worley, H. A., Davenport.

Aldrich, James H., Ida.
Billingsley, R. W., Iowa City.
Busick, H. C., North Point.
Byington, Robert W., Iowa City.
Casebeer, Charles, Tipton.
Coe, George B., Sterling, Ill.
Cox, F. P., Winterset.
Free, A. T., Toledo.
Greene, Wesley, Davenport.
Hasner, E., Independence.
Hull, Abijah, Wassonville.
Kerr, E. F., Solon.
Kimball, Charles H., Iowa City.
Lee, Joseph, Iowa City.
Lockhart, A. W.
McClelland, P. W., Postville.
Mize, E. J., Troy.
Morehead, H., Ida.
Morrison, J. K. P., Marengo.
Morseman, H. A., Iowa City.
Patterson, C. C., Washington.
Patterson, R. C., Newton.
Polley, J. F., Monona.
Reynolds, Daniel, West Liberty.
Sargent, E. W., West Side.
Seerly, J. J., South English.

Siebel, William, Oskaloosa.
Spear, Stewart S., Red Oak.
Spohn, James H., Cedar Bluffs.
Thomas, Charles H., West Union.
Vierth, Joseph, Jesup.
Vorse, Charles S., Des Moines.
Yost, John L., Cassapolis, Mich.
Watson, George, D., Iowa City.
Worley. A. H, Bporavt.

Allin, Letitia S., Iowa City.
Bowman, Rosa, Solon.
Camp, K. L., Davenport.
Campbell, Lucy, Blue Grass.
Casebeer, S. J., Tipton.
Charles, Lucy W., Iowa City.
Charles, Mattie, Iowa City.
Cool, Alice, Monticello.
Deering, Mary E., Independence.
Dow, Kate, ————
Hand, Emma, Iowa City.
Hand, Hattie, Iowa City.
Humphrey, Charlotte, Tipton.
King, Florella, Washington.
Kinney, Amanda E., Iowa City.
Kost, Rosa A., Solon.
Lytle, Jennie, Washington.
McCleery, Elizabeth, Columbus C ity.
McCowan, Mollie, Lebanon, O.
McPherson, Ada, Council Bluffs.
McElwaine, Vannie, Iowa City.
Miller, Oma, Polk City.
Morse, Charlotte L., Newport.
Patterson, Lillie, Iowa City.
Porter, Virginia, West Liberty.
Powell, Sarah E., Iowa City.
Romans, H., Clinton.
Sale, Leonora, Iowa City.
Seydell, Mary, Iowa City.
Shircliff, M., Solon.
Smith, A. M., Downey.
Strahl, A. C., Iowa City.
Sweeney, Jennie, Iowa City.
Swisher, Kate, Shueyville.
Switzer, Maggie E., Iowa City.
Tyler, Nettie, Iowa City.
Whoalen, Emma, Marshalltown.
Whealen, Sallie, Marshalltown.
Wicks, Mattie, Davenport.
Woodruff, M. P., Big Springs.
Woodstock, Nettie, Iowa City.
Woodruff, Anna M., Newton.
Yearick, Alice, Washington.

SUMMARY.

Law Department	45
Medical Department	37
Normal Department	23

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Resident Graduates	5	
Seniors	9	
Juniors	28	
Sophomores	42	
Freshmen	52	
Sub-Freshmen	136	272
Special Students		78
		455
Counted Twice		8
Total for 1870-71		447

SECTION IV.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

1871-2.

GEORGE THACHER,
President of the University and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

NATHAN R. LEONARD, A.M.,
Dean of the Academical Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A.M.,
Professor of Physical Science, and Director of the Laboratory.

CHARLES A. EGGERT. A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

WM. G. HAMMOND, LL.D.,
Resident Professor of Law, and Dean of the Law Faculty.

WILLIAM E. MILLER,
(Of the Supreme Court),
Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

CHESTER C. COLE,
(Of the Supreme Court)
Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M.,
Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

CHARLES A. WHITE, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, D D.,
Professor of Didactics.

JOHN F. DILLON, LL.D.,
(U. S. Circuit Judge.)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

WM. F. PECK, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

P. J. FARNSWORTH, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica.

W. S. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Science.

W. D. MIDDLETON, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

J. C. SHRADER, M.D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

LEONARD F. PARKER, A.M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, C.E.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

E. H. HAZEN, M.D.,
Lecturer on Opthalmology and Otology.

MARK RANNEY, M.D.,
(Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane.)
Lecturer on Insanity.

E. F. CLAPP, M.D.,
Lecturer on Anatomy.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, B.Ph.,
Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

MISS SARAH J. LOUGHRIDGE,
Instructor in Normal Department.

G. L. PINKHAM, A.B.,
Instructor in English Language and Literature and General History.

FRANK E. NIPHER, B.Ph.,
Assistant in Physical Science.

OTTO SCHMIDT,
Assistant in German.

MISS E. A. GRIFFITH, B.Ph.,
Assistant in Mathematics.

L. SMITH HANNA,
Assistant in Latin.

JOHN NORTH, M.D.,
Demonstrator in Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.

R. W. PRYCE, M.D.,
Pro-Sector of Surgery.

LAW DEPARTMENT, 1871–2.

Baldwin, Charles, Jr., Keosauqua.
Bishop, George S., La Porte City.
Bruckard, Daniel W., Lancaster, Penn.
Burling, Frederick S., Col. Ter.
Carr, Edward M., Manchester.
Campbell, Alva E., Blue Grass.
Clingman, Stephen, Cedarville, Ill.
Colburn, Ernest A., Iowa City.
Cox, Edwin H., ————
Croy, John T. V., Colfax.
Delahayde, John, Grinnell.
Eaton, Willard L., Osage.
Elwell, Jo C., Waterloo.
Finn, George L., Bedford.
Fogg, George S., Panora.
Hampton, Albert C., Iowa City.
Hand, George W., Iowa City.
Hewitt, Reuben, Sangamon county, Ill.
Hoffman, William, Muscatine.
Howe, H. S., Muscatine.
Hoxie, Joseph, New York, New York.
Jones, Orville D., Richland.
Kæiser, William M., Morgan Co., Ala.
Kelley, Horace A., Burlington.
Kissick, Robert, Oskaloosa.
Lynch, Theron Y., Fairfield.
Lyon, Lucius E., Iowa City.
McAllister, Stephen S., Schuyler co., Neb
McAndrews, Peter D., Monona.
McCall, John A., Nevada.
Macy, John C., Newport, Rhode Island.
Manning, Calvin., Keosauqua.
Miller, Daniel F., Jr., Keokuk.
Mize, Thomas J., Troy.
Morris, Calvin B., Grand River.
Morrison, George R., East Springfield, O.
Names, Charles E., Wilton.
Names, De Witt F., Wilton.
Names, Loring W., Wilton.
Remley, Howard M., Oxford.
Rodman, George G., Washington.
Scofield, Charles S., Des Moines.
Scott, Joseph W., Oxford.
Slater, John W., Hartford, Conn.
Smalley, Henry D., Waverley.
Stem, Hulbert L, Jasper county.
Templin, John W., Iowa City.
Terry, William N., Washington.
Watters, George W., Downey.
Wilson, John, Helena, Nebraska.
Wood, Nathan H., Anamosa.
Wood, Oliver H., Brighton.
Wullweber, Hally G., Dubuque.
Young, Joseph W., Jr., Salt Lake, Utah

—54.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

STUDENTS.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTORS.
D. L. Adams	New Sharon	D. C. Morris
Chas. H. Andrews	Atlantic	D. H. Cole
Frank Benham	Cascade	L. Benham
John I. Bailey	Rochester	Shrader & Pryce
Henry L. Bawdon	Davenport	A. S. Maxwell
Wm. R. Bolding	Washington	Morgan & Cook
Sam'l. L. Barnes	Sunemin, Ill.	D. E. Thomas
H. E. W. Barnes	Lacon, Ill.	T. Tweedale

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

STUDENTS.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTORS.
W. O. Bean	Waltham	*Practitioner*
T. J. Catlin	St. Peter	C. A. McCollom
D. W. C. Cook	New Liberty	N. B. Cotton
B. F. Carmachael	Davenport	W. F. Peck
James M. Carroll	Solan	Hanna & Darnell
J. B. Charlton	Baden	R. S. Bryce
Jos. W. Davis	Fort Madison	*Practitioner*
Lewis P. Eckles	Manchester	W. S. Robertson
Warren B. Evans	New Liberty	N. B. Cotton
Zenan C. Green	De Witt	Moore & North
Wm. M. Hilton	Laramie City, Wash. Ter.	G. F. Hilton
J. M. Hempstead	Iowa City	J. H. Boucher
Nathan Hunt	Iowa City	Shrader & Pryce
Frank Hanna	Blairstown	J. H. Boucher.
Wm. A. Hawkins	Peru, Neb	J. H. Barnwell
Jesse Holmes	West Liberty	*Practitioner*
Geo. P. Johnston	Newton	P. M. Failor
John M. Jinnings	Council Bluffs	F. M. Pearman
John M. Kulp	Muscatine	W. S. Robertson
Chauncey Kimball	Iowa City	Shrader & Pryce
B. L. Louthan	Helena	J. B. Louthan
Jehu Lawis	Albion	Enoch Lewis
J. A. Lee	Jenett, Ohio	J. Beadle
M. W. Lilly	Center Point	F. W. Hunter
N. W. Mountain	Edna	
A. W. Manchester	Waubeck	H. W. Sigworth
C. K. Moffit	Chelsea	*Practitioner*
Geo. P. Neal	Columbus City	B. G. Neal
Wm. H. Nichols	Waltham	W. O. Bean
Gustavis North	Springville	J. North
Dr. Wm. Ott	Yatton	*Practitioner*
Charles H. Preston	Oskaloosa	*Faculty*
Cyril O. Paquin	Masonville	Wm. Robinson
Benj. H. Reynolds	Masonvlile	*Practitioner*
Charles Riterman	Brandon	J. B. Darling
Mich. Riordan	Blackinston, Mass	A. W. McClure
Frank L. Rounds	Washington	H. E. Fraser
James C. Robertson	Dutch Creek	Shrader & Pryce
Wm. H. Robertson	Dutch Creek	S. K. Spanlang
J. J. Rosseau	Washington	*Practitioner*
S. O. Stockslager	Louden	S. Andrews
J. A. Sturgess	Washington	E. F. Clapp
Jas. A. Sherman	Aurora, Ill.	S. W. Blakely
C. L. Teats	Crystal	R. Teats
H. H. Virsen	Pella	
Thos. R. Ward	Oxford	Shrader & Pryce
Jas. N. Wilson	Brandon	E. D. Wilson
Jas. A. White	Iowa City	Prof. White
C. L. Webber	West Union	S. C. Robinson
C. F. Waldron	Davenport	W. D. Middleton
H. A. Worley	Davenport	P. H. Worley
F. B. H. Wing	Aurora, Ill	O. D. Howell
V. S. Wilcox	Millersburg	Shrader & Pryce
Miller Young	Mt. Pleasant	W. Bird

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

STUDENTS.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTORS.
Miss M. A. Cleaves	Davenport	W. F. Peck
Mrs. Pella Hay	Iowa City	Moon & North
Miss Lizzie Hess	Iowa City	*Faculty*
Miss R. Hanna	Burlington	—— Gilmore
Mrs. M. B. Jennings	Council Bluffs	J. M. Jennings
Mrs. J. A. Preston	Iowa City	Wm. Vogt
Miss C. M. Ronnald	Grand View	J. H. Graham
Mrs. A. A. Shepard	Iowa City	J. H. Boucher
Mrs. I. G. Whitfield	Parkersburg	W. Whitfield

NORMAL CLASS.

Andrews, Jessie, Iowa City.
Camp, Kate L., Davenport.
Cool, Alice L., Monticello.
Deering, Mary E., Independence.
Kinney, Amanda, Iowa City.
Lloyd, Louisa F., Iowa City.
Musselman, Clara B., Fairfield.
McCowan, Mary T., Lebanon, Ohio.
Odell, Alice, Greeley.
Patterson, Lillie L., Iowa City.
Persing, Georgia, Elmwood.
Romans, Hannah, De Witt.
Ward, Anna B., Oxford.
Whiting, Eva, Onawa.
Wicks, Mattie, Davenport.

Free, Albert T., Toledo.
Kennedy, John A., Iowa Falls.
Lytle, Wm., Washington.
McClellan, Geo. F., Stanwood.

—19.

1871-72.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Heizer, A. M., A. B., Iowa City.
McClain, Emlin, B. Ph., Iowa City.
Myers, Mary, A. B., Iowa City.
Shepard, Kate, A. B., San Francisco.

SENIORS.

Anderson, W. B., Washington.
Anderson, J. E., Lake Mills.
Boyd, R. A., Washington.
Cousins, E. B., Red Oak.
Craig, W. B., St. Johns. Neb.
Fitch, R. E., Toledo.
Hanna, H. W., Marengo.
Houston, S. B., Greenwood.
McClellan, G. F., Stanwood.
Medes, W. J., Keokuk.
Lytle, Wm., Washington.
Powers, LeGrand, Preston, N. Y.
Saunderson, Robert, Fairfax.
Swisher, A. E., Shueyville.
Switzer, Frank, Fairfield.
Wilson, D. L. Ladora.

Eaton, Lida, Iowa City.
Fairall, Mary E., Iowa City.
Milliken, Priscilla, Biggsville, Ill.
—19.

JUNIORS.

Anderson, D. M., Washington.
Baker, A. T., Lewport Center.
Berryhill, J. G., Iowa City.
Byram, A. B., Janesville.
Forbes, W. M., Rock Grove City.
Glass, R. C., Luana.
Guthrie, G. W., Troy.
Johnson, M. N., Decorah.
Hughes, S. M., Muscatine.
Kellogg, A. E., Tabor.
Ketner, W. B., Oskaloosa.
Kooger, W. G., Richmond.
Macy, N. W., Springdale.
Mattison, Thomas, Oskaloosa.
Myers, D. A., Gettysburg, Ohio.
Osmond, Wm., Osceola.
Seerley, H. H., South English.
Shafer, A. C., Mt. Ephraim, Ohio.
Sheldon, Albert, Tipton.
White. C. E., Iowa City.
Williams, A. O., Clinton.
Williams, T. J., Iowa City.

Kauffman, Lou. S., Iowa City.
Rogers, U. M., Iowa City.
Satterthwaite, C. J., Muscatine.
Terrell, Mary A., Iowa City.
Underwood, Mary, Muscatine.
—27.

SOPHOMORES.

Barnett, L. C., Davenport.
Berger, C. A., Iowa City.
Bond, C. A., Copi.
Burkart. H. L., Marshalltown.
Burk, W. D., Wilton.
Brush, Frank E., Charles City.
Chambers, H. J., Iowa City.
Fairall. H. S., Iowa City.
Fitch, E. E., Fayette.
Griffiths, J. L., Iowa City.
Hanna, R. P., Burlington.
Hiatt, Harmon, Oskaloosa.
Houston, Wm., Fairfield.
Neiman, J. N., Tipton.
Rogers, W. F., Oskaloosa.
Russell, G. P., Des Moines.
Sanders, Euclid, Iowa City.
Shields, Wilbur, Iowa City.
Stone, F. E. Waukon.
Swisher, J. P., Shueyville.
Tibbetts, G. W., Belfast, N. Y.
Tisdale, W. D., Des Moines.
Young, W. J., Albia.
McCloud, E. S., Talleyrand.
Murphey, Dennis, Iowa City.

Bailey, M. E., Biven's Grove.
Craven, Annie, Oskaloosa.
Murphy, Lavanda, Iowa City.
Prescott, Alice, Enterprise, Miss.
Smith, Lucy F., Iowa City.
30—

FRESHMEN.

Ames, Alva, Johnson.
Brainard, O. H., Iowa City.
Byington, R. W., Iowa City.
Cotton, J. G., Pella.
Cone, J W., Conesville.
Chalfant, A. E., Iowa City.
Clark, G. D., Fairfield.
Craven, E. W., Oskaloosa.
Finkbine, Charles, Iowa City.
Flickinger, A. T., Winthrop.
Flickinger, I. N., Winthrop.
Free, A. T., Toledo.
Gibbs, Frank, Iowa Falls.
Hall, J. T., Aledo.
Hasner. E. E, Independence.
Hesse, F. T., Lyons.
Jack, C. B., Iowa City.
Lamb, J. W., Toledo.
Lovelace, Chauncy, Iowa City.
Lowrey, E. W., Round Grove.
Manson, R. B., Waterloo.
Osmond, J. K., Iowa City.
Parvin, T. W., Iowa City.
Ramsdell, C. L., Young America, Ill.
Scott, J. T., Luana.
Seerley, J. J., South English.
Skiles, H. P., Walcott.
Slagle, F. M., Fairfield.
Slagle, B. W., Fairfield.
Swafford, C. C., Iowa City.
Sweeney, M. L., Albia.
Teller, George, Albia.
Teller, Isaac, Albia.
Willigood, E. A., Marshalltown.
Wilson, R. J., Fairfield
Woodrow, Thomas, Altoona.
Wright, C. C., Des Moines.

Clarles, Lucy, Iowa City.
Clark, Lizzie, Iowa City.
Clites, Maggie, Iowa City.
Cochrane, Lillie, Davenport.
Dana, A. M., Pella.
Ensign, Laura, New Hartford.
Evans, L. D., West Liberty.
Helgeson, R. T., Decorah.
Hepburn, Edith, Clarinda.
Hughes, Lou S., Iowa City.
Hughes, Emma, Iowa City.
Johnson, P. B., Decorah.
Kinney, Fiorence, Iowa City.
Lovelace, L. E., Iowa City.
Osmond, Ella, Iowa City.
Phelps, Sarah, Madden, Ill.
Remley, Clara, Oxford.
Tantlinger, Alice, Tiffin.

—55

SUB-FRESHMEN.

Alt, Albert, Johnson.
Bain, J. H., North Liberty.
Beem, J. T., Ladora.
Billingsley, Ray, Iowa City.
Bowman, S. C., Andalusia, Ill.
Boucher, Frank, Iowa City.
Bridenstine, S. J., North Liberty.
Brown, Caleb, Muscatine.
Burneson, A. J., Dryden.
Cohick, W. S., Iowa City.
Cowley, J. W., ———
Clapp, Charles, Iowa City.
Clapp, Lewis, Iowa City
Cowgill, G. T., Albion.
Draper, A. D., Marshalltowa.
Davidson, H., Washington.
Dunton, G. W., Belvidere, Ill.
Fannon, W. H., Decorah.
Forester, B. T. J., Atlantic.
Fellows, Albion, Iowa City.
Frazee, J. S., Toledo.
Given, A. M., Des Moines.
Greene, W. R., Muscatine.
Hanna, A. J., Marengo.
Hanna, Thomas, Burlington.
Hart, N. S., Camanche,
Ingraham, George, Millersburg.
Lee, Isaac, Iowa City.
Lee, Alfred, Iowa City.
Leonard, L. O., Iowa City.
Livingstone, T. W., ———
Lucas, Robert, Iowa City.
Lufkin, Charles, Glenwood.
Lyon, Frank T., Stellapolis.
Lytle, S. S., Washington.
Loughridge, W. A., Oskaloosa.
McConnell, J. J., Ainsworth.
Moorehead, H., Ida.
Murphy, O. M., Des Moines.
Parmalee, H. C., Omaha, Neb.
Patterson, R. C., Newton.
Pollard, J. J., Roselle, Ill.
Polley, J. F., Monona.
Rankin, Wm., Iowa City.
Read, W. H., Fairfield.
Read, J. J., Blackberry, Ill.
Rohde, Frederick, Durant.
Saylor, G. S., Saylorville.
Schoonover, A. D., Monticello.
Shambaugh, J. E., Brush Creek.
Sheets, James, Iowa City.
Shortley, John, New Hampton.
Showalter, W. C., Washington.
Soper, —, Clinton.
Spencer, Robert, Iowa City.
Swank, Louis, Huron.
Todd, H. D., Baden.
Tolles, P. B., Glenwood.
Watson, G. A., Washington.
Watters, Labana, Washington.
Westfall, J. B. W., Iowa City.

Brant, Allie, Des Moines.
Brown, Dora, Iowa City.
Campbell, Ella, Zoar.
Chase, Martha, Sac City.
Clark, Florinth, Iowa City.
Clark, Allie, Iowa City.
Cook, Sarah T., Ripon, Wisconsin.
Gaston, Ada, Iowa City.
Gray, Belle, Iowa City.
Hall, Anne.
Harrison, Emma, Iowa City.
Holmes, Ella V., Iowa City.
Hull, Celia, Marshalltown.
Johnson, Ella, Iowa City.
Johnson, Leora, Iowa City.
Lee, Blanche, Iowa City.
Linderman, Sarah, Davenport.
Marshall, Saretta, Iowa City.
March, Eva, Jesup.
Martin, Carrie H, Iowa Falls.
McKensie, Louisa, Hampton.
McKensie, Emma, Hampton.
Moon, Mollie, Iowa City.
Neiman, Ella, Tipton.
Osmond, Ida, Iowa City.
O'Leary, Helene, Iowa City.
Owen, Mattie, Iowa City.
Parker, H. J., Iowa City.
Rankin, Emma, Iowa City.
Riley, Josephine, North Liberty.
Safford, Mary, Hamilton, Illinois.
Sanders, Kate, Iowa City.
Shepard, Fannie, San Francisco, Cal.
Skales, Lizzie, Iowa City.
Selby, Anna E., Iowa City.
Seymour, Emma, Iowa City.
Smith Emma, Mt. Pleasant.
Smith, Mary E., Richmond.
Smith, Anna M., Downey.
Swafford, Mary, Iowa City.
Thompson, Emma, Iowa City.
Wheaton, Loraine, Iowa City.
White, Allie, Iowa City.
Williams, Josephine, Iowa City.
Williams, Emma, Iowa City.
Wood, Mattie, Iowa City.
Woods, Sadie, Fairfield.
Winsett, Vena, Gilbertsville.

—109.

SPECIALS.

Adams, C. B., Iowa City.
Aldrich, J. H., Ida.
Clark, Perry, Iowa City.
Coast, Oscar R., Iowa City.
Fullinwider, Thomas, Kossuth.
Hutchins, C. B. Algona.
Henley, H. M., Davenport.
Hull, Abijah H., Wassonville.
Kling, Ira C., Lime Creek.
Luse, W. C., Des Moines.
McFaddon, Bernard, Iowa City.
McClelland, P. W., Postville.
Moon, M. B, Iowa City.
Morsman, A. H., Iowa City.
Patterson, C. C., Washington.
Shafer, E. H., Mt. Ephraim, Ohio.
Thompson, J. A., Oskaloosa.
Vorse, C. S., Des Moines.
Walker, J. A., Princeton.
Vierth, J. H., Jesup.
Wood, J. S., Boonsboro.

Koogler, Augusta, Richmond.
Mastellar, Annie, Oskaloosa.
Meachain, M. L., Clay.
Mordoff, Lou, Iowa City.
Morse, Lottie, Iowa City.
Reed, Minnie, Belle Plaine.
Richards, Ida, Richmond.
Sperry, Lizzie, Iowa City.
Strahl, Wilda, Iowa City.
Sweeney, Jennie, Iowa City.

Tanner, A. R., Hopewell.
White, Lottie, West Branch.
Woodstock, Nettie, Iowa City.
Whealen, Sallie, Marshalltown,
Allin, L. S., Iowa City.
Barlow, M. E., Victor.
Cool, Mary, Monticello.
Cressey, E. L., Des Moines.
Eastman, E. G. C., Iowa City.
Ellis, Clara B., Iowa City.
Frantz, M., Iowa City.
Gans, Flora, York Center.
Hance, Mattie, Biven's Grove.
Hand, Hattie, Iowa City.
Heudtless, Hattie, Iowa City.
Jacque, Lillia V., Iowa City.
Kibler, Sarah, Windham.
King, Agnes, ————

—49

1870.

GRADUATES.

BACHELOR OF DIDACTICS.

Bloor, Samantha Cranston,
Bettesworth, Jennie,
Chambers, Eunice,
Kauffman, Louisa,
Lloyd, Isabella Henrietta,
Meacham, Lucretia Emma,
McCrory, Georgie S,
Parker, Mary Webb,
Sanders, Elma Ann,
Satterthwaite Clara, Jay,
Shepherd, Lavinia,
Welch, Mary Stone.
—18.

Carse, John Henry,
Fairbrother, Joseph Albert,
Haddock, George Boyd,
Helm, Joseph Church,
Matthews, Joseph Clark,
Odell, Benjamin Franklin.
—7.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Graves, Sarah Virginia,
Myers, Mary Elizabeth,
Shepard, Kate Ford.
Cook, Justin Edwards,
Hiatt, Amos, Jr.,
Matthews, Joseph Clark.
Schell, James Perry. —7.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Brown, William Edwin,
Harrington, Clinton Orr
Hoffman, William,
Jenks, Arthur Perry,
Nipher, Frank Eugene.
Pickler, John Alfred,
Preston, Charles Hicklen. —7.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Doe, Edward Madison.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Acers, John T.,
Baker, E. Warren,
Baker, Seth L.,
Ball, George W.,
Crosby, W. Otis,
Ferguson, Arthur N.,
Fuller, William E.,
Glass, John D.,
Hanna, Newton,
Herring, Ebenezer,
Kirk, Ralph H.,
Ladd, Oliver M.,
LeRoy, Millard F.,
McPherson, Smith,
Mills, Milton A.,
Redman, William H.,
Stidger, Nathan H.,
Sucksdorf, Henry F.,
Wolfe, Patrick B. —19.

1871.

BACHELOR OF DIDACTICS.

Bnjamin S. Baker,
Ernest A. Colburn,
William S. Domer,
John A. Gillespie,
Perry N. Gordon,
Lawrence Hanson,
Marvin R. King,
Dennis A. Watters,
Eleanor Bettesworth,
Edith E. Brown,
Annis M. Dana,
Antoinette M. Dick,
Mary K. Hedges,
Sarah J. Hinman,
Sarah A. Luse,
Anna E. Paige,
Amanda M. Rodgers,
Mattie E. Rudd,
Mary Ryan,
Lizzie Sperry,
Ella M. Wilcox. —21.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Page, Norman R,
Tulloss, Nathan H.
Potter Isaac L.
—3

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Barclay, James T.
Brown, Cassius M.
Callender, Darius F.
Conniff, Thomas, H. Jr.
Doe, Edward M.
Dose, John C.
Greene, Sturgis H.
Hamilton, Alphius L.
Hine, Franklin
Ingham, Thomas E.
Sindberg, John A.
Lyman, Jacob P.
Lynch, William A.
Melvin, Joel H.
Morris, Edward T.
Nimocks, George, W.
Patterson, Calvin A.
Ranck, Cyrus S.
Sears, Reuben E.
Simenson, Rasmus J.
Smith, Arthur L.
Snow, Eugene E.
Snyder, Theodore B.
Van Camp, Andrew N.
Van Winkle, William T.
Wright, Samuel D.

—26.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

James R. Wiley
Emlin McClain,
M. Ellen Skales,
Lizzie Griffith,

—4

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

J. Albert Fairbrother,
Albert Longbridge,

—2.

TABLE OF MEMBERS ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

YEARS.	Introductory.	Special Students.	Sub-Freshmen.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Normal.	Medical.	Law.	Resident Graduates.	Total.	Total Graduates.
1869-70..	149	.....	87	49	27	13	14	62	.....	36	2	439	52
1870 71.	.....	78	136	52	42	28	9	23	37	45	5	455	66
1871-72.	.....	49	109	55	30	27	19	20	72	54	4	439	.....

REMARKS.—It must be remembered that the number above given *for the current year* are those of the first term only, and that, judging from past experience, the aggregate will have become much larger at the time of the publication of our annual catalogue in May next.

It is also deserving of notice, as a remarkable and very important fact, that in this, the SECOND year since its organization, the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT has a class of more than SEVENTY STUDENTS.

And it is not less worthy of consideration that, in the Law Department, the yearly average attendance, which was only 10⅔ during its existence as the *Iowa Law School*, in Des Moines, has, since its incorporation with the University, increased to forty-five.

The whole number of students during the time covered by this report being, as is shown in the above table, it is still true that there have been only about nine hundred and seventy-five different persons. This apparent discrepancy is owing to the fact that many students are enrolled not once only, but twice or thrice, according to the period of their connection with the University, a discrepancy that will become greater from year to year as the proportion increases of those who extend their course of study through a term of years.

Of these nine hundred and seventy-five young men and young women, two hundred and sixteen are enrolled as residents of Johnson county; but of these thirty-five belong to families that have moved from distant points to the vicinty of the University in order to avail themselves of its educational facilities. From this it follows that the number of students in the foregoing lists, whose homes may properly be regarded as located in the immediate neighborhood of the University, is much less than one-fourth of the whole, and *very much* smaller than in former years, when the institution was sarcastically called "the Johnson County High School."

SECTION V.

ADMISSION TO THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.—COURSES OF STUDY, EXPENSES, DEGREES, ETC.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL PLAN.

The full course of instruction in the ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT occupies five years.

During the first three years, all the students who intend to complete this course, pursue, with one exception, the same studies, and in the same order, dividing their time equally between Literary and Scientific studies.

The studies of the last two years are elective, and arranged under the heads of Literary and Scientific, constituting two courses of equal grade.

At the close of Sophomore year, each student elects one of these courses, and during every term of his Junior and Senior years is required to pursue *three* studies, of which *two* at least must be from his elected course.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.—Any person complying with the terms of admission given below (*those in reference to Latin excepted*), is allowed to select from the general course such studies as he may prefer, *under the direction of the Faculty;* or to follow a prescribed course preparatory for admission to the Normal Department.

All special students recite in the Academical classes, and sustain, in all respects, the same relations as other students to the University.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.—Graduates of this, or other institutions, desirous of prosecuting studies not included in their undergraduate course, may, on consultation with the President, become connected with the University for that purpose, and avail themselves of such facilities as the several chairs of instruction afford.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

APPLICANTS for admission to the Sub-Freshman class must be at least fourteen years of age, and proportionally older, if desirous of entering a higher class.

They must present testimonials of good moral character, and if coming from other institutions, must be furnished with certificates of dismission in good standing.

Regular Examinations of candidates are held in University Hall, on Monday and Tuesday of Commencement Week, and on the Tuesday and Wednesday next preceding the opening of the Fall Term, in September, at eight o'clock A. M., and include the following studies: —

English Grammar;
Geography;
History of the United States;
Arithmetic;
Algebra, to Quadratics;
Latin Grammar and Reader;
Cæsar's Commentaries—one book.

N. B.—Failure to pass the examination in Latin does not necessarily exclude an applicant from the privileges of this Department, but facilities for making up the deficiency are provided *in the University.*

Candidates for admission to an advanced standing *are examined in the preparatory studies* above named, *and in those gone over by the class which they may desire to enter.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Mathematics.—Algebra—*Robinson's University.*

Physical Science.—Elements of Physics. Experimental demonstrations of facts and laws, according to *Hinrichs' Elements of Physical Science.*

Latin.—Cicero—(Select Orations;) *Harkness.* Grammar, and Prose Composition.

German.—Elementary Grammar.

English.—Analysis and Composition.

WINTER TERM.

Mathematics.—Algebra—Continued.

Physical Science.—Elements of Chemistry. Experimental demonstrations as last term.

Latin.—Virgil.—*Chase and Stuart.* Prose Composition—continued.

German.—Whitney's Reader, with Grammar.

English.—Analysis and Composition.

SPRING TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Algebra and Geometry (Books I. and II.)—*Robinson's University.*

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Elements of Cosmical Physics. Observations of the principal phenomena of Cosmical Physics, according to *Hinrich's Elements of Physical Science.*

LATIN.—Virgil. Prose Composition.

GERMAN.—Whitney's Reader, with Grammar.

ENGLISH.—Analysis and Composition.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FALL TERM.

MATHEMATICS.--Geometry (Books III, VI.)—*Robinson's University.*

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Principles of Physics, with experimental demonstratio

LATIN.—Cicero.—(De Senectute and Amicitia.) Prose Composition completed.

GERMAN OR GREEK. } —Narative Prose. —Harkness' First Greek Book, and Crosby's Grammar.

ENGLISH.—Exercises in Composition.

WINTER TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.—*Robinson.*

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Principles of Chemistry, with experimental demonstrations.

LATIN.—Livy.

GERMAN OR GREEK. } —Historical Prose. First Greek Book. Xenophon's Anabasis.

ENGLISH.—Exercises in Composition.

SPRING TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Surveying and Leveling.—*Gillespie.*

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Principles of Cosmical Physics, with observations.

LATIN.—Horace. (Odes and Epistles.)

GERMAN OR GREEK. } —Classical Drama. (Schiller's Tell) Anabasis. The outlines of Grecian History.

ENGLISH.—Exercises in Composition.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FALL TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Spherical Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.—*Robinson.*

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Physiology.—*Huxley.*

LATIN.—Horace. (Odes and Ars Poetica.)
GERMAN OR GREEK.—Classical Drama. (Schiller's Mary Stuart.]
GREEK.—Anabasis.
ENGLISH.—Preparation of Themes and Elocution.

WINTER TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Geometry, Chapter I, Secs. 1 and 2.—*Ray.*
ASTRONOMY.—Descriptive Astronomy.
LATIN.—Tacitus. (Germania and Agricola.) Bojesen's Manual of Roman Antiquities.
GERMAN OR GREEK.—Thirty Year's War.—*Schiller.*
GREEK.—Xenophon. (Memorabilia.
English.—Preparation of Themes and Elocution.

SPRING TERM.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Geometry (to part II).—*Ray.*
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Botany.—*Gray.*
LATIN.—Cicero. (Tusculan Disputations.)
GERMAN OR GREEK.—Classical Drama.
GREEK.—Schiller's Wallenstein. (Memorabilia.)
ENGLISH.—Preparation of Themes and Elocution.

Candidates for the degree of B. Ph. may substitute the French of the Junior Class for the Latin of the Sophomore year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Quintillian. (Institutes.)
GREEK.—Homer's Iliad.
FRENCH.—Otto's Grammar.
GERMAN.—History of Literature. (*Lectures.*)
RHETORIC.—Rhetoric.
HISTORY.—Ancient.
ENGLISH.—Early English Literature. March's Anglo Saxon Grammar.

Scientific.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Geometry Part II. Descriptive Geometry.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Zoology.—*Tenney.*
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Descriptive Mineralogy. Agric. Chem., I. Qualitative Analysis, I.

WINTER TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Quintilian.
GREEK.—Æschines De Corona.

Scientific.

MATHEMATICS.—Differential Calculus.—Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.

FRENCH.—Knapp's Reader.
GERMAN.—History of Literature. *Lectures* (in German.)
LOGIC.—McCosh.
HISTORY.—Mediæval.
ENGLISH.—Milton.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Physical Mineralogy. Agric. Chemistry, II. Qualitative Analysis, II.

SPRING TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Plautus. (Captivi.)
GREEK.—Demosthenes De Corona.
FRENCH.—Knapp's Readers.
GERMAN.—Gœthe's Egmont.
HISTORY.—Modern. Science of Government. Evidences of Christianity.
ENGLISH.—Bacon. (History of Language.)

Scientific.

MATHEMATICS.—Integral Calculus.
DRAWING.—Isometrical and Mechanical.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Molecular Science. Agricultural Chemistry, III. Qualitative Analysis, III.

SENIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Juvenal. Latin Composition throughout the year.
GREEK.—Plato. (Gorgias.)
FRENCH.—Classical Comedy.—*Moliere.*
GERMAN.—Lectures on Recent Literature.
PHILOSOPHY.—Mental.
ENGLISH.—Shakespere.
ITALIAN.—Grammar and Reader. Lectures on Comparative Philology.

Scientific.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Mechanics.
ENGINEERING.—Hencks' Field-Book, and Topographical Surveying.
ASTRONOMY.—Celestial Mechanics.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Quantitative Analysis, I. Higher Physics, I.

WINTER TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Lucretius.
GREEK.—Æschylus. (Prometheus.)
FRENCH.—Historical Prose.
GERMAN.—Lectures on Recent Literature.
ITALIAN.—Divina Comedia.—*Dante.*
PHILOSOPHY.—Mental.
English Literature.—*Spencer.*

Scientific.

ASTRONOMY.—Planetary.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Geology.—*Dana.*
ENGINEERING.—Strength of Materials, and Construction of Bridges and Arches.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Quantitative Analysis, II. Higher Physics, II.

SPRING TERM.

Literary.

LATIN.—Cicero pro Cluentio.
GREEK.—Sophocles (Electra), or Modern Greek.
FRENCH.—Classical Drama.—*Racine.*
GERMAN.—Lectures on Recent Literature.
ITALIAN.—Divina Comedia.—*Dante.*
PHILOSOPHY.—Moral.
SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Political Economy.
ENGLISH.—Chaucer.

Scientific.

ASTRONOMY.—Stellar.
ENGINEERING.—Designs and Drawings of Structures.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Special Geology and Palæntology.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Quantitative Analysis, III. Higher Physics, III.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

The rooms of the instructors in Ancient and Modern Languages are supplied with means of illustration, such as maps, charts, stereoscopic views, drawings, etc., and the library is specially rich in texts, the latest works on Comparative Philology, and the best books of reference.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY,

The Department of Mathematics and Astronomy is provided with,—1st. A choice collection of the best English and American treatises on the higher branches of pure and applied mathematics. 2d. A complete set of engineers' and surveyors' instruments. 3d. A very fine prismatic sextant, and an equatorial telescope.

THE CABINET, AND MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Geological Department of the Cabinet is especially valuable as regards our own State, from the fact that all the collections of the State Geological Survey were, by law, given to the University. From time to time collections are being added from equivalent strata elsewhere, as well as from formations that are not represented in Iowa.

In the Zoological department, also, the principal aim has been to prepare material for instruction, rather than for exhibition. Accordingly, much attention has been given to the preparation of alcoholic and dry specimens, and to dissections for illustration before the classes. The Cabinet already contains many mounted specimens of our indigenous mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, crustaceans, shells, etc., besides which the valuable private cabinet of the professor is kept at the University for use.

The collections of our native plants in the herbarium are important, and steadily increasing.

Two good microscopes are kept for frequent use in all the classes. The supply of charts, diagrams, models, stereoscopic views, etc., is unusually complete for illustration in Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Physiology.

THE LABORATORY

The Laboratory of Physical Science is open to students every school day, from 8 till 11 A. M., and from 1 till 5 P. M., in fall and winter, or from 2 till 6 P. M. in summer.

The Laboratory occupies the entire first story of the north building, and covers an area of 3,500 square feet. The rooms are provided with cases, containing extensive collections of chemicals, crystals, minerals, rocks, and a cabinet of physical and chemical apparatus. Tables are provided with fixtures and apparatus for the student's work. The special Laboratory Library embraces many of the best works and periodicals on the different branches of physical science.

The following Laboratory courses are in operation:

A. GENERAL COURSES.—Two years. Demonstrations of elements and principles, as mentioned in plan of study (p. 28.)

The demonstrations are not merely qualitative, but usually, also quantitative. All quantitative determinations have to be reduced by the student, either by calculation or by construction. For specimens of such demonstrations, we refer to the School Laboratory of Physical Science (noticed on p. 38).

B. ELECTIVE COURSES.—To gain admission into these more special courses the student must have completed the above courses of the Sub-Freshman and Freshman years.

I. *Qualitative Chemical Analysis.*—Each of the following courses is equivalent to one term's study, but students may select partial courses. The Laboratory expenses vary from $5 to $10 per term.

a. Simple Compounds and Special Tests.
b. Complex Compounds.
c. Determinative Mineralogy.
d. Qualitative Examination of Waters, Rocks, Ashes, etc.
e. Chemical and microscopic examinations of commercial articles (food, etc.)
f. Pure Toxicology.

II. *Quantitative Chemical Analysis.*—The student must have completed the courses a and b of qualitative analysis, in order to be admitted to any of the following courses. Each of these full courses is equivalent to one year's study; partial courses may be taken at the option of the student. Laboratory expenses, from $15 to $25 per term:—

a. Technical Analysis.—*Bolley.*
b. Volumetric Analysis.—*Mohr.*
c. Gravimetric Analysis.—*Fresenius.*
d. Assaying.—*Kerl* and *Plattner.*

III. *Mineralogy, Crystallography, and Molecular Science.*—One year. *Hinrichs'* Principles of Pure Crystallography, etc.

IV. *Higher Experimental Physics.*—One year.

EXAMINATIONS.

There is a public examination,—both written and oral—at the close of each term, the result of which will decide the rank of every student in this department.

A record is kept of the attainments of every student, and information concerning the same will be communicated to the parent or guardian, when rendered necessary by irregularity of attendance or a low grade of scholarship.

DEGREES.

The degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS will be conferred on every student who completes the Literary course; that of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY on every one completing the Scientific course.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred in course, upon every graduate in Arts or Philosophy of three years standing, who, in the interval, shall have sustained a good moral character, and pursued professional or other studies, and who shall *make application* for it, personally or by letter.

It is also conferred on every graduate in Arts or Philosophy in this, or any other institution in good standing, *on the completion of one year's additional study in the University, under the direction of the Faculty.*

Every one receiving the Master's degree will be subject to a charge of five dollars for the diploma.

EXPENSES.

A fee of five dollars per term, for incidental expenses. Board in families, including washing, fuel and lights, from three to five dollars per week. Board in clubs, from two to three dollars. Room rent, two dollars per month and upward, for unfurnished rooms. The opportunities for self-boarding at low rates, are excellent.

N. B. An exemption from the payment of the incidental fee is granted, as follows:

I. To all Iowa soldiers, now citizens of the State, who served three years in the Union army, or have been honorably discharged on account of wounds, or other disability incurred in the service of the United States.

II. To all orphans of Iowa soldiers.

III. To two students from each county, who bring recommendations from the County Auditor, County Superintendent, and the clerk of the District Court.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A morning service, not exceeding fifteen minutes, is held on every recitation day, in the University chapel, which all the students are required to attend They are also expected to be present on the Sabbath, at one service at least, and at such places as their parents or guardians may designate, or as the students themselves may prefer.

PUBLICATIONS.

The University Reporter—Is a sixteen page monthly paper, conducted by the students, aided by contributions from the Faculty and former graduates.

Terms: One dollar per year, in advance. Address, University Reporter, Box 279, Iowa City.

The School Laboratory of Physical Science.—Edited by Prof. Hinrichs. Published quarterly, at $1 per annum.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES,

Connected with the University, are the Erodelphian and Hesperian, composed of ladies; the Zetagathean and Irving Institute, formed of gentlemen; and the Bryant Literary Club.

IOWA CITY ACADEMY.

Under the management of Mr. Wm. McClain, is earnestly recommended as affording admirable facilities for preparation to enter the University.

GOVERNMENT.

The students are expected to comply with the requirements of morality, propriety, and courtesy during the entire period of their connection with the University.

The reputation of the University depending largely on the conduct of its members, this rule admits of no exceptions, even in vacations and on holidays, being obligatory on every student, irrespective of time, place, and circumstance. To secure its observance, the officers of the University rely chiefly on the self-respect and honor of the students, but are always ready to treat with wholesome sternness and severity all who prove themselves greatly deficient in these sentiments. When personal admonition, followed with letters home, or tempoary suspension, fails to affect the reformation of delinquents, the last resort will be their expulsion from the institution.

Such has been the government of the University from its beginning, with the happiest results; for, under it, the good order, diligence, and scholarship of the students have been such as to prove its excellence, while the necessity of severe discipline has been of very rare occurrence.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Application must be made at or near the opening of the Fall term, in September.

2. Every applicant must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and subscribe to the following declaration:—

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to engage in the business of teaching in the schools of Iowa, and that our object in resorting to the Normal Department of the State University is to prepare ourselves for the discharge of this important service.

3. He must also pass an examination in the following studies: University Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, Mediæval and Modern History, Analysis of the English Language, Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Vocal Music, and Linear Drawing; and is earnestly advised to qualify himself for an examination in Latin and German.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Occupying One Academic Year.

FALL TERM.

Mental Science.
Methods in Teaching.
School Economy.
Rhetoric.

WINTER TERM.

Mental Science.
Methods in Teaching.
Logic.
Science of Government.

SPRING TERM.

Moral Science.
Methods in Teaching.
Grading and Classification of Schools.
School Laws.

There is a course of Professional reading, and of Rhetorical exercises, extending through the year.

Lectures, at stated times, are delivered on various subjects related to School Management, and the Duties and Responsibilities of Principals and Superintendents of Schools.

DEGREE.

Students completing the above course of study and training receive a "State Certificate," and the degree of Bachelor of Didactics.

During the year, the branches of study taught in the public schools are reviewed.

(1.) That the students may obtain a more thorough knowledge of those branches.

(2.) To afford the students opportunity for teaching in the presence, and subject to the criticisms of an experienced teacher.

These branches are divided and graded into steps adapted to every degree of development of children, and students are taught to present each subject to their pupils so as to lead them, consecutively, from the particular to the general—from the concrete to the abstract—from the simple to the complex.

The Normal Library and Reading Room is supplied with standard educational works, reports of city and State superintendents, educational journals, sets of school books, apparatus for primary grammar and high schools; and the students are required to spend a portion of each week in their examinations.

The members of this department share all the advantages of the Literary Societies, the University Library, Cabinet, Apparatus, Laboratory, and Scientific and Philosophic Lectures that are enjoyed by students in the Academical Department.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Hon. W. G. Hammond, Resident Professor of Law, devotes his whole time to instruction in this Department.

Professors Cole and Miller are present in the University four months in the year for the same purpose.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study is so arranged as to be completed within a single year, beginning in September, and ending at the University Commencement, the last of June. It is divided into three terms, corresponding with those of the other departments of the University. The course is intended to embrace all branches of a complete legal education, so far as practicable within the time allotted, and to prepare students for the bar of any State in the Union, special attention, however, being given to the subjects most likely to be useful in Western practice.

The following schedule presents the course pursued during the University year 1870–71 :

FALL TERM.—Course of introductory Lectures on the Study of Law.—HAMMOND AND WRIGHT.

General Introduction to Municipal Law. *Walker's American Law* and *Kent's Commentaries*. (Three weeks.)—HAMMOND, WRIGHT, COLE.

Real Property Law. Lectures with references to *Kent, Blackstone, Williams on Real Property, Washburn on Real Property.* (Four weeks.)—HAMMOND.

Common Law Pleading. *Stephen on Pleading.* (Two weeks.)—WRIGHT.

Evidence. *Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol.* 1. (Two weeks.)—COLE.

Law of Torts. Lectures with references to *Hillard on Torts*, and special treatises. (Two weeks.)—HAMMOND.

Examination on studies of term, two days.

WINTER TERM.

Code Practice and Pleading. *Revision of* 1860. (Two weeks and a half.)—WRIGHT.

Criminal Law. *Blackstone, Book IV.*, and *Bishop on Criminal Law, Vol. I* (Two weeks.)—WRIGHT.

Law of Contracts. *Smith on Contracts. Parsons on Contracts.* (Two weeks.)—COLE.

Notes and Bills. *Parsons on Notes and Bills. Byles on Bills.* (Two Weeks.)—COLE.

Bailments. *Lectures. Story on Bailments. Engell on Carriers.* (Two weeks)—HAMMOND.

Law of Corporations. *Lectures. Angell and Ames on Corporations.* (One week.)—WRIGHT.

Examination on studies of term, two days.

SPRING TERM.

Equity and Equitable Interests. *Lectures. Story's Equity Jurisprudence. Adams on Equity. Willard on Equity.* (Four weeks and a half.)—HAMMOND.

Law of the Domestic Relations. *Lectures. Schouler on Domestic Relations.* (One week.)—COLE.

Constitutional Law. *Lectures. Story on the Constitution. Cooley on Constitutional Limitations.* (One week.)—HAMMOND.

Review of entire course. *Blackstone's Commentaries.* Four weeks and a half.—HAMMOND.

Examinations on studies of term, *two days.* Examination of graduating Class, for degrees of LL. B., *two days.*

During the *entire year*, Moot Courts every Mondayafternoon. Course of Public Lectures, by gentlemen of the bar, on Wednesday afternoons. Synopses of reading by the class, on Friday afternoons. A course of lectures on the *Civil Law, and its Utility in American Practice*, and one on the *History of English Law*, will be delivered by Chancellor Hammond, during the year. Meetings of the Wright Society every Friday evening.

A permanently organized society, for mutual improvement in debate, called the "Wright Society," conducted entirely by the students, is connected with the department, and has been for some years in successful operation.

ADMISSION.

No preliminary examination is required for admission, and students may enter at any time during the year; but as the order of studies is so arranged as to form a progressive and systematic course, they are advised, whenever convenient, to commence with the year, or at least, with the beginning of a term.

Attention is called to the fact that the rules of the department make no provision for admission *to advanced standing*. Those who enter after the beginning of the year will go on with the class from the point already reached in the course of study; but, if candidates for graduation, will be required to attend for *three full terms* before being admitted to the examination for a degree.

LIBRARY AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The library of the department contains about two thousand volumes of treatises and reports, selected within three years past, for the use of the school. All new treatises of value to the student are added to it as fast as they appear, and the collection of reports will be enlarged as rapidly as the funds granted for that purpose by the Regents will admit. It already includes the reports of nearly all the Northern States, with a large collection of English and Federal reports. The library is open every day in the term, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and students of the department have free access to it for purposes of study and reference. Especial attention is directed by the instructors to familiarizing the class with the contents of the library, and teaching them to look up authorities, make up briefs,—in short, training them to find for themselves the law upon any subject desired. No volume can be taken out of the library, except for use at recitation or moot-court, in the lecture-room adjoining.

Until this year, students have been required to provide themselves with all the text-books used in the recitations. It is still recommended that those who conveniently can, should do so, the works employed being all of standard value to the practicing lawyer; arrangements are made by which students of the department can purchase them at a very considerable discount from the ordinary price. All the books used in the recitations may thus be purchased for a sum varying from fifty to sixty dollars, according to the editions used; or second-hand ones may usually be obtained for something less than the former sum. The number and cost of works of reference, parallel reading, etc., will depend entirely on the taste and means of each student. It is possible to dispense with them entirely, and rely on the use of the very large collection furnished in the department library.

To accommodate those who cannot afford to purchase books the University furnishes copies of all the text-books from which recitations are required during the course, to be rented to students applying for them at a charge of ten dollars for the year. Application for them should be made at the beginning of the year, as only a limited number of students can be thus supplied.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of every term a written examination will be held upon all the studies of the term, usually occupying two days, and conducted by the Faculty of the department. The examination papers will be passed on by the Faculty and then filed for the inspection of the Committee on Graduations.

The examination for a degree will be oral, and conducted by a committee of lawyers, appointed jointly by the authority of the University andthe Supreme Court of Iowa. It will be held during the week before the annual Commencement, and also at the close of each term, when there are candidates who have completed the required course. It will cover all the studies of the course; and in addition to the oral examination, the Committee will take into consideration the examination papers above referred to, and the record of each student's attendance and application during the course.

GRADUATION.

Candidates for graduation must have been members of the department for three terms, constituting the entire course, except in the following cases: Gentlemen who have already practiced law for a year or more, under license from a court of general jurisdiction in any of the United States, may become candidates for graduation after an attendance of two terms only. Attendance in any other Law School having authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, will be reckoned as equivalent to a like period in this department, to the extent of one-half the entire prescribed course, but not more.

Students fulfilling these conditions, and passing satisfactorily the examinations described above, may graduate at the close of any term. They will receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and will also be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, admitting them to practice in all the courts of the State.

Those who graduate at the close of the spring term will receive their diplomas, and take the oath as Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court, at the public exercises of Commencement.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are twenty dollars per term, payable at the opening of each term, or fifty dollars for the entire course, if paid in advance. Students who have paid for the entire course, and do not find it convenient to complete the same at once, may leave the University and return the next year, or at any future time, for the remainder of their course, without additional charge.

As the Law Department receives no share of the General Fund of the University, county appointments are not available for tuition fees in this department, or any part thereof.

The tuition fee covers the entire expense of the course, so far as the institution is concerned, except the charge made for the use of text-books, as explained above No fee is charged in this department for matriculation, graduation, or incidental expenses.

Two or three members of each class can obtain a reduction of half their tuition by acting as Librarian in the Law Library. The appointment of Librarian will be made at the commencement of the school year, and at other times when a vacancy occurs. Applications for the appointment by students who are not already members of the class, should, in all cases, be made in person, and not by letter.

Board and other expenses of living are of course the same for students of this department as for others.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The system of Instruction is a most thorough combination of didactic, clinical and practical teaching.

The experience of those who have attended lectures in large hospitals, shows that a superficial knowledge of disease is liable to be conveyed to the student where so many cases are seen without the opportunity for thoroughly studying them. The aim of the faculty is to combine clinical and didactic teaching, so that due attention may be given to each.

The thorough study of practical anatomy will be required of every graduate. Our facilities for obtaining material have been perfected, so that an abundant supply will always be provided. The Lecturer and Demonstrator of anatomy will ever be ready to aid the student in his demonstrations and anatomical studies. The anatomical museum is open to students for study and research at all hours, when lectures are not in progress.

The Chemical Laboratory is open seven hours daily, for the study of practical chemistry. Courses in Chemical Analysis, Urine Analysis, and Pure Toxicology have been specially arranged for medical students.

FEES.

Lecture fees for the entire course	$20 00
Matriculation ticket	5 00
Anatomical ticket	5 00
Graduation fee	25 00
Hospital ticket	*Gratuitous.*

One of the special advantages to students attending the Medical Department of the University is, that they are permitted to avail themselves of the teachings of the other department without additional expense.

Private lectures on special subjects will be given during the course.

Graduates of other accredited Colleges will be admitted to the lectures and clinics by taking out the matriculation ticket. All fees must be promptly paid

at the beginning of the session. The matriculation ticket must be obtained before any of the Professors' tickets can be issued. All of the tickets can be secured of the Treasurer of the University. All students must be in possession of the required tickets within two weeks after the session commences. Students who have attended two full courses in some other duly recognized College, but who have, for satisfactory reasons, failed to graduate, will be admitted to all the privileges of the department upon the payment of $10, which amount will not include matriculation, nor anatomical tickets.

Good board can be obtained at from $2 50 to $4 per week. By associating in clubs, students may supply themselves with good accommodations at a material reduction from the customary prices.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of unexceptionable moral character, and must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, including attendance upon two courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. No student will be permitted to graduate who has not pursued the study of Practical Anatomy for at least one course. Each candidate for graduation must undergo a satisfactory examination in all of the branches taught in the department, and present an acceptable thesis, which must be in his own handwriting, and on a subject connected with some branch of medicine. The candidate must notify the Dean, in writing, during the first week in February, of his or her intention to become an applicant for graduation, and at the same time present the thesis and graduating fee. In case of a failure to graduate, the fee and thesis will both be returned.

The *ad eundem* degree in this department may be conferred under the following circumstances: The candidate must be in possession of an accredited diploma, and must present letters from two respectable physicians, as to moral character and professional standing. An attendance upon lectures from time to time, is expected during the session, and a satisfactory examination must be passed on all the subjects taught in the department. From those who receive the *ad eundem* degree, the matriculation fee, and a fee of $25 will be required.

This exhibition of the courses of instruction and study in the different departments, and of the entire economy of the University, shows a rapidity of growth and an extent of facilities for general and professional education, which justify no little complacency on the part of all friends of the institution, and strong confidence also that continued success will second all future endeavors to advance its interests, if wisely directed and prosecuted with an unfaltering purpose.

In addition to this general remark, it is well to notice some of the particular features which distinguish our Academical Department from the common American College:

1. The time occupied in the entire course, which is one year more than is required by the ordinary college curriculum. This results rrom the necessity of the case. The boys and girls have only very poor advantages in the public

schools of the State for pursuing the studies preparatory for the Freshman year. They come to us earnestly desiring to enter the University. It would be in the last degree unwise to refuse them admission. The time has not come for that, and will not have come until the standard of instruction in the primary and high schools shall have been raised far above its present grade. The only remedy for the evil is to supply *in the University* the facilities which they cannot enjoy at home. Unless we would largely diminish our numbers and deplete our classes we must furnish in our own recitation-rooms the preparatory instruction which ought to be provided in every large town, or, certainly, in every county of the State. The Sub-Freshman year is therefore, at present, a necessity from which there is no escape, that would not involve serious detriment to the important educational interests for the sake of which the University exists. So soon as the Academical course can be limited to *four* years without manifestly greater loss than gain, it should be promptly done.

2. *The Elective Courses of the Junior and Senior years.*—This arrangement has been made in the belief that the students, having pursued the studies and passed the examinations of the previous three years, ought to have attained sufficien maturity of thought and character to decide for himself, (within certain limits,) what branches of knowledge have the strongest claim on his attention for the remaining two years. In making his decision he is left wholly to his own judgment or inclination, except as he may seek counsel from those in whose wisdom he confides.

3. *Special Students.*—Great numbers of young men and young women in our State, who have a genuine thirst for knowledge, are too old or too poor to spend five long years in obtaining an education. Or perhaps their plans for life are such as in their view, do not demand a preparation so costly in respect of either time or money.

To meet the wants or the wishes of these classes of applicants for admission to our Academical Department, they are allowed to enter the University, on the same conditions as those which are prescribed for the regular students, and to pursue whatever studies they may prefer; *provided*, they are so proficient in knowledge and discipline, as to warrant success.

This is considered a very important feature of our system, for by means of it many students are every year encouraged, and permitted to avail themselves for a longer or shorter time, of the advantages afforded in the University, who would otherwise be deprived of them.

SECTION VI.

PAPERS ON ACADEMICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

I bespeak for these papers your most thoughtful consideration, and that of every member of the General Assembly. In preparing them the writers, at my suggestion, have used the largest liberty, and given a free expression of their sentiments on education in general, on their respective departments of University labor, and in regard to the urgent need of money in order to secure to their work the highest efficiency and value.

These sentiments ought to exert a weighty influence on all who have the welfare of the University at heart, because they are the careful utterances of men whom the legal guardians of the institution, of their free and deliberate choice, have placed and retained in their several chairs, as men of acknowledged ability and learning, who also may reasonably be regarded as possessing that sound judgment on educational affairs which is the almost necessary result of large experience and success in the noble calling to which they have devoted their lives.

The communication of Prof. Fellows presents a problem which will require very serious attention at your next meeting. For it involves the relations of the Normal Department to the University, to the establishment of normal schools in other parts of the State, and to the most vital interests of our common school system. Whether this department shall be continued or abandoned, and if continued, in what form it shall be sustained, are questions on the settlement of which the most successful working of that system may be found largely to depend. Should it be deemed expedient to adopt the views of

Prof. Fellows, and a plan be matured by which the members of the Senior Class in our Academical Department could pursue, at their option, some of the higher branches of normal study, the University might be able to send forth from year to year a supply of teachers possessed of rare qualifications for the government and instruction of our High Schools and Academies, already one of the most pressing educational wants of the people, and certain to become more and more pressing in proportion as the population, intelligence, and wealth of the State increases.

I respectfully recommend that this subject be referred, at your expected meeting in Des Moines, to a special committee, with instructions to report to the Board at its meeting in June, 1872.

MATHEMATICS.

BY PROF. N. R. LEONARD.

Rev. Geo. Thacher, President Iowa State University:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit at your request a few brief observations concerning the department placed under my care. In these I have confined my attention to a few of the general and special advantages of mathematical study, and to a statement of the principles upon which that part of our academic course is arranged.

In preparing a course of study for the youth of our State, it is certainly very desirable that the claims of each particular branch of science, language, or literature should be carefully canvassed before assigning that branch to a place in our curriculum.

The necessity of such care is increasing from year to year with the large development that is being made in almost every line of human thought and investigation.

It is now an impossibility for a student, in the brief years of his college career, to acquire even a superficial acquaintance with the entire circle of those studies which, not more than a generation ago, were comfortably compassed in a four-years' course. It is then necessary that a *selection* should be made of those branches which will

give the best culture for the great mass of our young people. In making this selection two questions should be asked in reference to every study that may seem to have a claim to a place.

First: What is its *cultivating power?*—its educational influence?

Second: What is the practical value of the facts acquired through that study, to the subsequent life and occupations of the student?

The first of these, if considered alone, would lead to the selection of such studies, and such only, as would in the given time develop the greatest mental activity, and give to that activity the best possible direction. Such education would be called *general.*

The second, if considered alone, would lead to the rejection of every study which has not for its object, either direct or proximate,

struct in the particular modes in which he will afterwards find it expedient to employ his faculties.

Either of these views taken alone would prove an unsafe guide in making the proposed selection of the branches of study to be pursued. It is certainly clear that, if possible, some harmonious mean should be sought which would give the necessary intellectual training, and at the same time, as far as practicable, secure the *special* preparation requisite for the various pursuits in which the great majority of our youth will afterwards engage. Such a mean, as we shall hereafter show, has been sought, in arranging the mathematical course pursued at the University.

The value of a limited amount of mathematical study as a means of intellectual culture stands unchallenged. We must accept as of

Prof. Fellows, and a plan be matured by which the members of the Senior Class in our Academical Department could pursue, at their option, some of the higher branches of normal study, the University might be able to send forth from year to year a supply of teachers possessed of rare qualifications for the government and instruction of our High Schools and Academies, already one of the most pressing educational wants of the people, and certain to become more and more pressing in proportion as the population, intelligence, and wealth of the State increases.

I respectfully recommend that this subject be referred, at your expected meeting in Des Moines, to a special committee, with instructions to report to the Board at its meeting in June, 1872.

ERRATA IN ESSAY ON MATHEMATICS.

Page 62, line 15, for "study" read — the study.
Page 62, line 18, for "points" read — parts.
Page 63, line 20, for "lands" read — canals.
Page 64, line 6, for "embrace" read — embraces.

Page 65, 5th line from the top, add "and" after "connection with."
Page 65, 6th line from the top, for "on" read "upon."
Page 65, 6th line from the bottom, add "also" after "specimens are."
Page 66, 11th line from the top, for "navigation" read "investigation."
Page 66, 21st line from the top, for "model" read "models."
Page 68, 12th line from the top, for "its campus" read "its University campus."
Page 68, 21st line from the top, erase "any."
Page 69, 14th line from the bottom, for "*impractical*" read "*unpractical*."

upon which that part of our academic course is arranged.

In preparing a course of study for the youth of our State, it is certainly very desirable that the claims of each particular branch of science, language, or literature should be carefully canvassed before assigning that branch to a place in our curriculum.

The necessity of such care is increasing from year to year with the large development that is being made in almost every line of human thought and investigation.

It is now an impossibility for a student, in the brief years of his college career, to acquire even a superficial acquaintance with the entire circle of those studies which, not more than a generation ago, were comfortably compassed in a four-years' course. It is then necessary that a *selection* should be made of those branches which will

give the best culture for the great mass of our young people. In making this selection two questions should be asked in reference to every study that may seem to have a claim to a place.

First: What is its *cultivating power?*—its educational influence?

Second: What is the practical value of the facts acquired through that study, to the subsequent life and occupations of the student?

The first of these, if considered alone, would lead to the selection of such studies, and such only, as would in the given time develop the greatest mental activity, and give to that activity the best possible direction. Such education would be called *general.*

The second, if considered alone, would lead to the rejection of every study which has not for its object, either direct or proximate, the acquisition of such knowledge as will be available in the pursuits of the citizen. The culture resulting from such a course may be called *special.*

In this latter view, the mind of the pupil is to be regarded as a storehouse, magazine, or arsenal, in which it is the purpose of the educator to store the veritable implements of future warfare, together with the knowledge how to use them.

In the former view, the student is to be regarded as an incipient citizen without reference to his future avocation, and his college training is, as it were, *gymnastic*, for the purpose of insuring to him a sound mental constitution, or well developed mental muscle and power of endurance, but without aiming (except indirectly) to instruct in the particular modes in which he will afterwards find it expedient to employ his faculties.

Either of these views taken alone would prove an unsafe guide in making the proposed selection of the branches of study to be pursued. It is certainly clear that, if possible, some harmonious mean should be sought which would give the necessary intellectual training, and at the same time, as far as practicable, secure the *special* preparation requisite for the various pursuits in which the great majority of our youth will afterwards engage. Such a mean, as we shall hereafter show, has been sought, in arranging the mathematical course pursued at the University.

The value of a limited amount of mathematical study as a means of intellectual culture stands unchallenged. We must accept as of

undoubted authority on this point the concurrent testimony of the chief educators of our own and of preceding generations. The important place assigned to it in every college and university significantly indicates, either its value in this respect, or its necessity as a preparation for other studies which promote such culture. For ourselves we are content to rest its claims as an instrument of general culture upon two considerations.

The first is: that it necessitates a continuous concentration of the attention of the student, and therefore its influence is thrown toward the formation of a *habit* of close and sustained application of the mind to whatever is brought before it.

The importance of such a habit, and the great difficulty experienced in forming it, are only too well known to every teacher and scholar of even moderate attainments.

The influence of study of geometry is particularly favorable to the development of a habit of *continued* attention, since with nothing before him but his diagram, the student can only proceed to unfold the different points of his demonstration by holding in mind the connection between each premise and its conclusion, and the harmony of these various conclusions, which necessitates the truth of his theorem. If one step is omitted, all is lost, and he must begin again. If all the links in his demonstration have been well considered and joined together save one, that one will by its absence or want of connection render the whole chain useless.

The study of algebra and analytics generally while inferior to geometry for the purpose of securing *continuous* application is yet quite equal to it in regard to the intensity and concentration of effort which it demands. The second claim that this branch of study has to a place in a system of liberal education rests upon the fact, scarcely separable from those above adduced, that it leads to a more careful comparison between assumed premises and the conclusions based upon them, and thus guards against mistakes in reasoning, and aids in the detection of the fallacies and sophisms which form the most dangerous weapons of those who would propagate error.

It is not claimed that the habits formed by mathematical study are specially valuable in fitting a person for selecting out of probable truths those premises upon which he may most securely

construct his argument, but only that when the premises are once chosen it will lead him to reason correctly. For illustration:

The knowledge possessed by a pilot, while it may be all that is necessary to guide a vessel over the ocean from port to port, is yet not of the kind which would tell him whether the deck upon which he stands is or is not seaworthy.

The result of experience has so far proved the value of the discipline of mathematics that it is not an infrequent remark that when a student has once acquired such habits of application as will make him successful in his mathematical studies he is able to succeed in any other useful department to which he may give his attention.

When we come to consider the practical bearing of a course of study upon the various occupations of the citizen, or rather the connection of the knowledge thus acquired with the business of life—it is beyond dispute that mathematics—pure and applied—stands in the front rank. While this is true *universally*, it is more emphatically true in this country, and most of all in the west. The life of our citizens is to be largely devoted to the solution of material problems.

Our system of public works is doubtless still in its infancy, and destined to be indefinitely enlarged. Our railroads, lands, bridges, and tunnels, upon which, and through which the commerce of the future is to be borne are just beginning to spring into existence. The immense deposits of coal and mineral which now lie concealed beneath our soil or locked in the embrace of our mountain ranges are to be sought out and opened up for use. The solution of every one of these problems requires a more or less profound knowledge of mathematics, and altogether they are calling for an army of engineers and architects. It is certainly the part of wisdom to furnish such facilities for the training of these, that whatever structures they may rear shall be of such proportions, and of such materials as shall withstand to the last possible limit the strain which time or pressure may bring to bear upon them.

In pursuance of the views above set forth, the mathematical Course of the University has been arranged in two sections. The first embraces such a proportion, and such a selection of mathematics as is believed to be necessary for the purpose of *general* culture, and is made obligatory upon all students who would compete for any academic degree.

The studies in this section extend over three years, and are not materially different from the required mathematics of the average of our best American colleges, except that a greater prominence than usual is given to geometrical drawing.

The second section, succeeding the first in the order of time, embrace the mathematics necessary for entering the practice of the different branches of engineering.

The studies of this section are optional. Those who seek a literary or general culture may omit these. But on the other hand those who would follow the profession of engineering are afforded an opportunity of acquainting themselves with those mathematical laws and processes which are the only safe reliance in the prosecution of their chosen avocation. The greatest need of the department at the present is:

1. A collection of models illustrating the different styles of structures, as of bridges, arches, &c.

2. Of a full collection of the various instruments used by engineers so that the pupils may be made practically acquainted with their constructions, adjustments, and use.

3. A set of drawings of some of the most important public works, exhibiting the manner of their structure, their strong and their weak points, and showing how the latter are guarded.

4. A set of models for the study of the higher mathemetics.

5. A set of astronomical instruments which shall enable the student to determine latitude and longitude and to pursue to advantage the study of astronomy—a study of prime importance whether we regard its influence upon the mind or heart.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

BY PROF. C. A. WHITE.

Rev. George Thacher, President of the Iowa State University:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I herewith present you with a brief statement of the condition of the cabinet and of the wants of my department in the University.

The branches pertaining to this department are, by act of the former Board of Trustees, Geology, Zoology, and Botany; but at present Physiology and Hygiene are also taught in connection with them, it being the aim of the professor in charge to constitute them a connected series of studies, each having a natural connection with dependence on the others.

While text-books are used in connection with all these branches, a large part of the instruction in all of them is given by the professor in the form of lectures, descriptions, and demonstrations based upon such specimens and other means of illustration as it has hitherto been practicable to obtain. The courses of text-book instruction in both Geology and Zoology are respectively followed by a full course of such lectures alone. In every course of instruction given in this department the free use of specimens, models, and diagrams is indispensable, because correct knowledge of these subjects can only be obtained by actual comparison of the objects referred to. No person attempts to teach Botany in any other manner, and yet the use of plants is no more necessary in the study of Botany than is the use of at least prepared specimens of animals in the study of Zoology.

This method of object-teaching is now adopted in the Zoology classes of the best schools of the country, each student being furnished with specimens in hand for study and comparison, while his recitations consist largely in reports to his teacher of the results of his observations upon the specimens assigned him for study. A moderate annual expenditure would enable me to introduce this method into my classes which is now impossible for want of suitable collections.

From the very nature of the case it will be seen that the means of illustration in Human Physiology must be largely artificial. Fortunately, most wonderfully perfect preparations of this kind may be obtained at moderate cost.

Characteristic fossils from every known formation in the geological scale are absolutely necessary to give the student a correct idea of geological history; and lithological specimens are just as necessary to convey a correct knowledge of the various formations of the State or region in which he lives.

The geological collections belonging to the University are the most extensive ever made from the State of Iowa, but they embrace very

little from formations in other States, and nothing at all from foreign countries. It should not be inferred from this statement that the collections from Iowa, especially those made by the State Geological Survey, are not really invaluable, but yet they are very far from sufficient to illustrate the general subject of Geology, and are not even complete as regards the geology of Iowa. These collections are especially valuable as authentically illustrating the published reports upon the Geological Survey of Iowa so far as that work has progressed, besides which they embrace much that will attract special students in Palæontology from abroad to the University for purposes of navigation.

The collections in Zoology have been made wholly by myself, and within the past two years, in addition to other too pressing duties. They are quite important, but have been procured at an expenditure of less than two hundred dollars. A few specimens have been procured from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., in exchange for geological specimens.

The collection of an herbarium has been commenced, but since fresh plants are always accessible while the Botany classes are in progress, that work has been deferred for want of time and assistance.

A considerable number of very valuable model charts and diagrams have been prepared for illustrating the more difficult and important parts of Geology, Zoology, and Botany. Some of these are substantial, and as good as need be desired, but others are only temporary devices for want of means to procure skilled labor in their construction. Far the greater part of all the means of illustration used before my classes is my own individual property, and worth double that belonging to the University, for teaching purposes. This I have been obliged to keep in constant use with my classes, by which means its value is being greatly diminished by unavoidable injury and wear. To supply other deficiencies, I have from time to time borrowed specimens, to use as illustrations, from the private collections of citizens. Mr. M. W. Davis, of Iowa City, has been especially obliging in this respect, and the Faculty of the Medical Department have kindly loaned me means of illustrating Human Physiology.

Although the geological cabinet contains the very valuable collections of the State Geological Survey, the survey is far from completion, and the collections are correspondingly incomplete; thus they do not fully illustrate the geology of the State. Some of the more important formations are scarcely represented at all, yet they afford so much of value that Eastern colleges keep local collectors employed to supply their cabinets while ours remain destitute of those very specimens necessary to illustrate our own geology. The cabinet needs not only the means of fully illustrating the geology of our own State, but no time should be lost in securing by purchase as complete a collection as possible from our own and foreign countries to illustrate, at least in a general way, the whole series of geological formations.

The zoological portion of the cabinet is small. Our own State, and even our own vicinity, would furnish much of value if means were provided for collecting and preserving the specimens. This is especially true respecting birds and mammals, but the greater part of a full cabinet must come from abroad. Since the geological formations of our own State, and of the vast region round about it, teem with the remains of marine life of the ancient seas, it is doubly important that the cabinet should contain profuse and varied collections from the existing seas. So important are such collections for purposes of comparison that neither Geology nor Zoology can be properly taught without them.

Many of our indigenous animals have already passed beyond the borders of our State, never to return, and others are fast following them. Unless something is soon done to secure specimens of these for the cabinet, our students must go to the institutions of other States, or to foreign countries to gain a knowledge of our aboriginal fauna,

It is very important that suitable models and diagrams for illustrating Human Physiology, should be purchased at once. This study is obligatory upon every student, and such means of Illustration are necessary to its successful prosecution.

The wants thus far enumerated are especially those of the undergraduate courses of instruction. In addition to this, provision ought to be made before it is too late, for bringing together such complete

collections pertaining to all the branches of this department as shall form a basis for post-graduate studies. Our graduates and special students must now go elsewhere, if they wish to continue these studies with profit. Besides all this, it is our evident duty as conservators of the advanced educational interests of our State, to cause to be placed in the University cabinet, the most complete representation possible of its Geology, Zoology, and Botany. Every formation of the State should be fully illustrated; every species of animal that is, or ever has been, indigenous, should be represented; every species of indigenous plants should have a place in its herbarium, and living specimens of at least all its trees and shrubs, should be caused to grow upon its campus.

In compliance with your request, I add a few remarks intended to illustrate the *practical use* of the study of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and the practical value of the specimens, models, &c., required to illustrate those studies. Passing over the false and flippant claims of some who assert that the study of such branches has little or no value as means of mental discipline and culture, and looking at the subject from a naturalist's stand-point, it is difficult to indicate a single fact which a student acquires in such studies that may not be of any practical value to him in after life; and it is quite as difficult to select judiciously so few illustrations only as it is here practicable to mention.

A careful study of the geology of our State has shown, for example, that coal occurs only in one set of formations, and that these formations are confined to a certain part of the State, and that it is therefore useless to spend money in searching for it elsewhere. Since these facts were known and published, there has been more money wasted in fruitless search for coal in the coalless districts than it costs to ascertain those facts. The facts could not have been ascertained without geological knowledge, and that knowledge could not have been acquired without geological specimens, neither can it be successfully imparted to others without them. Persons, without at least an outline of such knowledge, have no reason for accepting the statements of geologists except such as arises from a blind faith. They are thus liable to place that faith in unworthy persons, and to continue to expend money and labor useless'y—a good example of utilitarianism at fault.

Zoology embraces the study of everything which possesses animal life.

A few years ago the only oysters obtained along our sea-coast were such as were naturally distributed, and were only sufficient in quantity to supply the inhabitants of those neighborhoods. *Practical* men taking advantage of a knowledge of the method of increase and habits of these mollusks which naturalists alone had given, are now farming the sea with more certainty, than the land is farmed, and the result is a constant supply of fresh oysters all over the country.

When the country was first settled, the streams, especially those flowing into the Atlantic, were stocked with excellent fish. Through ignorance of their habits, the fish were destroyed, and none others of the same or other kinds took their place. Naturalists taught *practical* men how to restock the rivers, so that the migratory fish would again make their annual visits, and to cultivate the ponds and brooks so that these are now often more valuable than the lands that contain them.

In these latter years, every farmer knows the value of the study of insects, but it is just as impossible to teach entomology without a collection of insects, as it would be to teach descriptive astronomy to one born blind.

It has been common to stigmatize the study of birds and flowers as light, sentimental, and *impractical*; and the same persons would wage relentless war upon the birds that were protecting their growing crops from the ravages of insects, and saving him from famine. No discrimination was made between the guilty and innocent, because they possessed no knowledge of their habits. It is clearly impossible to teach a student even the difference in kind of birds without at least stuffed specimens.

The same remarks apply equally well to other animals.

It was a part of my original plan to have prepared skeletons and duplicate bones of all animals, wild and domestic, for the purpose of illustrating their structure comparatively. Knowledge acquired from a study of these, would be of great practical value to those who should have the veterinary care of domestic or other animals. Again, persons have been placed upon trial for their lives, the value of the

testimony for or against the prisoner resting on the correct identification of certain bones. Should such a case occur in the vicinity of the University, or even in the State, the person most likely to be called as a witness, is the teacher of comparative anatomy in the University. Without a full collection of such specimens, he could not testify with confidence, or at least could not support his opinion by a comparison of specimens like or unlike those in dispute. Such a result would bring discredit upon both teacher and institution.

The climate and physical features of our State are so nearly uniform, that every species of shrub and tree within its limits may doubtless be made to grow upon the University campus. Ocular demonstration of such a fact, would be of practical value to any student who might afterward engage in the cultivation of trees, a business which is very important one in Iowa, and will be so for many years to come.

MODERN LANGUAGE.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

The study of Modern Language in European and American Colleges is of comparatively recent introduction.

For a long time it was thought unnecessary that any but the language of Ancient Greece and Rome should be studied by those who aspire to a higher education. This was natural. When the want of such education became for the first time generally felt, hardly any one of the modern tongues was so far developed as to be worthy a place in a course of higher education. The Reformation gave an additional stimulus to the study of Hebrew and Greek, while Latin was studied as a matter of course, being the common medium of learned conversation and of instruction.

The study of these ancient languages had the very desirable effect of making the nations of modern Europe aware of the high civilization of the extinct races by whom these languages were spoken, and of opening to the intelligent student, a realm of wisdom and beauty,

such as his own or any contemporary language and literature was then very far from presenting.

Gradually, however, modern speech acquired polish and refinement, and modern authors attempted, more or less successfully, first to imitate, then to rival ancient authors.

Modern discoveries and inventions made necessary the use of new words and phrases. Ideas that never entered the head of Greek or [illegible] modern speech. New

excellence from the pens of the great representative poets of these modern times, *Goethe* and *Schiller*, and of that splendid galaxy of other writers, in every field of human art and science, by whose combined labors German literature has gained its present proud and exceptional position.

With the growth and development of these and other languages,

testimony for or against the prisoner resting on the correct identification of certain bones. Should such a case occur in the vicinity of the University, or even in the State, the person most likely to be called as a witness, is the teacher of comparative anatomy in the University. Without a full collection of such specimens, he could not testify with confidence, or at least could not support his opinion by a comparison of specimens like or unlike those in dispute. Such a re-

ERRATA IN THE ESSAY ON MODERN LANGUAGES.

Page 70. The title should be "Languages" instead of "Language."
Also, in the 4th line of the essay "Languages of Greece and Rome."
(Other errata of this kind will not here be noticed.)
Page 71, 21st line, "productions" for "production."
Page 71, 29th line, add "and other institutions."
Page 74, 27th line, after "training" put "of."
Page 75, 10th line, omit the second "i" in "speciality."
Page 75, 4th line from below insert after "all the Greek:" "and Latin."
Page 79, 3rd line from above, "Anglo-Saxons" for "Anglo-Saxon."
Page 79, 6th line from above, "rustica" for "rustic."
Page 79, 23d line from above, "wou'd" for "could."
Page 82, 4th line, erase "watser."
Page 83, 7th line, "in the place of" for "in the force of."
Page 83, 14th line "assertions" for "operations."
Page 85, 18th line, omit "do" after "as."
Page 85, 2nd line from below, insert "as" after "inferior."
Page 86, 13th and 14th lines from top, read "accusative," instead of "accusation."
Page 86, 5th line from below, read "Greek" for "French."
Page 87, 3rd line of note, read "has formed" for "is formed."
Page 88, 10th line from top, insert "a" after "on."
Page 90, last line, insert "it" after "discipline."
Page 91, 3rd line from top, omit "it."
Page 91, 8th line from below, insert a period (.) after "should."
Page 92, 9th line from top, "their" for "the."
Page 92, 13th line from below, "gaining" instead of "giving."
Page 93, 16th line from top, insert "which" after "one."
Page 93, 17th line from top, add "es" to "express."
Page 93, 26th line from top, "chastity" for "charity."

while Latin was studied as a matter of course, being the common medium of learned conversation and of instruction.

The study of these ancient languages had the very desirable effect of making the nations of modern Europe aware of the high civilization of the extinct races by whom these languages were spoken, and of opening to the intelligent student, a realm of wisdom and beauty,

such as his own or any contemporary language and literature was then very far from presenting.

Gradually, however, modern speech acquired polish and refinement, and modern authors attempted, more or less successfully, first to imitate, then to rival ancient authors.

Modern discoveries and inventions made necessary the use of new words and phrases. Ideas that never entered the head of Greek or Roman philosopher had to be expressed in modern speech. New styles of art made their appearance and new productions in almost every field of human thought, feeling, and enterprise gave proof of the vigor and originality of the modern mind.

The Greek temple had been the highest architectural triumph of Greek art, but the Gothic cathedral, representing a different ideal in art, proclaimed no less proudly the triumph of modern art.

An Ionian poet of magnficient poetic power, had given to the world the greatest Pagan epic, and four Attic poets produced those masterpieces of the Grecian stage which will for all time be ranked among the most perfect specimens of dramatic art. But Dante arose, and gave his countrymen, in the then despised language of the common Italian people, a christian epic of such power and beauty as to earn the dignity of being ranked with the very first production of the world's greatest poets.

In Spain, *Cervantes* produced a work of unsurpassed genius. In England, the great *Shakspere* cast the inspirations of his wonderful mind into the enduring form of English speech, making of the latter a "classical" language for all time to come. In France, *Corneille* and *Racine*, *Moliere* and *La Fontaine*, brilliantly displayed the capacities of their native language, and at last Germany, so long the battle-field of Europe, having had her language fixed in forms of original beauty by the great reformer, *Martin Luther*, gave to the world the glorious series of productions of unsurpassed excellence from the pens of the great representative poets of these modern times, *Goethe* and *Schiller*, and of that splendid galaxy of other writers, in every field of human art and science, by whose combined labors German literature has gained its present proud and exceptional position.

With the growth and development of these and other languages,

prominent among them also those of Scandinavia and Holland, the necessity of studying them was gradually felt more or less by all scholars. Latin was no longer the medium of conversation, except for the catholic clergy, and the absolute necessity of studying it was no longer felt by those who, while desiring to carry on their studies as far as possible did yet not wish to become professional antiquarians, philologists, or theologians.

Accordingly, we find that schools were organized designed to meet the wants of such persons, while the college proper continued to give the greater part of its time and attention to two of the ancient languages.

By and by, however, even the colleges, in some measure, acknowledged the justice of the claim of modern languages, by paying greater attention to the vernacular, and by giving at least one other modern tongue a regular place in the curriculum. In Germany French was, and still is, regularly taught in the classical college. In France, German was, at least, not entirely neglected by the higher institutions, and at the school of higher studies in Paris, a knowledge of German was even made an absolute condition for entering the Department of Comparative Philology. Even in England some attempts in this direction were made, although English conservatism, strengthened by the fashionable custom of quoting Horace in Parliament, and sneering at the "affairs of the continent," made it very difficult for either French or German to gain a foothold in British institutions of learning. Even to-day some very prominent Englishmen, among them the known liberal, John Stuart Mill, refuse to modern language a place in the regular college curriculum, although at the same time admitting their importance.

In our own country, where the power of tradition is less strong than in Europe, the subject of modern languages has been treated with far more liberality and good sense. There is hardly a first, or even second-rate college in the land, at which these languages do not receive more or less attention. In a democratic country like ours, colleges cannot afford to exclude those who care more for the civilization of the present than they do for the civilization of the past.

It is clear that if the regular college should refuse to give attention to the modern languages, separate institutions would have to be

established—as in France and Germany—to meet the requirements of that peculiarly modern culture, which finds its expression in the modern tongues. There is, however, no real need for such separate schools, and in most of our leading American institutions, the practice has obtained general approval, of allowing students a certain latitude of choice in the matter of languages. In the Iowa State University one year of German is obligatory on all students who wish to enter the Freshman class. Beginning with the Freshman class, they may select between Greek and German, and in the two last years of the course, their choice between the various languages taught, is not limited at all. In this way the opportunity is afforded, that all students may give some attention to both the ancient and modern tongues, or that they may give special attention to either, only Latin being a strictly required study for more than one year. French may be begun in the Sophomore year by students who aspire to the degree of B. Ph. which at this institution is of equal value with that B. A., and Italian is studied during the Senior year, while French and German, the same as Latin and Greek, are continued during the Junior and Senior years, and when required, beyond these years.

This arrangement combines the advantages of the old college with those of the new college, as the latter exists in the German "Real Schule" or French "Lycee." Similar arrangements exist at all other American State Universities and at many denominational colleges.

In order that the instruction in modern languages may bear its best fruit, it is indispensable that it should be given by really competent teachers. It is a very gratifying fact that our foremost universities and colleges fully appreciate this truth. America's foremost philologist has for over twenty years been teaching German at Yale College.

The names of some of our most gifted authors—*Ticknor*, *Longfellow*, *Lowell*—have become identified with the cause of modern languages at Harvard University

Other institutions have followed the examples of these two leading American universities, prominent among them the State University of Michigan, Princeton College, and many others. It is to be hoped that the efforts of those who are directly or indirectly interested in the cause of modern languages at these various institutions, will, in

course of time, produce a more intelligent appreciation of the value of this branch of study than at present exists among the educated, and more particularly of the educators of our people.

It is unfortunately only too true, that the crude views, concerning the modern languages, entertained by men like J. S. Mill of England, Richard Grant White of this country, and of many others who fancy that their proficiency in one department makes them fit judges in every other department, have done and are doing much to prejudice many honest and intelligent people against the modern languages as a necessary and indispensable branch of all true highe education.

It is not, and cannot, from the want of space, be my object to enter into any special comparison of languages, but I think it will not be out of place here to emphasize the claims of the leading modern languages as valuable means of discipline, and to point out the injustice of the charge made by so many would-be scholars, that they are inferior in this respect to the ancient languages.

In as much as the silliest arguments, or what many consider to be arguments, are persistently urged against the modern languages, as in any sense entitled to take rank as studies fit to give discipline to the mind by the side of the ancient, it may be well to quote here the testimony of a gentleman whose thorough knowledge of both the leading ancient and modern classical languages, not disputed by his adversaries, gives him a peculiar right to be heard in this matter. Dr. Arthur Kortegarn, of Bonn, Germany, recently addressed a meeting of collegiate teachers of Western Prussia on the subject of "The better method for the training teachers of modern language." In this address several remarks occur which are so full of good sense and so well supported by facts, that I will take the liberty of quoting them, believing that the gentleman's views are not those of a blind partizan, but those of an enlightened, thoroughly informed and high-toned christian scholar.

The speaker answered first, the following two favorite arguments of the advocates of the traditional college training (by means of Latin and Greek to the exclusion of modern languages) viz: First, that French, English, &c., can only be regarded in the light of ultilitarian studies, intended to enable those who study them to earn

money, and that hence, their acquisition was not calculated to train and discipline the higher faculties, and secondly, that a student could easily learn French and English, or any other modern language, after having mastered Greek and Latin. He said: "It seems to me that these views originate mostly in real ignorance, or are due to a wrong conception of the mission, and a complete lack of appreciation of the value of modern languages for the objects of culture. I do not doubt that an eminent historian or physicist may possibly get at the general meaning of a treatise in French on a subject pertaining to his speciality, without having paid much attention to the study of French, but I deny *that such a person is imbued with the elements of culture which exist in the French language*, any more than that the intellectual eminence of such an individual can be said fairly to represent the intellectual capacities of the majority of educated persons.

The case is likewise not rare that young scholars, who have for a number of years trained their intellectual powers by the study of Greek and Latin, acquire, in their hours of leisure, an elementary knowledge of the French and English languages, and thus are led to the false conclusion, that it is easy to acquire the knowledge of these languages, especially after a preliminary study of Greek and Latin. But in answer to this it must be said, in the first place, that in such a case the student did not make the attempt to study the foreign language in a scientific spirit, to become intimately imbued with its character, to grow intellectually and naturally into the organism and genius of that language, and to penetrate into the intellectual life and culture of a foreign people, *but that his whole work amounted to mere bungling efforts, the results of which produce no other effect on the better instructed hearer than that which is produced by intolerably bad and false singing, or the frightful practice of a beginner on a stringed instrument.* On the other hand there are now known several cases of young men, who, after completing the course in a not classical college (Real Schule) *learned in a single year all the Greek*, the *acquisition* of *which require four years* in the *regular classical college* (the gymnasium.)

"The logical construction of the period which in the French language (no less than the German) is accessible to, and attainable by

only a delicately trained mind, the wealth of the syntactic forms of this language, the rich and weighty intellectual stores of the writers of a great civilized nation of our time, do not only endow the pupil by means of a powerful mental discipline, with the ability of working with energy, perseverance, and elasticity, but also in so far develop his aesthetic and musical susceptibilites, as they enable him to feel the charm of the accent, the melody and modulation of the foreign tongue.

"The modern languages should not be studied in our schools for the attainment of merely practical ideas. At school no language should be learned for the sake of the language, but in order to become acquainted, by means of the language, with the intellectual, moral, and religious development of the foreign people."

"The ancient languages are not taught in the classical school for the purpose that the student may afterwards be able to understand a Latin or Greek author, but on account of the mental discipline, the intellectual life which flows from them into the learner, just as it is with modern languages. They are studied that we may the better understand the intellectual culture of our age, and in order to draw mental discipline and mental vigor from the religious, political and ethical life of the great civilized nations of our century.

Some 30 or 40 years ago, that *elementary facility* in the use of a foreign language, which the opponents of the modern language generally *confound with the knowledge itself* of these languages, used to constitute, it is true, almost exclusively the aim of the students of these languages.

To-day, the study of the modern languages requires not only the same quantity and quality of mental exertion as that of the ancient, but something more. It is a great mistake to believe that the study of a modern language is an easy matter."

"The intellectual life of modern civilized races is in the same degree superior to that of the Greeks and Romans, as the christian religion and our modern political growth and development are superior to those of all pagan and other ancient nations."

"This life fluctuates, however, and can be understood only with difficulty. Hence, the necessity of careful instruction to guard

against the dross which is found by the side of the most precious pearls."

"In studying the modern languages, it is just as necessary, as in studying the ancient, to quicken into activity the various mental forces—reason, imagination, sensation, and will. They also contain germs of Geography, History, Poetry, Philosophy, Religious, and Moral systems; nor can the teacher and student omit considering Grammar, Syntax, Style, Prosody, Rhetoric, etc. The formation of sentences and periods in a modern language is by no means dependent on the subjective feeling or pleasure of some philological school, but in strict accordance with logical and grammatical laws. As regards the use of synonyms, the nicest discriminations and shades of meaning have to be observed; neither can the student of a modern tongue safely omit to study the domestic institutions, the customs and manners, the various fields of Art, Science, and Industry, of Political Economy, etc., of the country, the language of which he is engaged in studying."

In the remaining portion of the discourse, the speaker discussed the various means and agencies for the training of teachers of the modern languages. He regards it as an absolute necessity that at the German universities eminent English and French scholars should be appointed as professors of their respective languages and literatures, and that the candidates for positions in Preparatory or Middle Schools should by all means be sent for a year or so to the country of the language of which they intend to become teachers.

It is an interesting fact that this country is really ahead of Europe in the attention given to modern languages at the college and university. And this is as it should be, although much remains yet to be done. It seems strange that until quite recently the study of English was entirely unknown in the German colleges and universities, but it should not be forgotten that the general recognition of the importance of the study of German at our principal institutions is also of quite a recent date. There is at present a movement on foot in Germany, to introduce the study of English in the college, on the ground that the English, being of the same family as modern German, has greater claims than any other on the attention of German students. For precisely the same reason, it seems to us, German

should be the first language, or among the first, studied by the English or American student.

A learned and accomplished American scholar, Dr. Dwight, expressed his opinion of the value of German in the following words:

"There is no modern tongue which a mind thoroughly English in its type and tone can so profitably receive into all its elements of thought and growth as the *German*. It has great capacity for expressing nice discriminations and poetical conceptions; and to us of other nations, whose languages are the mere alluvial deposits of those of older days, having none of the interior principles of spontaneous organic growth, that the German like the Greek possesses, taking on new forms and new combinations as used by each new age and even by each new mind that assumes to itself the privilege of making them, as the right is universally conceded: it seems delightful indeed to come within the atmosphere and aroma of its fresh blossoming life." * * * "The heart is stirred by the splendor of its poetry, as it sometimes is under the power of some wild witching melody, which makes the soul feel as if deep within itself there were another self, to which few things in this world had the power to make themselves heard or seen."

And further, on the relation of English to German:

"The grammatical constitution of the English language is Teutonic. In every part of the language its inward chemical and vital energies are all Teutonic. A very small proportion of its vocabulary is Celtic, and of the Latin it absorbed less than any of the other provinces of Rome, though so much, so that its lexical elements are chiefly Anglo-Saxon."

To the foregoing remark only one objection can possibly be raised, that it produces the impression as though English had absorbed its Latin elements when England was a Roman province, or because it once was a Roman province, and that it received them in the same manner as the other provinces of Rome. This would be an inaccurate conception of the true fact, and as the latter is of great importance, if we wish to understand why, next to the German, the French language naturally deserves the greatest attention on the part of the English or American student, I will here briefly refer to what is

well known, theoretically, by all scholars, but practically appreciated by only a few.

The purely Germanic tongue of the Anglo Saxon was powerfully modified by the language of the Norman-French who were, likewise, of Germanic descent, but had adopted the common language, "lingua rustic" of northern France. This language arose from a corruption of the bad Latin which the military and hierarchial Latin conquerors of Gaul had introduced, by the German invaders, who, in their turn, had conquered Gaul, and to whom France owes its present name.

At the time William of Normandy conquered the Anglo Saxon realm, Norman French was already a language of considerable force, wealth, and flexibility. It was no longer Latin, for the same reason that the English of to-day is no longer Anglo-Saxon, or German; or that the Latin of Cicero was no longer the original language of the Latins, Volscians, Umbrians, Etrusci, &c. The French of to-day is in great measure the direct descendant of the language spoken in northern France, so that modern French resembles Norman French closely enough to offer a great portion of the advantages likely to arise from a study of the former for the purpose of gaining a critical insight into the *genetic* process of the English language.

Now, while I could by no means assert that an acquaintance with German and French, either ancient or modern, is necessary for the acquisition of a perfect command of the English language, for I believe that the time required for the study of foreign languages would, if applied to the sole study of English, secure this object far more rapidly and certainly,—I yet cannot doubt that for a *critical* study of English, a knowledge not only of Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon, but of modern French and modern German is indispensable. Language is both an *art* and a *science*. In so far as it is an art, proficiency in any language will be in the direct ratio of the attention given to it irrespective of other languages. In so far, however, as language is the subject of a *science*, it is not sufficient that we merely know the outside and mechanical structure of particular languages, but also the mental affinities and historical and other relations which they sustain toward each other. It is one of the most encouraging signs of the gradual spread of sound views on education,

that in all the civilized communities of the modern world, it is now held as a matter of course, that the study of the vernacular should receive particular attention at the national schools. No sane man or woman any longer believes in the mediæval doctrine that the most direct way to learn English grammar is by committing to memory the multifarious rules of Latin Grammar.

It is now generally recognized that modern languages are the products of modern conditions, and that the relics of older languages still found in them can be considered only in the light of the material which the modern mind used for the rearing of structures that are just as peculiarly its own, as the edifices of the modern architect are peculiarly his own, although he may have used in their construction the fragments of the most beautiful ancient temple.

Whatever the importance of those fragments of ancient times for a scientific study of language in general—and I think that importance can hardly be over estimated—it must yet be true that the rational way of a scientific study of any given modern language is by beginning to study those cognate languages which contain, in a wider or narrower sense, the elements of which it is more directly composed.

This is evidently also the opinion of Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, when he claims for the study of German, "that the fundamental relations of German to the most central and intimate part of English makes the study instinct with practical bearing on our own tongue, and equivalent to a historical and comparative study of English itself." But what is so pre-eminently true of German is, in a lesser degree, true of French also.

It is not true that a knowledge of Latin is sufficient to enable the student to analyze those words in the English language which are not of Teutonic or Celtic origin. The numerous words from the Greek or Latin which the English as well as the German and French dictionaries contain are, for the most part, the common property of all these languages. They are generally *technical* and not used in any other but technical literature; words like Telegraphy, Astronomy, Photography, Oolite, Ontology, &c., are neither English, nor German or French. They are part of a cosmopolitan vocabulary understood by those who are acquainted with the things

for which they stand, and by none else. They are not the words generally met in the works of the great writers, neither in *Shakespere* nor *Tennyson*, neither in *Macaulay* nor *Bancroft*.

The words we generally *do* find in the highest literary efforts of English and American literature are for the most part of Anglo-Saxon, i. e., Germanic, or of Norman, i. e., *French* origin.

This is perhaps most apparent in the Bible, and in Shakspere's works.

In the Lord's Prayer there are, for instance, four or five words not of Teutonic origin, but almost every one of these is directly derived from the French, *i. e.* had already obtained a new individuality which was quite distinct from the Latin before it was taken into the body of English speech. Thus trespass from trépas, temptation from tentation, deliver from delivrer, power from pouvoir, glory from gloire. (Name and day existed as Anglo-Saxon words, although they are originally Latin.)

Words like *desire*, *dinner*, *beauty*, *hour*, *journey*, *joy*, *rejoice*, *view*, *etc.*, were none of them directly derived from the Latin. The origin of these words, and most others (not Teutonic) that are in common use, we cannot understand without going back to the corresponding French forms. Who would suppose, if ignorant of French, that *journey* meant primarily the *day* as distinguished from *jour*, which may include the *night*, and was used to express the achievement, the work of a day? Knowing this, it is not difficult to trace the word back to the Latin "diurnus," but without the French word it would tax the ingenuity of the best trained mind to account for the derivation of the English word. Shakspere uses the word "attend" in the sense of "await." Why? Because "to attend" comes from the French "*attendre*," which means "to expect" or "await."

As regards the German the case is, of course, far stronger.

The student of German, when he becomes acquainted with such words as *knecht*, *macht*, *recht*. *knabe*, *licht*, *fecht*, *brachte*, is not only reminded of the, more or less, corresponding English words knight, might, right, knave, light, fight, brought, but he also finds at once an explanation for the existence of the silent letters in the English words. He gets some idea of "Comparative Philology"

when he observes the frequent correspondence between the s or z sound in High German, when final, and "t" or "th" of the Low German, respectively the Anglo-Saxon and English. Words like *das*, *lass*, *watser*, *wasser*, *hass*, *salz*, *malz*, *zu*, *katze*, readily remind him of let, that, water, hate, salt, malt, to, cat. The meaning of words like *vater*, *mutter*, *bruder*, *schwester*, *treu*, *gut*, *land*, *hand*, *fisch*, *feder*, *gold*, *silber*, and many others, he recognizes as easily as though they were English words. Of the defective English verbs: I can, I will, I shall, I may, I must, &c., he discovers with interest the missing forms in the German, which has retained them.

In spite of all its foreign admixture, English is yet a purely Teutonic language as far as its grammar is concerned. Hence a scientific treatise on English grammar necessarily includes constant references to those Germanic dialects from which modern English and modern German sprung. In fact the science of English grammar treats the English and the German languages as phases in the history of a single massive stem from which these languages, like so many powerful branches, have grown forth. For this reason, that greatest of philologists, Jacob Grimm, in his famous "German Grammar," treats as exhaustively of the Anglo-Saxon language, the mother of the English, as he does of the Gothic, the mother of the German, regarding both, in fact, as only slightly varying forms of the same essential tongue.

Whoever has given any attention to the facts here only briefly alluded to, will readily understand why it is that of all the various modern languages, the French and German are selected as being peculiarly adapted to the use of American (or English) schools. There is a fitness in this selection which none but a superficial person can deny.

But it is not only on the grounds just presented that we base our claims for a prominent position of these languages among the studies pursued at an institution of learning.

The languages of England and America, of Germany and France, undoubtedly present to-day the most valuable portion of modern christian civilization.

Modern history virtually begins with the great movements of

German races, which resulted in the present composition of European nations. "The British constitution," says Montesquieu, "was born in the forests of Germany." The history of the growth of republicanism must begin with the history of Germany. The Latin races have never yet succeeded in establishing or preserving a true republic. Republican freedom means intelligent subordination to the rule of self-made laws. It means the use of reason in the force of authority, and the power of peaceful association for the attainment of common ends. It is to the infusion of pure Germanic spirit into the body of the Celtic and Latin races of Europe, that France and Italy owe their modern existence. It was this same spirit that raised England to her proud position, and prepared the crowning glory of political life—the constitution of the United States.

These are not mere phrases or gratuitous operations, but statements of facts which can be very easily verified.

Says Mr. Dwight:

"Modern civilization is the combined result of the ideas, institutions, and influences, contained in four great providential manifestations of national life and character: the Jewish, Greek, Roman, and German; in which category, although the German be last, it is far from least. It is impossible to comprehend *either the history of the past or the philosophy of the present*, without a full acquaintance with German history, which, strange to say, has been more neglected hitherto in this country than any other history. But the marks of German mind and might lie deep and strong over all the languages of southern as well as of northern Europe."

It is a demand of our times, a demand so strong that only willful ignorance is powerful enough to resist it, to extend our intellectual horizon beyond the narrow sphere in which birth has placed us. Every intelligent being feels that to know conditions, ideas, views, and opinions other than those of one's immediate surrounding, is an absolute necessity, if we wish to advance intellectually, to free our minds from the shackles of prejudice, and to expand our sympathies. We call him liberally educated who has the ability of readily identifying himself with the individuality of others, of appreciating foreign conditions, and judging intelligently of both near and distant events. To give this kind of a liberal education is the

highest aim of the college or university, but it may well be asked, whether it is possible to reach this aim without the study of modern languages. Language is the most delicate as well as most powerful instrument of the human mind. There is no element of culture so valuable, no means of progress so potent, no product of human genius so admirable as language. And modern culture is represented by modern languages. What can be more natural than the demand that these languages should be studied by those who aspire to be the leaders and educators of the present and future generations? Is there a more efficient way to impress the youthful mind with a generous appreciation of that which is good and great in foreign nations? Is there a better way to make him aware, by comparison, of the great and good which his own nation, language, and literature contain? Is there a safer road to that great end of all true education, to make us love our neighbor, because we *understand* his motives and *sympathize* with his efforts? An ancient philosopher claimed to have three souls because he knew three languages. We believe that by deeply entering into the language of a great civilized nation the mind and soul cannot help growing, and gaining in vigor, depth, and efficiency. This is the reason why the study of the ancient languages has been so long the most valuable means of education. With altered conditions, social and political, a most wonderful development of modern life, culture, and literature, it may well be admitted that what has been so well done by the ancient languages in the past, may now be done, in part at least, by the study of the most important of modern languages.

There is, in fact, no valid reason for the study of Latin or Greek that is not just as applicable in the case of the study of English, French and German. These languages differ from each other and from the Greek and Latin, and in a merely philological point of view the Greek, particular, has greater claims to be regarded as a perfect language than any other. But it must be borne in mind that the essential characteristics of language are found in the English as well as in the Greek. The wealth of formal elements in the ancient languages is certainly not equaled by the same elements in French, and still less in English. But these languages are nevertheless not so different from either the Greek or Latin as not to offer the means of

a discipline that is the same in *kind*. That distinguished philologist, Prof. Max Mueller, expressly states that as regards roots, declensions, conjugations, the formation and analysis of words, etc.," the modern languages occupy the same ground as the ancient." And again:

" The only difference between our cases and those of the ancient languages consists in this—that the determining element is now placed *before* the word, whereas, in the original language of the Aryans, (and also Greek and Latin) it was placed at the end." It should not be forgotten that all those multifarious endings of the Greek and Latin languages were originally just as distinct words as our pronouns and prepositions which, in the conjugations and declensions of most modern languages, take the place of the inflections in Latin and Greek. The metaphysical claim that the disciplinary value of a language must be measured by the number of its inflectional forms has therefore no real basis in sound reasoning.

These forms are no doubt both interesting and beautiful features of a language, but they do no more determine its value as an instrument of the mind as do the ornaments on any other instrument or machine determine the value of that machine. A modern language cannot be expected to be precisely like an ancient language, any more than a modern tool can be expected to be precisely like an ancient tool of the same kind. The difference in the degree and kind of civilization must naturally appear in the languages no less than in other matters. A modern steamer is possibly a less poetic subject than an ancient tri-reme, but it would be absurd to make poetic or other accessories a test of excellence. The question is, " Does the tool, the ship, the instrument of thought or action perform the work for which it was fashioned?" If this question is a proper one, it is easy to prove that modern languages are admirable instruments of the mind that seeks expression in language, and that there is no thought so high or so low, no shade of meaning so delicate or so obscure, no feeling so sublime or so contemptible, that, if it can be expressed by language at all, cannot be expressed in a modern classical language.

If this is true, we can readily conceive that modern classical languages cannot be as inferior a superficial comparison with the ancient classical languages may make them appear. *Difference* there

may be, nay, there *must* be, but this difference does not necessarily imply inferiority. The inference is natural that the best instruments of thought of the modern mind must possess in their structure admirable substitutes for numerous forms of thought of the ancient mind, and this being recognized as true, the whole question about relative superiority or inferiority, appears too puerile to deserve any further attention.

If we carefully compare the syntax of the French language with that of the Latin, we are struck with the almost complete identity of the French and Latin rules in all essential features, in spite of the difference of the means used by either. The rules of agreement (of adjective and past participle) are almost exactly the same in French as in Latin. The rules concerning the objective accusation after *aider*, *imiter*, &c., and the accusation of plan and time are the same for both languages. These is *a* great resemblance between the *casus absolute* in Latin, with a similar form in French. The Latin genitive although expressed in French by a preposition, yet closely resembles in its use the corresponding form in French, even in those particular cases where the genitive follows verbs like *piget*, *pudet*, &c. The French tense forms correspond almost in every respect to the Latin forms, and the use of different modes is nearly identical in the two languages. If from these facts (and many others which it is not necessary here to state) the inference is drawn, that a knowledge of Latin must be of great advantage for the acquisition of French, it should at the same time be remembered that there can be no reason why a knowledge of French should not also be of great advantage for the acquisition of Latin. At any rate it must be plain that the results of the study of either language in so far as these results are looked for in the effect of the study on the mind, must be of nearly or quite the same disciplinary value in either case.

If we find that the French language uses the definite article almost exactly as the ancient Greek does, we must admit that as far as this use is concerned, the French cannot have any higher, or greater disciplinary effect on the student's mind, than the French. When we find that the German declensions, in some respects, almost run parallel with the Greek declensions, we cannot help admitting that the discipline in either language must be somewhat akin, in so

so far at least as the declensions are concerned. If we find that the French conjugations are so difficult that it takes fully as long to commit them to memory, as it does to commit the Latin conjugation, we fail to see the inferiority of the French, as far as the conjugations are concerned. The alleged fact that there are more difficulties to be overcome in the study of an ancient language, than in the study of a modern, would be of importance, if *all* these difficulties really *were* overcome. If they are not, then the discipline of modern languages, *as far as it goes*, will be exactly *equal* to that of an *ancient* language as far as it goes, for the same reason that a good clock set to run 24 hours, will go, while in motion, just as fast as one set to go a week or a year. Now, nothing is more certain than that no collegiate course will enable any student to learn all about even the simplest language. Hence it matters not how long it may take to master a more difficult one, because there is no more time available for mastering the difficult one, than there is for the easy. But it is, I think, a great mistake to believe that the acquisition of a language like the French or English is easy, and as regards the German, we have the testimony of those who have tried the experiment, "that the German is more difficult than the Latin, and but little less so than the Greek."

---

*The German language is the richest of all languages, and its capacity of "home-growth" may be inferred from a single example. From the word "ein"—one, the German language is formed, by means of prefixes and suffixes, such as *ver, un, heit, ig, keit, sam, eln,* some twenty-three distinct words, some of them expressing very nice shades of meaning. The formation of new words by compounding single words is another prolific source of new words. The remarkable activity of the German mind, so pre-eminently philosophical and scientific, has discovered a large number of conceptions of such delicate gradations and shades that the German words by which they are expressed sometimes defy all attempts of the translator to render them accurately. The distinctions between *vernunft* and *verstand*, higher reason and ordinary reason, respectively, the idea expressed by the word "*an-schauung*," and "*an-schauungs-unterricht*," inadequately rendered by object-teaching, are only a few of the most common cases in point.

In its syntactical and rhetorical forms, the German language is remarkable both for its regularity and the freedom of expression which exists within and by virtue of this regularity. In all this, and particularly also in its wealth of synonymes expressive of the nicest shades of meaning, (there are for instance at least seven different words for the idea of wood or forest, not counting the compounds, which, like "Hochwald," "Lustwald," express important distinctions), the German language possesses elements for the purpose of linguistic discipline that are not inferior to those possessed by any other language, ancient or modern.

There is, however, yet another point of view from which this subject may be profitably examined. Why should *difficulty* be a *desirable* property of any study? Is it not the express object of *education*, that is, of the art which prepares the way for the acquisition of knowledge as well as the formation of character, to make the access to the hills of science graded and easy? Is it not true that our most valuable knowledge, our best ideas and purposes, were obtained almost without any conscious effort? If education is not the art we have defined it to be, then what is it, and what is its possible use as an art? A writer on similar subject comments on the "huge fallacy" that study must be difficult in order to be profitable, in the following pointed manner:

"In the minds of many people," says Mr. D'Arcy Thompson in his "Day-dreams of a Schoolmaster," "education is inseparably connected with the idea of difficulty and tediousness. They imagine that a great deal must be accomplished when painful efforts are being made. They find a grim satisfaction in the feeling of obstruction. So, when you row a boat against a stream, you hear the water ruckling at the prow, and you feel virtue go out of you at every stroke of the oar, and the boat is almost stationary. But when you row with the current, you hear no noise of rippling; you scarcely feel your oar, and the boat is gliding like a swan."

The fallacy so pointedly alluded to in this passage is, nevertheless, accepted by many as a true dogma. This circumstance, in connection with the common belief that the acquisition of a modern language is incomparably easier than the acquisition of an ancient language, is the principal reason why many schoolmen refuse to modern languages the honor of being counted among the studies which chiefly contribute to the discipline of the mind. If it were otherwise we should not see in some of our most noted institutions such a ridiculously small portion of time devoted to the study of French and German. The Iowa State University, by allowing certain substitutions, enables every student, if he or she so choose, to devote from three to five years to the study of German, and at least two years, of five recitations per week, to the study of French. By this arrangement it is possible to do, comparatively, justice to these studies, and to give students such a thorough preparation as

will enable them to become efficient teachers of the one or other, or both of the principal modern languages here taught.

Our time is one of remarkable activity in every field of action. There never was a time when nations felt so much the need of intellectual efforts. It is no longer the phantom of military glory, or physical power, that allures the best minds of the foremost nations of Europe and America, but there is a noble rivalry between them all to excel in the works of the mind, to advance intellectually.

An eminent English or Scotch writer, in the Edinburgh Review, makes the following extraordinary admission, as regards his own country: If we look for the cause of a fact admitted and deplored by all Englishmen—that it is Germany, not England, which is now dictating the course of modern research and the development of modern ideas—we need not go far to find them. The Germans have been careful, while we have been careless, of selecting the best and most efficient methods for the education of the mind." No courage or discipline in the army could enable the spear or the arrow to contend with the musket or the cannon." We have been fighting the battle for intellectual supremacy with bad weapons; weapons as rude and obsolete as the arrow and the spear; weapons which our own posterity will perhaps some day regard with a sense of wonder as contemptuous as that which is now excited in ourselves by the contemplation of those clumsy and ungainly relics which extinguished Allophyllian races have left behind them, as the only traces of their existence, in our caves and fluvial deposits." * * * The greatest danger to English institutions and English society at the present time, appears to us to consist in the fact that the education of the upper classes is not such as to qualify them to maintain the position they owe to their superior wealth and station; and that whilst knowledge of every kind is more rapidly diffused among the people, those who ought to be its guides and leaders, are left to batter on the moor of classical antiquity and mediæval traditions." It may well behoove other nations than that of England, to examine closely their educational systems, and few, there is reason to believe, will be found able to claim total exemption from the charges here preferred. How much more attention is even now paid in many institutions to the leading minds of ancient culture, than to the representatives ofa culture far

more advanced than that of Greece? Certainly it would be a great mistake to neglect antiquity in any of the higher institutions of learning, but is it not even a greater mistake to neglect the modern phase of culture? And yet, how great is the prejudice in favor of the routine of college instruction even now. No one objects if the various departments of a university are amply supplied with illustrative material, apparatus, museums, works of art, etc., except in the case of the department of modern languages, if such there is. And yet, what reason can be alleged for denying to this department aids which are considered a matter of course in all others? Is modern art less worthy of attention than ancient art? Are illustrations of scenes of actions that occurred in the 19th century less suitable for school purposes than those representing scenes, etc., that occurred two thousand years ago? It is frequently asserted that the case of the modern languages is an exceptional one, inasmuch as it is possible to get familiar with them in the countries where they are spoken. The latter is true, and it is likewise true that it is possible to go and see the originals of many modern representations of cities, scenery of all kinds, individuals, etc. In all this, however, we fail to see any argument that would not apply with equal force to every other department, The sites of ancient cities, the museums of ancient art, of natural history, etc,, may be visited just as well, The best place to study mineralogy would be in a flourishing mining district, Latin may be rapidly learned in certain Catholic seminaries, where it is still a spoken language. The galleries of Europe are open to every one who wishes to study the original works from which we derive those representations which are so useful in classical instruction. And so with all other studies and aids to study—what is true of the one is no less true of the other, The reason why the various sciences and languages should be taught at our institutions is not that they cannot be taught elsewhere, but that it is practically impossible for the majority of students to visit those various places, districts, laboratories, museums, etc., where they might find instruction in the many distinct branches they desire to study.

There is still another reason why this should be so. The studies carried on at the college are intended not merely to store the mind, but more particularly to discipline by a regular system of training.

While we contend for improved methods of instruction, and claim that education of any kind should be treated as an art, the object of which it is to remove as far as possible all difficulties, and to facilitate in other respects, the acquisition of knowledge, we are yet very far from claiming, as some seem to do, that study may be made as easy as to be little more than play. On the contrary, we affirm that without the capacity of absorbing attention, of concentration on the subject before the mind, mental discipline—the highest object of all study—cannot be gained. This is as true of the study of modern language as of any other. Without such attention and concentration no one ever yet attained any deep insight into a foreign language. Mere parrot-like repetition of a set of phrases and some superficial reading should not be confounded with real knowledge. But, it must be observed, that a correct pronunciation is certainly an essential part of such knowledge, and that, without it, an essential element, the flavor, so to speak, is wanting. For it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that one of the principal reasons why modern languages should have a place in every course of learning, not strictly elementary, is found in the fact that they are the living vehicles of living thought, and, hence, afford the inestimable advantage that they are capable of being taught exactly as they are. No true classical scholar can help regretting the impossibility of teaching the Greek of Homer or Sophocles, the Latin of Virgil and Horace. Whoever has a tolerably delicate ear for the niceties of speech can appreciate how disagreeable an imperfect pronunciation of a known language is ; but as regards our pronunciation of Latin or Greek, it is confessedly so far from the true standard that no Greek or Roman would recognize his own words as we utter them.

What the ancient languages obviously cannot do, the modern languages assuredly should, the training of the ear to recognize the sound of a foreign tongue, is in itself one of the most valuable exercises. Modern pedagogy is mainly based on the principle that education must above all, aim at the proper training of the senses. In the study of a modern language, the sense of hearing is trained at least as much as that of sight, and there is hardly another study that can do as much for the former sense. There is besides, a great deal of satisfaction in being able to repeat the words of a great foreign author, in nearly

the same style and the same words in which they were originally uttered, or intended to be uttered. Language is essentially sound—letters, ink, types, books, &c., are at best only imperfect substitutes for the living speech, although some would-be educators seem to believe that the reverse is true. Without exaggeration, it may be said, that the efforts required to overcome the difficulties of using a foreign language in a proper manner, constitute one of the finest exercises of the mind. No one who has ever successfully made this kind of efforts, will deny the great and proper value in an educational system. These exercises unquestionably give a considerable degree of freshness and brightness to the mind, and it will be difficult to find dull persons ever succeeding in it, without losing much of their natural stupidity.

While thus fully admitting the importance of drill in pronunciation, conversation, and reading, I must yet confess that I do not believe the higher college or university to be the place where this drill should occupy so much time as would enable a beginner to learn to speak the language with fluency. I believe that most of this drill ought to be given in schools that prepare pupils for the university. The pronunciation of a modern language is best learned in early youth. When the student reaches the university, he ought to be able to give the greater part of his attention to those features of the language and its literature that address themselves to the higher faculties of the mind. Much as I value the spoken word, the correct pronunciation and facile utterance, I regard them as worse than useless if the student is not led to use them as the means for giving a truly intelligent insight into the laws of the language and a keen appreciation of its genius. The entire course of his college training should impress him with the almost sacred character of a cultivated language. That language is the most delicate, most admirable and most precious instrument of the human mind should be deeply impressed upon him. Only when this is conscientiously done by competent instructors may we look for the best and most satisfactory results of linguistic culture.

Every cultivated language bears upon its face the marks of the national mind. To study a foreign language is the quickest way to become familiar with the ideas, virtues, aspirations, and deficiencies of the foreign national mind. It is impossible that such study

should not have a tendency of expanding the student's range of mental vision, and of giving him enlarged sympathies. But it is, of course, necessary that the students' efforts should be guided by a judicious instructor. Only pure models of style, only compositions that reveal a fine and delicate talent, or are the productions of decided genius, should be used. There are as perfect models of style in English, French, and German as there are in Greek and Latin, but it is of the greatest importance to bear in mind that on the fertile grounds of literature the rankest weeds are frequently found by the side of the most admirable flowers. There can be no doubt that the proper work of university teaching, as far as the languages are concerned, should be to initiate the student to the rich fields of literature. The discipline to be derived from mere grammar drill, though essential, is yet of only elementary value. It is different with the study of literature properly speaking, and especially as regards modern literature. It is a truism, but one like many other truisms express a most important truth, that modern civilization, and hence modern literature, is essentially christian, while ancient civilization was essentially Pagan. This does not mean that all in modern literature refers directly to the christian religion, but that nearly all valuable literary productions of modern times owe their actual form and a great portion of their contents to the existence and influence of the christian religion. Our modern conception of duty, responsibility, virtue, etc., are widely different from the ancient conception. The most refined Greek had never any misgivings as to the moral wrong of the trade in human beings, of the lack of charity, etc. Greek philosophy never taught the dignity of labor in our modern sense, and it never had as much as the show of an idea as regards the universal applicability of moral laws. The idea that *all* men are free and equal, never entered the head of a pagan philosopher. And what is true of philosophy and religion is in the same degree true of exact science. Only the shadowy outlines of science were dimly recognized by the most gifted of the ancients. The stupenduous wealth of conception and ideas which have entered into modern literature in consequence of the grand advance of modern science, has had its due share in making this literature so grand and original. But this is a subject which, to be treated with anything like the

attention it deserves, would require a book. The bare allusions to these facts will be sufficient. These facts certainly prove that modern literature and modern languages are productions so important and distinct that their study cannot be too warmly recommended. If pursued in the true spirit, and with adequate tact and judgment, it cannot fail to contribute largely to the realization of the fondest hopes of the philanthropist, viz.: the breaking down of those narrow prejudices which h ve so long separated mankind in hostile camps, and the virtual establishment of a reign of brotherhood and good will to all.

GREEK AND LATIN.

BY L. F. PARKER.

But few languages have been studied long or extensively—much less spoken—when they were not vernacular, and these few have attained this high distinction, usually, because o their theological or commercial bearings. The Sanskrit, long u spoken as a native tongue, is cherished by the Brahmins for th Vedas written in it; the Arabic is widely honored for its Kora and the Hebrew for its old Tesatment. The French, too, is largel the medium of communication between different nationalities on th Continent, and even in western Asia, and the English is girdling th world, and infusing itself into remote regions, borne on by the powe and commerce of those who speak it. But these bear slight co parison with the Latin and the Greek in the extent of their diffu time and space, in the attention given them, or in the objects fo which they are cultivated. Though the latter have important eccl siastical and theological relations, they have not been cultivated merel or mainly on their account. Their lofty and lasting prominence ha been secured by their charming and elaborate structure, their ric literature, and their adaptions to mental discipline.

The Latin was carried out of Italy by the victorious Romans ov Europe to its Ultima Thule in the West, eastwardly into Weste

Asia, and south into Africa; but it shrunk back along the track of the retiring conquerors when they withdrew, leaving often only faint traces of its former use. The Latin language began to decline about the commencement of the christian era, and, eventually, faded out into Italian in Italy, and was broken up in France, Spain, and Portugal, into the basis of the modern languages of those regions.

Though the Latin ceased to be a vernacular tongue, it was adopted by the christian church as the language of its service, and by the

Subsequently, the sturdy old Romans, with minds for business and muscles for action, became the conquerors of Greece and of the world, but they surrendered to the Greek. The Greek language charmed while its matchless literature fascinated them. The Greek writings were the stimulas and the guide of Roman literature, and

* Humboldt.

attention it deserves, would require a book. The bare allusions to these facts will be sufficient. These facts certainly prove that modern literature and modern languages are productions so important and distinct that their study cannot be too warmly recommended. If pursued in the true spirit, and with adequate tact and judgment, it cannot fail to contribute largely to the realization of the fondest hopes of the philanthropist, viz.: the breaking down of those narrow prejudices which h ve so long separated [illegible]

In the article on "Greek and Latin" the following are some of the more essential errors:

	Error.	Correction.
Page 94, line 2,	when,	where.
Page 94, line 12,	,	in.
Page 94, line 16,	prominence,	preeminence.
Page 98, line 1,	perquisite,	prerequisite.
Page 98, line 17,	instruction,	introduction.
Page 98, line 22,	weight,	might.
Page 99, line 2,	properly,	perfectly.
Page 99, line 15,	present,	parent.
Page 99, line 17,	Woodbury,	Woolsey.
Page 99, line 22,	requisition,	acquisition.
Page 100, line 15,	eye,	age.
Page 100, line 29,	in,	to.
Page 100, line 32,	there,	their.
Page 101, line 18,	virtues,	writers.
Page 102, line 35,	adinorum,	asinorum.
Page 103, line 19,	call,	cull.
Page 103, line 21,	Kent,	Kant.
Page 104, line 16,	Russians,	Persians.
Page 104, line 30,	receiver he,	science she.
Page 105, l. 11 & 12	Bowen's	Bacon's.
Page 105, line 34,	professedly,	confessedly.
Page 108, line 5,	vocation,	vacation.
Page 109, l. 14 & 15	chemical,	classical.
Page 109, line 16,	runs,	sums.

Omit "or" in the 27th line of page 109, and italicize "parents," "uninstructed," "translations," and "constitute," in the quotations on pages 101 and 102.

which they are cultivated. Though the latter have important ecclesiastical and theological relations, they have not been cultivated merely or mainly on their account. Their lofty and lasting prominence has been secured by their charming and elaborate structure, their rich literature, and their adaptions to mental discipline.

The Latin was carried out of Italy by the victorious Romans over Europe to its Ultima Thule in the West, eastwardly into Western

Asia, and south into Africa; but it shrunk back along the track of the retiring conquerors when they withdrew, leaving often only faint traces of its former use. The Latin language began to decline about the commencement of the christian era, and, eventually, faded out into Italian in Italy, and was broken up in France, Spain, and Portugal, into the basis of the modern languages of those regions.

Though the Latin ceased to be a vernacular tongue, it was adopted by the christian church as the language of its service, and by the learned as the language of literature and the medium of communication between themselves. Hence, when universities were founded in the Middle Ages, Latin was spoken by their faculties and students, though their Latin would, doubtless, have made Cicero or Quintilian nervous. Though the Latin has ceased to be spoken except in the councils and in the service of one branch of the christian church, and is rarely written, it has never ceased to be diligently studied.

The Greek, in this unlike the Latin, was carried beyond the boundaries of its native regions by those to whom it was an alien tongue. Before the Macedonian Supremacy, the Greek was spoken in Asia Minor and in Southern Italy, but these were Greek colonies. Alexander and his successors adopted it as their court language, and introduced it into Asia as far as the Indus, and into northern Africa. Greek literature was cultivated and Greek cities sprung up all along the line of their conquests. "Their campaigns acquired a character of profound moral greatness by the incessant efforts of the conqueror to amalgamate all races, and to establish under the noble influence of Hellenism, unity throughout the world."* Alexandria in Egypt was built to commemorate the name and to promote the aims of the Macedonian conquerer. It became a center of Greek learning, second only to Athens itself, and into its peerless library the available literature of the world was gathered in Greek translations.

Subsequently, the sturdy old Romans, with minds for business and muscles for action, became the conquerors of Greece and of the world, but they surrendered to the Greek. The Greek language charmed while its matchless literature fascinated them. The Greek writings were the stimulas and the gaide of Roman literature, and

* Humboldt.

the Greek language was spoken by Roman tongues in the families at Rome; in its Forum and in the Senate. It became the language of learning and the learned throughout the empire. The orators, poets, philosophers, and princes sought Greek instructors, conned Greek volumes and became as skillful in the use of the Greek language as in that of their mother tongue. The Romans were proud of their Greek culture, and often attributed to it their success in life no less than in literature and in learning, but none more heartily or more frequently than Cicero.

The literary decline which corrupted the Latin language and the barbarian incursions which overwhelmed the Roman empire in the west and also the division of the Christian church into eastern and western, dissolved the power of the Greek in Latin regions and almost expelled it from them. However, it never ceased to be cultivated or, until within a few centuries, even to be spoken in portions of Italy. The modern revival of Greek learning commenced in Italy in the fourteenth century in the literary efforts of Petrarch and Boccacio, and extended throughout eastern Europe and constituted the core and largely the cause of the intellectual activity which agitated church and state, and eventuated in opening a new world in literature, in art, and in politics as really as in America.

The Latin acquired new honor as the poetry of Virgil and the philosophy of Cicero supplanted the mysticisms of the schoolmen, and the Greek became a fountain of western culture as it had been the source of the Roman fifteen centuries before. The science of that period, except mathematical, was meagre and formative, the literature was dull and frigid, and famishing minds longed for the sweet and luscious viands on those old Roman and Greek tables, as the plant loves to drink in the sunlight and to absorb moisture. It was natural and necessary, then, that the "revived" learning in colleges and universities should be almost wholly classical and mathematical. But this education, then "new," led to broad and broader fields of thought and inquiry until to-day we have literatures in living tongues never before equaled in extent and variety, and, as some believe, in richness also, and have a body of science more minute, vaster, and more exact than earlier scientists ever imagined. These modern literatures and this new science have won for themselves

an honorable place in courses of study, and, as life is not materially longer than formerly, it is questioned whether our present modified instruction in the classics should not be followed by its entire exclusion.

While cheerfully conceding and affirming the merits of the new and competing studies, we would suggest some of the reasons which induce most educators to advocate the retention of the classics in literary institutions, and even to urge the increase of facilities for their study.

CLASSICS, AUXILIARY TO SCIENCE.

The Latin and the Greek deserve a prominent place in every course of literary training because of their service to the study of science.

The names of the sciences are almost exclusively of Greek origin and their technicalities are derived from the Latin or the Greek. Orthography, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic are all Greek words no less than Logic, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Astronomy. The divisions of Grammar are from the Greek while the names of the parts of speech and their sub-divisions are from the Latin.

These are but fair specimens of the origin of scientific nomenclature. An effort was made by some who would fain dispense with Latin and Greek in the realm of science to introduce scientific terms from modern tongues, but it was as futile as the search for the philosopher's stone. Should this utopian effort succeed, even then words from Rome and Athens would still swarm in scientific definitions as thick and richly laden as bees about Mt. Hymettus.

This aid is abundantly attested, and by varied experience. Teachers of science to classes composed of classical and unclassical students bear emphatic testimony to the greater success of the classical scholars. Some instructors on the continent and some in this country go so far as to say that classical students "invariably" surpass others in physical science, and Prof. Thiersch says, "even mathematicians find a classical training superior to an exclusively scientific one even for their own specialty."

The continental universities reserve their highest scientific honors for those who have built their higher science on a classical foundation. The scientific schools in this country are still in their formative

period, yet some already make a knowledge of Latin a perquisite to the first degree in science. The entire drift—no, it is rather the intelligent and steady movement in scientific education is toward and in the enlargement of classical knowledge required or recommended. Charles Eliot, the young and accomplished President of Harvard University, when he was in the Faculty of a scientific institution, and in an article in behalf of "the New Education," wrote, "young men who are to devote themselves chiefly to other than linguistic studies after their seventeenth or eighteenth year have special reason to give a large portion of their time before that year to the study of language," and, again, "After English, the most desirable study for a boy is Latin." Classicists and scientists alike will, doubtless, accept Pres. Eliot as an "authority" on this point.

CLASSICAL STUDY THE BEST INTRDUCTION TO MODERN LANGUAGES.

The classics are useful auxiliaries in the acquisition and mastery of the continental languages. The language of literature is not the best instruction to any speech which is studied solely for its social or commercial uses. If a foreigner would acquire the English to use only as a traveler through our country, or as a merchant in New York, he will learn little in "Paradise Lost" which he can use in ordering his breakfast, and as little of service in selling his goods or posting his books. But if he would learn the giant weight of our tongue, the thoughts embodied in it which bear the soul up among intellectual Alps, let him study Milton, early, deeply, fondly. So, if physical necessities or business utilities impel a student to the acquisition of French or German, he can do better than read Racine or Goethe; but, if he would enlarge his mental power or his mental vision by the mastery of those languages, let him not overlook their noble dramas. To such a student previous acquaintance with the classics will be of greatest advantage.

The Latin and the Greek, and pre-eminently the Greek, by their refined analysis of thought, by their numerous etymological forms, their sharply defined syntax, their nice lexical distinctions, and by their long and vigorous* historic life, suggesting the changes of

*The Greek is a *living* language, though often called "dead." The literary words and forms in the Greek of to-day differ much less from those used by Plato and Demosthenes than the English of Lowell from that of Chaucer.

youth and exhibiting those of maturity, introduce the student to the philosophy of language more properly than any other tongues, living or dead. Were it possible to learn that philosophy without a knowledge of the classics, the time spent in the effort would be sadly misemployed. The student who comes to the study of modern tongues with the discipline acquired in that of the classical and with its comprehensive outlook, has an advantage much like that of the military officer, trained by many a triumph, who has looked down on his enemy's camp from a balloon. But there is a more obvious (though no more real) advantage to students of the Romance languages.

The languages of Western Europe are modified Latin or outgrowths from it, Latin under a veil, or more truly its offspring, and the family likeness is distinctly marked, so that one acquainted with the present can become acquainted with the children with little difficulty. The highest authorities give concurrent testimony to this effect. Ex-President Woodbury, late of Yale, a few years ago intimated that, were he responsible for the best possible training of a pupil in a four years' course in the four leading Romance languages, he would teach him the classics exclusively during the first two years and devote only two years directly to the four modern tongues. His successor, Pres. Porter, claims that for the requisition of these languages "the thorough study of Latin will be a positive gain so far as *time* is concerned." John Stuart Mill makes the same claim and asserts that the mastery of the Latin makes it easier to learn four or five of the continental languages than it is to learn one of them without it.

THE STUDENT OF HISTORY SHOULD BE A CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

Europe and its colonies constitute the most important portion of the world, and their political, intellectual and moral condition and tendencies are the matters of profoundest interest to him who would understand the world as it is. The present condition of these nations is an effect, in the main, of causes which had their historic origin among the people of Italy or Greece, or those which became potent among them by the aid of the classic languages. It is an important fact that the sceptre of the world passed from Greek to

Roman hands and was then shattered by the tribes of the north, and that the foundations of these modern nations were laid on the ruins of the Roman empire, but it is a fact, certainly no less important, that the Greek and Latin languages and literatures have been mightiest agencies in all their subsequent civilization and progress.

The treasures of history lie below chronological tables among the influences and causes which modify or mold individual and national life. After all fit concession to other causes, the noblest advancements in freedom and culture cannot be explained without reference to the ancient world any more than the growth of the plant can be referred to the influence of sun and moisture alone, ignoring the rich soil whose elements have been wrought into leaf and flower. In alluding to this fact no man becomes more poetic in his prose than Macaulay, when he says: "All the triumphs of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every eye, have been the triumphs of Athens. Wherever a few great minds have made a stand against error and fraud, in the cause of liberty and reason, there has been her spirit in the midst of them, inspiring, encouraging, consoling,—by the lonely lump of Erasmus, by the restless bed of Pascal, in the tribune of Mirabeau, in the cell of Galileo, on the scaffold of Sidney." * * * "The power is, indeed, manifested at the bar, in the senate, in the schools of philosophy, on the field of battle. But these are not her glory. Wherever literature consoles sorrow or assuages pain, wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fail with weakness and tears, and ache for the dark house and long sleep—there is exhibited, in its noblest form, the immortal influence of Athens."

THE CLASSICS—A FOUNTAIN FOR MODERN WRITERS.

The indebtedness of modern literature in the classics should not be overlooked. The streams from Greek fountains which fertilized the Roman literature in the Augustan age were so direct and pure that there Hellenic origin has never been questioned, yet those which adorn and enrich our own, flow as truly if not as obviously, from classic sources. Goethe, Milton, Wordsworth, and Bryant, like

Virgil and Horace, have drawn their inspiration from those who drank at Helicon and Parnassus, for there they fed—

> "On thoughts that voluntary move
> Harmonious numbers."

The charms and the magnetism of Addison, Johnson, Macaulay, Bancroft and Emerson are the charms and magnetism of classicists. Emerson's words concerning Oxford, its "atmosphere is loaded with Greek learning," may be applied to the whole of our modern literature, changing the word "Greek" to "classic," for modern writers have drank in much of the classical spirit, though some of them may have obsorbed more. Classical culture is all pervasive in modern civilization, and there is not an intellectnal sense to which it does not appeal nor an avenue through which it may not enter the mind. The mind, like the body, is usually nourished by voluntary and conscious efforts, but, often, unconsciously, also, by absorption, and it may be a question whether common opinions and mental tendencies are not formed as much by the latter process as by the former. The richness and sweetness of many virtues consist of classic elements though they never visited their source and are unaware of their origin.

Aside from all classical allusions, the very source of our literary terms is eminently suggestive. While words of every-day life are chiefly of Saxon origin, and those of fashion and romance come from the French, the technical terms of the higher arts, the sciences, philosophy, and the best literature, are from the Greek and Latin. A few quotations (in which the italicized words are of classic origin) will illustrate this point. They are believed to be fair specimens, and the thoughts are pertinent to the general discussion. In the Atlantic Monthly we find an article by Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, and quote the following:

"*Partial* or *special students* are of two sorts in most of the *technical schools*. First, Men of age and *acquirements*. Secondly, Young men of *imperfect preliminary* training, whose parents think, or who themselves think, that they can best become *chemists* by *studying* nothing but *chemistry*, or engineers by only *attending* to the *mathematics* and their *applications*, or *architects* by *ignoring* all knowledge but that of *architectural design*. This *notion* is, *certainly*,

a very *crude* one; but it deceives many uninstructed parents and inexperienced young men."

Hon. Joseph Story, one of the ablest jurists ever on the United States supreme bench, uses this language:

"To be *ignorant* of these *languages*—the classics—is to shut out the lights of former times, or to *examine* them only through the glimmerings of inadequate translations. What should we say of the *jurist* who never *aspired* to learn the *maxim* of law and *equity* which *adorn* the *Roman codes?* What of the *physician* who could *deliberately* surrender all the knowledge heaped up for so many *centuries in the Latinity of Continental Europe?* What of the *minister* of *religion*, who should choose not to *study* the *scriptures* in the *original* tongue, and should be *content* to trust his faith and his hopes for time and *eternity* to the dimness of *translations* which may *reflect* the *literal import*, but *rarely* can *reflect*, with unbroken force, the beautiful *spirit* of the *text?*"

The following extract is from "Lectures on the English Language," by Hon. George P. Marsh, one of the ablest ministers of the United States to European courts:

"I do but *echo* the *Universal opinion* of all *persons competent* to *pronounce* on the *subject* in *expressing* my own *conviction* that the *language* and *literature* of ancient Greece constitute the most *efficient instrument* of *mental training* ever enjoyed by man, and that a *familiarity* with that wonderful speech, its *philosophy*, its *eloquence*, and the *history* it embraces, is, *incomparably*, the most valuable of *intellectual possessions.*"

CLASSICAL STUDY INTRODUCTORY TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The mastery of the laws of the English language will be best attained by the study of the classics. Though the Saxon elements of the English are more numerous than the Latin and the Greek, the number and, especially, the character of the latter, are such that no student can wisely ignore their source. The more difficult syntactical principles of the English are pre-eminently classical and the English student's "*pons adinorum*," the infinitive and the participle, cannot be passed safely without a classical guide.

We will not say with Goethe, "he who knows no foreign tongue, knows *nothing* of his own," but rather that he has, probably, not learned its sweetness, felt its power, or mastered its laws. If any have done this by the study of English alone, we will simply suggest, "there is a better way."

CLASSICAL STUDY A DRILL IN PRACTICAL LOGIC.

Linguistic study is an exercise in applied logic, and of the most practical sort. The study of mathematics is also an exercise in logic, but pure mathematics belong exclusively to demonstrative reasoning. The questions of real life,(though thought and the power of thought are far from being the *least* "real" things in the universe) on the farm, in the workshop, and in the office, the problems of business, of society, and of the State are within the limits of the possible or the probable, and without the range of the demonstrable. The process by which the young man selects his life-work, by which the farmer determines what to sow, and the statesman what laws to enact and what penalties to annex, is one of probable reasoning, and that only. In daily life men commence with premises which are probable, proceed by relations which are probable, and, at last, call out of many possibilities those which seem most probable. The "Pure Reason," as Kent terms it, presides over none of those judgments; that which is employed, the German might well call "mixed," and is often badly mixed, too. It is the judgment which we need in business life, and which should be liberally cultivated in preparation for it. The work of translation is a perpetual drill of this very kind, forcing the student to a constant balancing of the most varied, and often the most perplexing possibilities.

An Iowa jurist* has well said that a classical student "could not translate a page without the exercise of his reasoning powers, but the factors which enter into his calculations are grammatical dependence, logical sequence, historic truths, poetic beauty, and all the the accumulated treasures of Geography, Ethmography, and Archæology."

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES—A MINE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

The value of the classics with reference to the pre-historic history

* Austin Adams, Esq., in an address in advocacy of "Classical Learning."

which they involve, and to which they lead, is just beginning to be appreciated, and has been hinted already. Philology is now taking rank as one of the departments of Archæology, and while Darwin is seeking to trace man's physical origin and development, and Lubbock is enquiring concerning his early intellectual and social state, philology comes laden with jewels for the enquirer as to the original unity or plurality of mankind. These are older than all formal records, and imbedded in language itself. Languages are vast store-houses of human history, and much of it is "fossil history," just that which modern research is seeking to recover from shell heaps, ancient mounds, and from lake beds. Our own Smithsonian Institution is zealously working this mine, and its last volume is a valuable "contribution" to this special department.

Philology has already shown that the ancestors of the English, French, Germans, yes, that the Celts, Teutons, ancient Romans, and Greeks, the Russians, and a portion of the East Indians, were once one family, and at home on the plateaus of the central part of Western Asia. Though no traditions point to that spot or to that time, though all memory of it seems to have been lost before the earliest records of any of the original family, linguistic evidence has satisfied all investigators that the family was peaceful and happy—one in which the father was recognized as a protector, the brother as an assistant, and the sister a source of joy; and that members of it understood many of the useful arts, such as weaving, agriculture, horticulture, etc. The Smithsonian writer referred to, says, and very justly, too, "The achievements of comparative philology have been so brilliant and remarkable as to justify the expectation that, with its augmented means and improved methods, it will yet be able to solve the great problem of the linguistic unity of mankind, of which, as a receiver, he has assumed the charge."

While the history of the outer life is very important, that of the world's earliest thoughts and thinking is still more so, and nowhere can evidence, so ancient and so trustworthy, be found as in language. Ben. Johnson's remark, "Words best show a man," is emphatically true of a people. Ideas first exist and then words to represent them, and the words are their best possible representatives. The antecedent idea of a cablegram in the American mind has just

introduced the word into our speech, and the existence of the word would prove to all inquirers that the idea had existed previously. The Latin and the Greek actually sparkle with bright images of primeval feelings and conceptions.

Thus, in addition to all truths put into sentences, there are those in words themselves which are of highest value to the historian, the antiquarian, and metaphysician. Yet no language yields its richest treasures except when studied especially in relation to its own group. i. e., philologically, and in the Indo-European system the classical languages occupy the leading philological position. Though the discovery of Sanskrit has built up a science of philology, as Bowen's principles created the system of physical science, it is not the keystone or the foundation of the philological arch,* but comes next in importance to the Latin and the Greek.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

By a happy infirmity of human nature, one can become so interested in that on which he labors, as to detect excellencies there which are invisible to other eyes. Let intelligent witnesses, unprejudiced by their vocation, give testimony. Should any well informed person be asked to name four of the ablest English-speaking analysts of the human mind, and those, too, who have studied the problem of education most profoundly, he would doubtless name President McCosh, of Princeton ; President Porter, of Yale ; Sir Wm. Hamilton, of Scotland ; and John Stuart Mill, of England.

* President McCosh says : "I am prepared to vindicate the high place which has been accorded to languages in all the famous colleges of the old world and the new." "Among languages, a choice must be made, and there are three which have such claims that every student should be instructed in them." "The Latin "is of inestimable value from its literature—second only to that of Greece in the old world, and to that of England and Germany in modern times ; and a model still to be looked to by English and by Germans, if they would make progress as they have hitherto done." "Then

* Prof. W. D. Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit at Yale, and professedly the ablest Sanskrit scholar in America.

* In his Inaugural address, at Princeton.

there is the Greek, the most subtle, delicate, and expressive of all the old languages, embodying the fresh thoughts of the most intellectual people of the ancient world, and containing a literature which is unsurpassed, perhaps not equaled, for the loveliness, purity, and grace of its poetry, for the combined firmness and flexibility of its prose." * * * "I believe that our language and literature will run a great risk of hopelessly degenerating, if we are not ever restrained and corrected, while we are enlivened and refreshed by looking to these faultless models."

President Porter, in his "American Colleges and the American Public," maintains "that, for the years appropriated to school and college training, there is no study which is so well adapted to mental discipline as the study of language." The study of the classical languages should be universally preferred to any other as a means of discipline in every course of liberal education, and should continue to be made prominent and necessary in the American colleges." "We contend, moreover, and it is generally conceded, that in disciplinary influence, the study of the classics is far superior to the modern tongues."

Sir William Hamilton, in the Edinburgh Review, for October, 1836, asserted that the study of classics, "if properly directed, is absolutely the best means toward a harmonious development of the faculties—the one end of all liberal education."

John Stuart Mill, in his famous University Address at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1867, affirmed and re-affirmed that in disciplinary and in general educational value, "the classical languages have an incomparable superiority over every modern language, and over all languages, dead or living, which have a literature worth being generally studied." * * * "Human invention has never produced anything so valuable, in the way both of stimulation and of discipline to the inquiring intellect, as the dialectics of the ancients."

Should we extend our inquiries across the English Channel, to the French philosopher, Cousin would tell us, "classical studies are, in truth, beyond comparison, the most essential of all, conducting as they do to the knowledge of human nature." * * * * "To cripple, far more, to destroy them, would in my eyes be an act

of barbarism, an audacious attempt to arrest true civilization, a sort of high treason against humanity."

From the mass of similar testimony from the highest sources, and those wholly unprejudiced by professional connection with classical instruction, one quotation more must suffice:

Goldwin Smith, late Professor of History in Oxford, England, and now lecturer in an American institution, anything but partial to Latin and Greek, ventures to the very verge of prophecy in a paper read at Albany, in 1869, as follows: "Greek seems alone worthy to be the organ of the human mind. So marked is this superiority, indeed, that I can hardly believe that the destinies of the two ancient languages are yet accomplished, or feel sure that Latin will not some day again be the language of Law, and Greek the language of Philosophy and Science."

CLASSICAL STUDY, AN ABIDING BLESSING.

If classical students neglect and forget the minutiæ of their linguistic studies when involved in the whirl of American life, it is equally true of the mysteries of mathematics and the technics of physical science, but the conclusion sometime drawn, that they are therefore useless, is a non-sequitur. The broader and juster views of man, his capacities, his history and the conditions of human progress, and the strength of mental muscle and the better command of it acquired, will remain, and, even should all be lost save their influence as a gymnastic, a grand advantage is still retained. The work of the invalid may be good, but the health he gains by it is better; the handiwork of the apprentice may be worth preserving, but the skill of hand and eye and mind acquired in making it is incomparably more valuable. Yet it is a remarkable fact that to no class of studies in the ordinary college curriculum have the most eminent graduates accorded more honor, or turned so frequently from the dull routine of business or the cares of state to find refreshment and renewed strength. Milton was not alone in the linguistic taste which led him to devote five years after his university course entirely "to the perusal of the Greek and Latin classics," and afterwards to boast that he had "not merely wetted the tips of his lips in the stream of those languages." Many orators like Burke and Pitt and

Curran have continued to draw inspiration from classical sources, while many of our best elucidations of classic themes and of ancient life have been produced as the recreations of statesmen and of cultivators of other fields. When in this generation Lord Derby translates Homer, when Gladstone, in the vocation of "England's business," writes Juventus Mundi, and our own Bryant crowns his life and American literature by giving the world his Iliad and Odyssey, they are but "bright, particular stars" in the large and ever-growing constellation of life-long students of the classics. A return to the classics has often refreshed weared minds as the touch of earth is said to have given new strength to the exhausted muscles of Antæus.

FACTS OF THE HOUR.

The classics were never studied so extensively or so intensively as at present. The best old-time colleges and universities like Harvard and Yale, and Princeton now require a more complete knowledge of the Latin and the Greek to enter than was once demanded for graduation, and then follow the years of college study, and after that post-graduate lecturers and courses annually increasing in number and extent. Students, too, show their appreciation of classical study by electing it when made wholly optional, especially, after having a sufficient acquaintance with it to judge of its value, as at Harvard last year, where 110 of about 130 sophomores chose the Latin and the Greek. In the widening range of elective studies there, the number of students of the classics (as of every other branch) diminished in the junior and senior years, yet the examining committee call special attention to the fact that, "of the first ten in the senior class, eight elected Latin, and many of the highest scholars were found in senior Greek division."* But this senior work seems to have been their *seventh year* of classical study.

Classical courses, so called, are, properly, *semi-scientific*, and but few colleges have opened courses which are wholly unclassical, —most of these institutions have abandoned or partially classicized such courses by requiring some classical study before or in them.

*"Old and New," July 1871.

The test of the comparative excellence of these courses has not been prejudical to the 'semi-scientific.' The testimony of Professors in the University of Michigan, the only institution in the world which has given so fair a test of the different courses, is too direct and too valuable to be omitted. In the "Old and New" for July last, Prof. H. T. Frieze has the following emphatic words: "It must be said in all candor that an experiment of twenty years, placing the newly arranged courses side by side with the classical, and securing to all of them opportunities, corps of instructors, college rank, and graduating honors, *absolutely equal*, has convinced both teachers and graduates that the classical course has not yet been *equaled* by any other, whether in *disiplinary influence* or in actual *attainment* of *knowledge*.

Prof. J. K. Boise, now of Chicago University but late of Michigan University, says, of the latter institution that nearly every year, some of the scientific students pass over to the chemical side and that the chemical students have been much more fortunate than others in obtaining responsible and lucrative positions, and then runs up the matter thus: "*In financial value* a classical education is *superior*, not to speak of its superiority in other and *far more important* respects."

It should be borne in mind that this comparison of academic courses does not apply to the courses in our University, for the Faculty, (before I became a member of it,) fully up with the wisdom of the times, required three years of classical study as a pre-requisite even for the scientific degree. The experience of Michigan University proves that the classics should be admitted into the scientific course. The narrow-guage in education, whether narrow by excluding classics or science, is too narrow for our liberal age, or too narrow for liberal Iowa.

Justice to my subject demanded more; justice to my readers, perhaps, less. Some statements quoted may have been universal when they should have been general, or general instead of particular. I have given them as their author's, and as worthy of thoughtful consideration.

In providing for the higher education, Iowa will surely give her sons and daughters the option of the *most liberal* classical culture, and provide the *best facilities* for it.

THE LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

BY PROF. GUSTAVUS HINRICHS.

"Knowledge is Power;" at least the knowledge of physical science; for the most characteristic features of the present phase of modern civilization have been brought about by this power. And as the knowledge of physical science is being diffused in constantly wider circles, especially since active measures are being taken, both in this country and in Europe, for the introduction of physical science into the common schools, we may reasonably expect that these characteristic features of the present will become more marked yet in a near future.

While it is not necessary to demonstrate that knowledge of physical science gives great power to man, it may be desirable to present a few facts which prominently exhibit this power.

The steam-power used by Great Britain is obtained by the combustion of annually twenty millions of tons of coal. But one ton of coal thus consumed does the work of about seven laboring men, working hard all the year round. Since the maintenance of one active laborer requires a family of at least four persons, then 20,000,000 tons of coal represent the muscular labor of 140,000,000 strong laborers, or a population of 560,000,000 persons, fully eighteen times as many as actually inhabit the British Islands. In other words, the possession of the knowledge of physical science enables Great Britain to exert a mechanical power equal to a nation almost twenty times as numerous, but not possessed of that knowledge.

This same knowledge gave the North a great advantage over the South in the late civil war; for the burning of 200,000 tons of coal per annum under the boilers of northern factories performed as much mechanical labor as 1,400,000 able-bodied, full-grown slaves could annually perform for their masters.

Physical science also gives greater power to the politician; for the words spoken anywhere in this Union are, if of sufficient importance, by telegraph communicated to every city in the land, and inside of twelve hours every intelligent voter of the country is

influenced by these words spoken to comparatively few persons in a single place!

But the steam-engine and the electric telegraph have been obtained by the effort of patient workers in physical science. To such, each new fact is of highest importance and is carefully investigated. The apparently useless discovery of Galvani, the construction of the galvanic battery by Volta, the observation of the deflection of the magnetic needle by the galvanic current, constitute the stepping stones in the invention of the electric telegraph. The submarine cables, connecting the distant continents, are worked in the manner first suggested by Oersted. A fourth fact, the temporary magnetization of soft iron was first used practically in the physical laboratory, (Henry), where Steinheil and Morse constructed their special systems of telegraphy now most extensively used.

The common popular notion, that such great inventions are chiefly due to the exertions of *practical* men of questionable or no education, is even less true, than the statement that we owe more to the baker and the butcher, than to the farmer. For without the constant toil of the farmer raising cattle and crops, neither butcher nor baker would be able to ply their vocations.

If it were necessary to add to the above in order more fully to show the power of physical science, we might ask how many industries, now supporting thousands of families, have resulted from investigations in physical science? How many photographers are there in this country alone? How great is the value of coloring and antiseptic compounds now manufactured from coal tar, which used to be considered a waste product and a nuisance? How many workmen find profitable employment through the—by science—improved methods of smelting iron and manufacturing steel? How many, again, are engaged in the conversion of these vast masses of raw products into stupendous bridges, almost unending railways and machines without number? How many centuries would it have required to pierce the Mount Cenis by muscular labor (if it could ever have been undertaken in that manner) instead of by the power of water and air, controlled by the *knowledge* of physical science in the possession of the engineer?

But not only does physical science confer great mechanical power

upon the nation possessing and cultivating the same, but physical science contributes also a very essential part to the enlightenment of the race. This will probably be appreciated from the fact that it is manifestly impossible to burn elderly ladies as witches, when the weather is successfully predicted by scientists at Washington, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. If much of superstition yet remains, it is due to the fact that the proper study of physical science has not yet become an essential part of the work of dreary common school.

This neglect of physical science by our schools is commencing to be felt as a very serious defect of the common schools of the present. Especially in England, but also in this country, efforts are being made to remedy this state of things. In a not very distant future every town of five thousand inhabitants will have a school-laboratory for the study of physical science, equal to that of the Iowa State University at present, and even the humbiest village school will possess a separate room devoted to laboratory purposes, so that every child, attending the common schools, will learn the rudiments of physical science, not by hearsay merely, but by actual experiment and observation. In that day our present schools will be looked down upon as we look down upon the educational system of the dark ages. In the dark ages no efforts were made to instruct the masses in the rudiments of the letters which were taught only to the few ; so at the present only the few study by actual experiment and observation the laws of the physical world, while the masses at the most are taught to read, to write and to cipher. Even if the child attends school for a number of years, the present system only trains a few of its faculties (especially the memory) but leaves the growing mind in utter darkness* about the great world of matter wherein we live and upon which we depend at every step of our life upon this earth.

If, then, the knowledge of physical science is *power*, both mechanical and intellectual, it ought to be thoroughly taught in our highest institutions of learning—as it is done in those of Europe. This requires above all *laboratories*, *apparatus* and *qualified teachers*.

* This accounts also for the rapid spread of some "*isms*" which are most positively contradicted by the phenomena of the material world. A highly finished literary education is of course no obstacle to the spread of such isms.

But if the rudiments of this knowledge ought to be imparted to every child attending our common schools, then the laboratory of the State University ought to train teachrs who are able to correctly teach these branches ; that is by experiment and observations not by mere talk and show.

living word, to exhibit the apparatus referred to in the book, and to

* The editor of *Nature*, published at London, says: "such is Prof. Hinrich's idea of a sound scientific training, and a very admirable one it is. To carry it out we must strive after good teachers, capacious laboratories, and trustworthy text-books.

† A recent editorial in the *Scientific American* says: "This strikes us as the only sensible way in which to impart instruction in science, and after it has been practiced for one generation the condition of society will be found to have vastly improved. *The best interest of education demand that we should begin at the bottom of the ladder, and not at the top.*

upon the nation possessing and cultivating the same, but physical science contributes also a very essential part to the enlightenment of the race. This will probably be appreciated from the fact that it is manifestly impossible to burn elderly ladies as witches, when the weather is successfully predicted by scientists at Washington, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. If much of superstition yet remains, it is due to the fact that the [illegible]

Page	line	instead of	read
112,	8,	dreary,	every.
113,	3,	teachrs	teachers.
114,	12,	preceded,	presented.
116,	33,	this,	these.
117,	15,	greater,	great.
118,	3,	these, students,	these students.

Page	line	instead of	read
123,	5,	mostly,	nearly.
123,	11,	preporation,	preparation.
124,	2,	normal,	moral.
124,	27,	idears,	ideas.
124,	32,	relifion,	religion.
125,	2,	phrases,	phases.
125,	5,	shows,	shares.
125,	7,	deportment,	department.
125,	28,	ocquirements,	acquirements.
126,	15,	thouht,	thought.
126,	21,	thorough,	thorough.
126,	31,	Steps,	steps.
126,	31,	favorable.	favored,

Page	line		
127,	17,	for,	few.
127,	18,	number,	numbers.
129,	14,	insert "no" after "do."	

upon this earth.

If, then, the knowledge of physical science is *power*, both mechanical and intellectual, it ought to be thoroughly taught in our highest institutions of learning—as it is done in those of Europe. This requires above all *laboratories*, *apparatus* and *qualified teachers*.

* This accounts also for the rapid spread of some "*isms*" which are most positively contradicted by the phenomena of the material world. A highly finished literary education is of course no obstacle to the spread of such isms.

But if the rudiments of this knowledge ought to be imparted to every child attending our common schools, then the laboratory of the State University ought to train teachrs who are able to correctly teach these branches ; that is by experiment and observations not by mere talk and show.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

at the laboratory of the Iowa State University has been arranged with the view to meet the above requirements. It is carefully *graded*, so that the general and fundamental elements and principles have to be mastered before any students can be admitted to special branches of physical science.

The general courses require two years for completion, and are obligatory upon all students of the academic department ; the special courses are all *elective*. This arrangement of our course of study in physical science has met with most favorable recognition both abroad* and at home.† For further details of this course of study we must refer to the *School Laboratory of Physical Science* for 1871.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

At this laboratory no one single method of instruction is followed, but all branches of physical science are taught by the following methods *combined* in the order here given:

I. The student is assigned a lesson in his text-book to prepare himself for the LECTURE given on the subject assigned. Without such preparations lectures cannot yield satisfactory results; at the same time the lecture is necessary to impress the student by the living word, to exhibit the apparatus referred to in the book, and to

* The editor of *Nature*, published at London, says: "such is Prof. Hinrich's idea of a sound scientific training, and a very admirable one it is. To carry it out we must strive after good teachers, capacious laboratories, and trustworthy text-books.

† A recent editorial in the *Scientific American* says: "This strikes us as the only sensible way in which to impart instruction in science, and after it has been practiced for one generation the condition of society will be found to have vastly improved. *The best interest of education demand that we should begin at the bottom of the ladder, and not at the top.*

show some of the general phenomena of which no written word can give an adequate idea. This first part is the so-called *lecture-system*, so much used in Germany. Such lectures can only be given by the most competent teachers.

II. The student is now prepared to *recite* on the subjects thus presented in the lecture, and again studied at home preparatory to the recitation. In these recitations the student learns to *express* the knowledge gained; and the teacher is enabled to judge of the faithfulness wherewith the study has been pursued on the part of the student. This second step constitutes the so-called *Recitation-system*, characteristic of American schools. For the study of physical science it can, however, be of no use, unless presented by the lecture system as above stated. Instructors and tutors can properly perform this work of hearing recitations.

III. When the students thus have become familiar with the leading facts and laws by lecture and recitation, they are able to *verify* the same, and thus to obtain that *conviction* of the truth of the laws and principles without which physical science cannot be said to have been studied at all. Therefore the students are admitted to the laboratory, where each one carefully experiments and observes, measures and weighs, records and calculates, *so as to become personally convinced of the truth of the laws stated* in the book and in the lectures, and repeated in the recitations by the student. Only by this *laboratory practice* can the student become acquainted with the real *methods and limits of science.* Without such laboratory practice the study of physical science is but a nominal one. Branches of physical science figuring in the catalogues of colleges and schools not affording such laboratory practice, really is but adding to the literary branches of study others of very questionable value.

But the laboratory work should *fully* demonstrate the truth of the laws stated; and this cannot be done, except the work be not only qualitative, but also and *essentially quantitative*, for all things in the material world are governed by measure, weight, and number

This laboratory work, has long been practiced in the most advanced schools of Europe, admitting only professional students; it alone has led to the discoveries of modern science. I have for years been

at work devising plans and means to enable schools of lower grade to introduce this system of instruction. The results of these labors have been published in my "*Elements of Physics*," and "*Elements of Chemistry*," now used in the laboratory of the State University. "*The Elements of Cosmos*" are in the course of preparation. The preparation of these courses for this laboratory has proved exceedingly laborious, but the results obtained by the students in actual practice at the stands in the laboratory do amply repay our labors. Besides we have the great satisfaction that this work has contributed to direct the attention of eminent men to the State University of Iowa in general, and to its laboratory in particular to such an extent as to urge the introduction of this reform in science-teaching in wider circles.*

In view of such results, I shall not complain because these labors have almost completely prevented me from continuing my original researches

WANTS OF THE LABORATORY.

Having as briefly as possible represented why physical science should be taught and *how*, and having by a few quotations shown that the work done at this laboratory is approved by those best qualified

---

Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, says in an editorial:

We welcome as an earnest of a better era coming, (in regard to science instruction) several publications which have reached us from the IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY. We refer to several numbers of "*The School Laboratory of Physical Science*," and a manual called "THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS, Demonstrated by the Student's Own Experiments," prepared by Professor Gustavus Hinrichs, expressly for use in teaching this science by the experimental method.

In an editorial in the *London Scientific Journal* "Nature" begins as follows:

"By resolution of the Board of Regents, in 1870, the Iowa State University has finally cut loose from the old college course. Only by this resolution, *placing the elements of physical science at the very beginning of the course*, can instruction in science become thorough. For the first time the students in physical science have been offered facilities not too inferior to those they have for ten years enjoyed in other branches of learning." And with what results? "A marvel of studuous industry there" (in the laboratory). "Young men and young women, boys and girls, measuring, weighing, testing, demonstrating and rending facts upon fact in physics, that, at least in our school days, were pored over in a maze of bewilderment, in dryest of text-books, to be bolted in sections without question." *We trust that these important reforms in science-teaching will prove contagious, and spread rapidly from the plateau of Iowa City to a region of even greater extent than the American continent.*

to judge, it remains only to state how far the means of the laboratory will permit the work thus begun to be continued. If the means are inadequate, if the number of young men and young women from all parts of Iowa seeking the advantages of this laboratory, is much greater than the laboratory can accommodate, the question will have to be decided by the Legislators of Iowa, whether the most necessary facilities shall be provided by appropriating the necessary funds for the purpose, or whether the work shall be stopped where it originated, although eminent scientists have declared this work to be worthy of great extension.

I. ROOM.

During the last school year, 184 gentlemen and 108 ladies, or a total of 292 students, received instruction at this laboratory. This year already 250 students have practiced in the laboratory. But the rooms of the laboratory are utterly inadequate to give proper accommodation to so many students; they have, therefore, only practiced about one half as much time—or even less—than they ought to have spent at the stands in the laboratory. Unless we are prepared to say that this practical study shall be discontinued, we must provide at least as much more working room as the laboratory now contains. While in every other laboratory students in chemical analysis have a stand assigned to each one individually, we are compelled to limit the student's time to assign *three* and more students in analysis to the *same* stand ; besides, we have to use same stand also for the accommodation of two other grades of students! To add to all this difficulties of insufficiency of room, we suffer from inadequate ventillation in the laboratory rooms. We have now fully thirty students in qualitative analysis ; of these quite a number will want to take up urine analysis and toxicology next year ; shall *such* work be done by advanced students in a badly ventilated room, where the younger men and women have to recite and to practice in experimental physics ?

It is absolutely necessary that a hall be erected for the accommodation of students in practical physics and chemistry. A first story of a wing of a substantial LABORATORY BUILDING ought to be built, costing about $20,000.00. If these funds cannot be provided, a temporary frame building of sufficient capacity might be put up for

about $5,000.00. If that cannot be had, we must admit and acknowledge, that the students coming to the State University of Iowa *cannot* find the accommodations required for the study of practical physics and chemistry.

If such a laboratory building * were begun, it ought to be provided with a square tower to serve as a station for the observation of the principal meteorological constants.

II. APPARATUS.

At no time in the history of this university has a large appropriation been made for chemical and physical apparatus; nor has any considerable collection of minerals been procured. Smaller amounts appropriated from time to time have been expended for common articles and especially for materials and glass ware consumed by students and in lecture experiments.

For the *lowest grade* of students we have constructed a greater number of simple apparatus, constantly used in the laboratory practice. This apparatus is in part described in the elements of Physical Science and in the School Laboratory above mentioned; the importance of this apparatus to the student can, however, only be fully appreciated by a visit to the laboratory.

For the students in the *second years' course* we have, however, hardly any apparatus, although that class of students numbers upwards of sixty. We need for this grade a considerable number of instruments of moderate precision, such as *balances*, *spectroscopes*, *electroscopes*, *galvanometers*, *microscopes*, *theodolites*, *cathetometers*, *volumeters*, and a great many other instruments. Also a set of *self-registering meteorological instruments* is very much needed, both for the students, and to obtain authentic and complete records of the atmospheric phenomena for this region of the State. Such records are destined in a near future to be of the utmost value in regard to all chimatological questions.

An appropriation of $4,000.00 would permit the purchase of the most needed physical, chemical and self-registering meteorological instruments. Since these instruments retain their value if properly

* In the first number for 1872, of the "School Laboratory," may be found further details concerning such laboratory building.

used, the above sum would represent only an actual expenditure of about two dollars per term per student.*

Besides these, students in the first and second grade, (Elements and Principles of physical science), there are many in the *special branches* of physical science, such as Agricultural Chemistry, Technical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Analytical Chemistry, both qualitative and quantitative, general and special. Young men, intending to teach science, have left Colleges east and come out west to the Iowa State University to study such branches of physical science. Shall nothing be done for such students, and shall our own young men leave Iowa for Europe in order to continue their studies in physical science here begun? If we wish to retain such students at this University, something will have to be done to procure the necessary *apparatus of research*, apparatus of higher degree of precision. At least a *beginning* ought to be made by appropriating $2,000.00 for such apparatus, to form the nucleus of a real cabinet of apparatus for advanced students.

Another great want of the laboratory is a good and sufficiently extensive cabinet of *minerals*. Minerals form the basis of a great many highly important industries, and the State University ought to be able to show its students at least some of the manifold treasures of the mineral world.

III. TEACHING FORCE.

The amount of work done in the laboratory is much greater than the present teaching force will be able to continue. It is not only telling on the health of the writer, but even the younger instructors, who have been subjected to this work for but a few years, are beginning to suffer from it.

The laboratory practice is not an imitation of the work done by a few of the most advanced students in post-graduate courses at European laboratories, but it is an organic outgrowth of our American *common school system*, aiming, first, to instruct and benefit the many, rather than to secure the highest culture in a few.

---

* Each term, $2.00, would be $6.00 per year for each student. Sixty students in the class would give $360.00 for the class per year, representing the interest of $3,600.00.

CONCLUSION.

A visit to the laboratory will, we confidently assert, prove to any one that the wants above specified are *real*, and that the laboratory will be unable to properly instruct the students coming to it from all parts of the State, unless these wants are satisfied.

The growth of the Sta'e is so rapid, that its institutions of learning fall behind, unless their development is apace with that of the State at large. So far, the growth of the laboratory has been satisfactory; in less than six years the rooms provided for the laboratory and thought to be ample by many, have become utterly insufficient. At present, the above wants of the laboratory must be satisfied, or it will become unable to give that practical instruction which is demanded by the students who throng its rooms.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. S. N. FELLOWS.

Rev. George Thacher, President of the Iowa State University:

Dear Sir: — In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:

In August, 1867, I was elected Principal of the Normal Department. During the two or three years that followed, I gave the subject of normal instruction much earnest thought and careful investigation. I endeavored to look over the whole field and to inquire, not only what are the educational wants of Iowa to-day, but what will be the wants of the future. It seem to me, that by wise legislation, that should look to present and prospective demand of education, such a system of normal schools might be secured as would compensate, in some degree, for the apparent delay in their establishment.

The plan which I at length adopted, I had the honor to present in a report to the Iowa State Teachers' Association, held in Marshalltown, in August, 1869, in the following language, viz.:

"It will be remembered that the State University is at the head of the free school system in Iowa. Students from every part of the State, having begun and carried forward their education in the district and high schools of the various counties, may resort to the University and enjoy freely the facilities there afforded for completing a classical, scientific, and professional course of instruction.

"Your committee would suggest as the University is at the head of the free schools, so the normal department should be the recognized head of the normal schools of the State; that there be established also, from year to year such a number of normal schools as the wants of the State may require; that these normal schools be properly distributed throughout the State; that they all be of the same grade, each having a limited course of study and furnished with all the facilities of a training school, where teachers in large numbers may be gathered and receive preparation for teaching in the primary grades and in the common or district schools of the State. The normal department should have a more extended course of study and facilities for a more complete scientific and professional training; so that even graduates of the elementary normal schools may, if they desire, attend the University, and in the normal and other departments, pursue a more extended course of readings, study and lectures, professional and scientific, and receive a certificate or diploma corresponding to their proficiency." This report was unanimously adopted by the State Teacher's Association.

One year after the above action, the National Normal Association, at its session held in Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1870, received and adopted a similar plan, which was presented by Professor W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota, in the following clear and forcible statement, viz.:

"The work of the primary teacher is so distinctive and peculiar in its character and aims, as to demand a peculiar and distinctive training therefor—a training especially adapted to the circumstances of the case. In like manner, the instructor in the higher departments of education, has a work more especially his own, differing widely in its motives and aims, and demanding attainments and qualifications very different from those of the elementary teacher; and the training

of these teachers for advanced schools should be suited to their conditions and necessities. In other words, the necessities of our system of public education at the present time, demand not less than two grades of normal schools—one for the preparation of elementary teachers, and another for school officers and instructors in the higher departments. These two classes of normal schools should be organized and conducted as *separate establishments*."

The above emphatic endorsement of the plan I had previously presented to the Association at Marshalltown, is truly gratifying.

It will be remembered that the normal department of the University was opened in September, 1855. During the first ten or twelve years of its history, it was practically an elementary normal school, having much of that time a model school and other appliances of a normal school. It was eminently proper at that time that this department should be of an elementary grade, for the University itself was largely engaged in preparatory work.

In 1867, the trustees wisely begun to elevate the standard of scholarship requisite for admission. Gradually this work has gone forward until the present time. For obvious reasons, the normal department has also raised its standard for admission, and added one year, and then another of higher branches to its course of study; thus keeping pace with the academical department in its growth and development. The result is, that for elementary teachers, the normal course is now arranged, has too many of the higher branches and too little opportunity for elementary drill; and at the same time it is not sufficiently extended for higher normal culture.

In my opinion, therefore, the time has come for us to take another step forward toward the consummation of the system before mentioned, by transferring all elementary normal training to such normal schools as may be established throughout the State, reserving only to the University the *higher* normal work above referred to.

My reasons for the above are briefly these :

First, the University can never realize its high aims by doing such elementary work. Elementary normal training, if carried forward successfully, would require the reorganization of classes for drill in the common English branches, the re-establishment of a model or training school, and the addition of all the apparatus and appliances

of such schools in other States. This for the University, would be going backward, rather than forward.

My second reason, is the imperative demand there is throughout the State for elementary normal training, together with the fact that to some extent, this department is a bar to the establishment of normal schools. Of the twelve thousand teachers in Iowa, as near as we can ascertain, sixty per cent hold third grade certificates, and ninety-four per cent are without normal training. In elementary schools we have the great majority of ignorant and unskilled teachers, and from these schools the University must for some time to come receive nearly all its students. The supreme importance, therefore, not only to the State, but also to the University, of having this elementary work rightly done, can be scarcely appreciated.

For these, and other reasons that might be given, I recommend that the friends of the University join with the educators of Iowa in urging the Legislature at its coming session to establish normal schools throughout the State, securing an organic connection between said normal schools and this department; and that the normal instruction hereafter given in the University be such, and such only, as is appropriate to an institution of the highest grade.

THE LIBRARY.

BY AMOS N. CURRIER, LIBRARIAN.

Rev. Geo. Thacher, President of the Iowa State University:

DEAR SIR:—The University Library contains four thousand and fifteen (4015) volumes, exclusive of Public Documents, about five hundred in number.

These books have been carefully chosen with reference to their permanent value as well as their adaptation to the present wants of our students. History has been made a specialty, and in particular that of Greece, Rome, and the English-speaking countries. In general literature the collection is choice rather than extensive, embracing

the best productions of the standard authors, and some rare works of special interest, such as the publications of the Chaucer Society.

Biography, Philosophy, Science, and Periodical Literature (American and foreign), have their share of attention.

Our set of the Ancient Classics is mostly complete, while French and German literature have not been neglected. Liberal expenditure has been made for valuable works of reference, such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries of Language, Authors Geography, Antiquities, etc., etc.

A full catalogue is yet in manuscript for want of funds to print.

An index is in course of preparotion, which, when completed, will give a full list of the subjects treated of in the whole collection, and references to all the volumes bearing upon each topic. This Concordance of Subjects already contains between eight and nine thousand references.

The Library occupies a room forty-two by twenty-seven feet; plainly, but comfortably furnished. It is open as a reading-room, and for the issue of books, seven hours each day, and its privileges are free to all students of the University.

But our present Library is only the nucleus of one adequate to our present needs, and essential to the best advancement ot the University.

Its best supplied departments fall far short of a reasonable completeness, while many others, scarcely less important, are very meagerly supplied. Collections of books, old, rare, or curious, are certainly far from valueless, but are luxuries rather than necessaries. With us, the accumulation of actual working capital must be the sole aim for years to come. Fortunately, material of this sort is attainable in the richest and most varied abundance—the priceless heritage from the ages past and the vast accumulations of our own times.

History well defined as "philosophy teaching by example," claims the first notice from its intrinsic value and its attractiveness for all classes of thoughtful readers. While no part of this wide field should be unrepresented in our selection, the history of our own country and continent should be specially complete.

While no general treatise should be omitted, of even greater value

must be regarded those descriptive of specific periods, events, movements in the normal, social, intellectual and political world, achievements in art, science and literature, material advancement, the lives of representative men, and whatever else will contribute to an accurate, clear and complete picture of the life and character of the people, and the progress of their institutions. Special attention should be paid to the collection of whatever will throw light upon the prehistoric period or the language and history of our rapidly disappearing Indian tribes.

Of no less importance is the history of England "because it is the history of our own nation and lineage and because it records the development of liberty and the institutions, of the literature and the commerce which have already exercised the most widely-spread influence upon the human family and which are destined to exercise a still more extensive influence over future generations.

Closely connected with this is, of course the history of the nations of Modern Europe—a field of great extent which cannot be too fully explored or too carefully studied. In Ancient history that of Greece and Rome is of the highest value on account of its intimate connection with the foundation and development of the religion, literature, and entire civilization of modern times.

Whatever, therefore, can acquaint us with its facts or deduce and enforce its lessons must be regarded of essential consequence.

Nor must we forget Asia, the cradle of nations, the birth-place of religion and civilization, of special interest just now as the grand theater of Christian missions, and for its new attitude towards modern idears particularly as represented by ourselves.

To their individual histories must be added the universal, for their connected views of human progress, and besides, a third class of treatises of quite as high value which set forth the growth, development, and consequences of influential ideas, principles and systems, such as histories of civilization, relifiion, education, philosophy, art, science, literature, government, etc.

On each of these topics, too, there should be sought books written from different and even opposite stand-points, that the investigator may be able to save himself from one-sided, and hence incorrect views and conclusions.

Biography, as the interpreter and representative of all the ages and the varied phrases of humanity, as well as the record and exponent of individual life and character," thus setting forth not the ideal but the actual and possible, bears an intimate relation to history and shows its claims to attention.

As the University is largely a school of *science*, in the true and catholic sense of that word, the scientific deportment of its library should be specially extensive and complete, drawing its stores from the whole range of sciences, material, mental and moral, and giving a full account of their history, progress and vast acquisitions, as well as unfolding and illustrating their widest applications to human uses and welfare.

Special mention must be made of political science in its most comprehensive sense—a knowledge of which in a country like our own must always be of the first importance.

The applications of the sciences in the professional departments of the University will of course demand a large supply of books relating to their respective fields.

Adjacent to all these classes and partially comprehending them, lies the vast field of general literature, rich in the noblest fruits of the genius, knowledge, and culture of the ages. In poetry and fiction, in the history and criticism of literature and art, in the contributions of the essayist, the orator, and the divine, whatever has high merit in style, thought, or sentiment, should with all possible speed, and in the largest variety find a place in our library.

Another want deserves mention here—that of a Professor of Books, the peer of any instructor in the University in ability and acquirements, who shall have a thorough and minute acquaintance with the entire library, be able to advise the students as to the use of its stores, and who, besides, shall fully comprehend its deficiencies and wisely supply them.

Such a library is essential to the efficiency and welfare of the University, *as a store-house of knowledge*, furnishing the fullest record of the acquisitions and achievements, past and present, in every department of human activity, and information on every subject of inquiry—appliances necessary to the broadest and most

accurate scholarship or to the most perfect success of the investigator, but otherwise beyond the reach of professors and students alike.

It is of no less value *as a means of the highest and truest culture*, importing information, inciting to activity, refining the feelings and moulding the character, by inviting to the society of the learned, the refined, and the pure. Who can estimate the personal influence of such men as Socrates, and Arnold, of Rugby?

But in a well furnished library are gathered the wisest and best men of all time, with whom we may enjoy a more intimate communion than was possible when they dwelt in the flesh. "They were often hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced in by etiquette, but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend, they now reveal to us the strangers of another age. Themselves aroused to the highest energy of thought and feeling, these master minds stir us to intellectual effort, and inspire our moral faculties with a sympathetic activity.

In the society and under the instruction of such minds, with capacity and inclination on the part of the student, may be acquired, as nowhere else, extensive knowledge, catholic views, a varied and and thorough discipline, and all that goes to make up the most comprehensive and symmetrical culture. But aside from its value to the University, a *thoroughly furnished library is of high consequence to the State.*

Placing within the reach of all a vast treasure house of knowledge, it would stimulate investigation, and attract to its halls inquiries in every department of labor and study, thus making its influence for good felt in every corner of the State.

For advantages such as those indicated above, no Iowan should be compelled to depend upon the munificence of other States, or turn his Steps to more favorable universities.

Having now given a full report of the affairs of the University for the interval that has elapsed since my predecessor's report to the

last General Assembly, it only remains to add a few remarks concerning its further development.

My idea of what it ought to become is, I believe, already familiar to you, and has, if I am not mistaken, your unqualified approval. To realize that idea in any large measure, must necessarily be the work of years. *But there should be a continual advance towards it.*

An institution like ours, in such a State as Iowa, at such a time as this, ought not to be allowed to remain stationery at any given point in its history *for a single year*. Its only proper watchword is PROGRESS, and the progress should be steady and manifest in every element of healthy growth and of permanent well-being. But in order to do this two pre-requisites are indispensable:

First. A vast improvement in the public schools of the State.—The University is almost wholly dependent on the schools for its yearly accessions of students. The preparation with which the applicants offer themselves for admission to the University is chiefly that only which they have been able to make at those schools. But so far are the schools in which Latin is taught at all that large number present themselves who have not even the least knowledge of the grammar of that language. The consequence is that the Faculty are under the necessity of providing further elementary study of Latin *in the University*, thus imposing on the instructors in that branch of a liberal education a grade of labor which properly belongs only to the teachers of preparatory schools.

And it often occurs that those who propose to be examined for admission are entirely ignorant of algebra, because they have had no opportunity for studying it, so that an examination would be useless, and is of course refused until the deficiency is supplied by further study. Nor is this the worst: for of those who are qualified for admission, so far as the two studies now named are concerned, some are so little acquainted with English Grammar, Geography, and United States History, that kindness to them and respect for the institution alike necessitate their rejection; while a considerable proportion of those who are admitted have been so superficially taught in these common branches as to be seriously embarrassed in their higher studies in the University.

These remarks have reference chiefly to our Academical Department. The evil, however, is not limited to that, but extends to the Law and Medical Schools where no preliminary examination is required, but where preparatory knowledge and discipline are even more important, for the sufficient reason that in these departments comparatively little opportunity is afforded for general culture, and for compensating the losses incident to early education.

To remove this very serious hindrance to the highest efficiency and value of the University it is entirely necessary that our primary schools in every part of the State be brought up to a far higher degree of excellence than they have yet attained. The pupils in all these schools should be so thoroughly drilled in the elementary branches usually taught there, as to be well qualified for more advanced studies. In order to do this, it is of the most imperative necessity that the Legislature should, in some way, provide *immediately.* at least one normal school, and others as rapidly as they can be established and sustained, for the education of teachers. It is vain to hope for any important improvement of the schools without first affording the teachers facilities for preparing themselves for work. Such preparation can be easily and advantageously made only in institutions organized for that special purpose. It is therefore in the highest degree for the interest of the University that the projected normal school in Iowa Falls, or Springvale, be approved by the General Assembly with an adequate appropriation for defraying its yearly expenses. Money so expended would be—indirectly and remotely, but not on that account the less truly,—an outlay for the benefit of the University, *and of all the denominational colleges in the State.*

In addition to the improvement of our primary schools, there is, as intimated on a previous page of this report, an urgent demand for High Schools or Academies. In every county there should be at least one such institution in order that the boys and girls who may have acquired a good elementary education, may have the opportunity of pursuing more advanced studies, such as Latin, Greek, Natural and Physical Science, and the Mathematics, and thus fit themselves for the usual four years' course in our highest institutions.

To the effecting of these improvements in the means of popular education, all friends of the University, and all believers in the importance of sound learning and thorough mental cultivation, would give their united, untiring efforts, and the whole weight of their influence. Next to true morality and religion, there is nothing more conducive to all the great interests of a State *than the knowledge and the power to use it*, which may be acquired by our young men and young women diligently availing themselves of the advantages of a system of public instruction thus enlarged and made complete.

The Second pre-requisite to the best development of the University is a *sufficiency of money.*

To argue this would be superfluous. Facilities for education can no more be had without pecuniary cost than without time and thought. It is proposed in this closing paragraph to do more than name the objects which demand speedy expenditures, and make a large appropriation by the legislature a matter of stern necessity.

1. *The Medical Department.* The professors in this department have hitherto served the University gratituously, and those who are non-residents have even defrayed their own traveling and hotel expenses, besides being subjected to a considerable loss of medical practice by reason of their absence from home two days of every week during the medical term. It cannot be expected that they will do this much longer. And if this department is to be sustained, as it doubtless will be, provision should be made for paying them a fair compensation, and for furnishing them, if possible, with more ample accommodations for the prosecution of their work.

2. *The Law Department* is in need of large additions to its library immediately, and if the number of students continue to increase as it has done, it will soon become extremely difficult to do without an entire re-furnishing of the lecture-room.

3. *The Academical Department*—The wants of the several chairs in this department are set forth with sufficient clearness and urgency by the Professors themselves, in the papers to which your attention has been before directed. It is proper to add that money can hardly be used with greater advantage to the students and the University than by supplying those gentlemen with whatever helps

it may be in your power to grant them in their zealous endeavors to enlarge and otherwise improve their several departments of labor.

The University Library.—The remarks of Professor Currier, in his paper on this subject contains suggestions of too great value to be reasonably overlooked by either the Legislature or the Regents. For it is hardly possible to place too high an estimate on a large, increasing, and well assorted library viewed as auxiliary to the immediate objects of the University, and to the general interest of letters, science, and all true intellectual culture. As it now is, our library, thanks to the wise and effecient management of the Librarian, possesses rare excellence, containing, as it does, but a small proportion of light and ephemeral literature; and is of the greatest *practical* value, being resorted to every day by large numbers of students, in comparatively few instances for entertainment, but chiefly for the acquisition of substantial knowledge. When it shall have become what a University library ought to be, when our one small room shall have been exchanged for many spacious halls, and our four thousand volumes multiplied to one or two hundred thousand, then it will be to the people at large what it is to-day to the members of the University, opening its doors to all seekers for knowledge without limitations to classes or communities, and offering to every aspirant for learning, all the help which books can give. The accomplishment of this great desideratum must necessarily be very general, but in order to any approximation towards it, a constant expenditure will be indispensable.

5. *The Salaries of the Academical and Normal Professors and other Instructors.* There are at least two forcible reasons why many of these salaries should be increased. First, they are at present very small for the amount and kind of service rendered. It would doubtless be impossible to secure service of *equal value* from other men, (should any occasion impose the necessity of seeking it) *without an additional expense of several thousand dollars.* Secondly, the compensation allowed to some of our Professors is too limited to yield a comfortable support for themselves and their families. It is a pertinent question whether our prosperous State *can afford* to practice such economy.

6. *A Home for Female Students.* It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the speedy erection of a building for this purpose. If the co-education of the sexes is to be continued in the University, every inducement should be offered to young women to come to it from all parts of the State. At present many are deterred from coming by the difficulty of finding suitable homes. Should all come who desire to do so, the difficulty would prove to be an impossibility. It is a well known fact that the families in Iowa City who are disposed to accommodate students with room and board, very generally give the preference to young men. The result is, that the number of young woman in the University is comparatively small, and in many instances their apartments are extremely ill-adapted to their wants. The heroism which some of them exhibit in the steady pursuit of knowledge, despite undesirable localities and many other discomforts, is worthy of the highest praise.

To remedy this evil of poor accommodations, a building should be erected exclusively for young ladies, in a retired spot, at a convenient distance from the University, with rooms and bed rooms for fifty students, and apartments for superintendent and matron, besides a dining-hall and parlors,—to be under the control of the Regents, and managed with that wise economy which would secure the greatest comfort and advantages, at the lowest cost to the student, and without pecuniary loss or gain to the University.

7. The improvement of the University park and buildings, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, fuel, gas, printing, postage, stationery, and many other sources of expense which it is equally impossible either to foresee or avoid, make a large contingent fund an absolute necessity.

With this statement of our needs of a large appropriation of funds by the Fourteenth General Assembly, this report is respectfully submitted.

INDEX.

Page.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL 3
LIST OF BOARD OF REGENTS 5

SECTION I.

REPORT 7

SECTION II.

OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS, AND STUDENTS—1869-70 8
LAW STUDENTS 10
NORMAL STUDENTS 10
ACADEMICAL STUDENTS 11

SECTION III.

OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS, AND STUDENTS—1870-71 17
LAW STUDENTS 20
MEDICAL STUDENTS 20
ACADEMICAL STUDENTS 21
NORMAL STUDENTS 21
RESIDENT GRADUATES 21
SENIOR CLASS 21
JUNIOR CLASS 22
SOPHOMORE CLASS 22
FRESHMAN CLASS 23
SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS 23
SPECIAL STUDENTS 28
SUMMARY 26

SECTION IV.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS—1871-72 27
LAW DEPARTMENT 30
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT 30
NORMAL CLASS 32
ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT 33
RESIDENT GRADUATES 33
SENIORS 33

JUNIORS..... 33
SOPHOMORES..... 34
FRESHMEN..... 34
SUB-FRESHMEN..... 35
SPECIALS..... 36
GRADUATES, 1870..... 38
GRADUATES, 1871..... 39
TABLE OF MEMBERS ACCORDING TO CLASSES..... 41

SECTION V.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT--
General Plan..... 42
Terms of Admission..... 42
Course of Study..... 43
NORMAL DEPARTMENT—
Terms of Admission..... 51
Course of Instruction..... 51
Degree..... 52
LAW DEPARTMENT—
Course of Study..... 52
Admission..... 54
Library and Text-Books..... 54
Examination..... 55
Graduation..... 55
Expenses..... 55
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
Fees..... 56
Requirements for graduates..... 57

SECTION VI.

PAPERS ON ACADEMICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER UNIVERSITY MATTERS—
Mathematics, by Prof. N. R. Leonard..... 60
Natural Science, by Prof. C. A. White..... 64
Modern Language, by Prof. C. A. Eggert..... 70
Greek and Latin, by Prof. L. F. Parker..... 94
The Laboratory of Physical Science, by Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs, 110
Normal Department, by Prof. S. N. Fellows..... 119
The Library, by Amos N. Currier..... 122
CONCLUSION..... 126

REPORT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 1, 1873.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1873.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS.

p5755

REPORT.

ASSETS OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, JUNE 20, 1872.

Interest bearing notes secured by mortgages on real estate.	$166,550.20
Contract notes taken in part payment of University lands sold	34,665.98
Contract notes taken in part payment of Saline lands sold.	2,310.10
Total working capital	$203,526.28
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale, estimated present value.	2,100.00
Lands unsold, estimated value	27,300.00
*Total assets	$232,926.28

ASSETS JUNE 20, 1873.

Mortgage notes	$166,568.93
University land contract notes	33,865.86
Saline land contract notes	2,005.57
Cash on hand	381.17
Total working capital	$202,821.53
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
Lands unsold, estimated value	27,300.00
*Total assets	$232,221.53

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

Mortgage notes	$167,321.51
University land contract notes	33,600.20
Saline land contract notes	1,899.82
Working capital	$202,821.53
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
Lands unsold, estimated value	27,300.00
*Total assets	$232,221.53

*Exclusive of buildings and grounds used for school purposes.

The shrinkage of $704.75 for the year ending June 20th, 1873, was caused by the cancellation, for non-payment of interest, of notes and contracts with John G. Clark and Thomas Lowe, of Polk county, Iowa.

The unsold lands of the University are located as follows:

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Decatur county	1440 acres.
Davis county	880 acres.
Hardin county	120 acres.
Lucas county	600 acres.
Wapello county	280 acres.
Warren county	80 acres.

SALINE LANDS.

Appanoose county	1760 acres.
Decatur county	280 acres.
Lucas county	1000 acres.
Monroe county	160 acres.
Wayne county	560 acres.
Donated by citizens of Iowa City	680 acres.
Total	7840 acres.
Estimated value, June 20th, 1873	$27,300.00

EXHIBIT SHOWING THE INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY FROM JUNE 20, 1871, TO JUNE 20, 1872.

Cash on hand, $11,995.72, less warrants unpaid, $1,681.22,	$10,314.50
Received for rent, year ending June 20, 1872	315.83
Received for tuition, Collegiate department	2,240.00
Received for tuition, Law department	2,465.00
Received for tuition, Medical department	1,801.00
Received for interest on principal fund	19,923.95
Received for interest on income cash	761.06
Received from State Treasurer	7,750.00

EXHIBIT SHOWING INCOME OF UNIVERSITY FROM JUNE 20, 1872, TO JUNE 20, 1873.

Received for rent	197.70

Received for tuition, Collegiate department	2,730.00
Received for tuition, Law department	3,380.00
Received for tuition, Medical department	2,255.00
Received for interest on principal fund	19,754.77
Received for interest on income cash	2,202.48
Received from State Treasurer	45,950.00

EXHIBIT SHOWING INCOME OF UNIVERSITY FROM JUNE 20, 1873, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

Received for tuition, Collegiate department	1,175.00
Received for tuition, Law department	2,520.00
Received for tuition, Medical department	849.00
Received for interest on principal fund	880.94
Received for interest on income cash	916.66
Received for sale of old seats	117.00
	$128,499.89

ESTIMATE OF INCOME FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1873, TO JUNE 20, 1874.

Tuition, Collegiate department	$ 1,650.00
Tuition, Law department	1,000.00
Tuition, Medical department	1,500.00
Interest	19,000.00
	$23,150.00

The receipts for tuition from the Law Department for the present term as shown in exhibit ending September 30, 1873, are unusually large, a majority of the students in that department having availed themselves of the privilege of paying at the beginning of the term for the entire year.

The tuition being when paid in advance by the year	$ 50.00
And by the term, (20 each)	60.00

Disbursed for incidentals for Treasurer's office, accounts for which were audited by the Examining Committee and no warrant issued therefor, from June 20, '71 to June 20, '72 $ 42.25
From June 20, '72, to June 20, '73 29.48

Total $71.73

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The following are the names of all the officers and instructors of the University with their salaries annexed.

For the official designation, see the President's report to the Board.

President	George Thacher	$ 2,800.00
Professor	Nathan R. Leonard	1,800.00
"	Gustavus Hinrichs	2,250.00
"	Charles A. Eggert	1,800.00
"	Wm. G. Hammond	2,200.00
"	Chester C. Cole	800.00
"	Amos N. Currier	1,800.00
"	Stephen N. Fellows	1,800.00
"	John F. Dillon	100.00
"	W. F. Peck	900.00
"	P. J. Farnsworth	900.00
"	W. S. Robertson	900.00
"	W. D. Middleton	900.00
"	J. C. Schrader	900.00
"	Leonard F. Parker	1,800.00
"	William E. Miller	600.00
"	Elmer F. Clapp	900.00
"	Philetus H. Philbrick	1,600.00
"	Fredrick Mott	1,800.00
"	Gilbert L. Pinkham	1,500.00
Instructor	Celia A. M. Currier	900.00
"	Wm. C. Preston	1,200.00
"	Frank E. Nipher	900.00
"	Elizabeth A. Griffith	900.00
"	Joseph C. Mathews	900.00
"	J. B. Charlton	
Dr.	R. W. Pryce	100.00
Dr.	E. H. Hazen	300.00
Dr.	Mark Ranney	100.00
Instructor,	Miss P. Milliken	700.00
E.	Clark, Treasurer	1,000.00
W.	J. Haddock, Secretary	800.00

EXPENDITURES.

II: *The following Exhibit shows the Expenditures of the Income Fund of the University from June 20th, 1871, to October 1st, 1873, being a list of the Warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution for that period. It also shows for what general object the money was expended, to-wit:*

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriation.	Amount.
1871.				
June 30	375	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Sum allowed by Board for acting as President	$ 5000.00
June 30	376	Frank Springer	Expenses on Examining Committee	27.50
June 30	377	H. R. Edson	Expenses on Examining Committee	10.50
June 30	378	Harmon Ruppin	Services allowed by Board	99.25
July 3	379	E. Clark, Treasurer	Balance of salary to September 20, 1871, as increased by Board	50.00
July 3	380	Hunbruer & Bro	Incidental account	130.00
July 6	381	Griggs, Watson & Day	Catalogues ordered paid by the Board, June, 1871	485.35
July 6	382	Glenn & Pryce	Hardware and blacksmithing ordered by Board	46.62
July 8	383	James Lee	Books ordered paid by Board	64.50
July 8	384	N. H. Brainard	Printing and incidental account	54.00
July 10	385	Messrs. Nicking, et al	Incidental	64.00
July 14	386	Mr. Edson	Board bill of, at Clinton from $400 appropriation	18.00
July 15	387	Beach & Allin	Allowed by Board, 1871	66.13
July 15	388	S. N. Fellows	Incidental and Normal account	17.75
July 15	389	Mr. Clarkson	Printing account	40.00
July 15	390	Mills & Co	Ordered paid by Board, June, 1871, Diplomas	45.00
July 18	391	Lodge & Owen	Incidental account	5.25
July 20	392	T. E. Dugan	Incidental account	4 50
July 22	393	H. O. Hutchinson	Library account	4.75
July 22	394	Maresh & Holubar	Laboratory account	2.85
July 28	395	Harmon Ruppin	Incidental account	.50
July 28	396	J. F Brossart	Incidental account	1.25

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1871.				
July 28	397	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary from July 1, 1871 to August 1	$ 58.33
July 28	398	D. W. C. Clapp	Incidental account	1.25
July 29	399	William Marshall	Fuel account	292.50
July 29	400	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Freight—appropriation for printing Inaugural	1.10
July 29	401	John Greinus	Incidental appropriation	12.80
Aug. 5	402	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	50.00
Aug. 5	403	J. Greinus	Incidental	9.00
Aug. 7	404	William Marshall	Fuel	117.00
Aug. 18	405	George Thacher	Incidental	15.50
Aug. 19	406	George Thacher	Traveling expenses	20.25
Aug. 19	407	Griggs, Watson & Day	Publishing President's address by order Board	143.20
Aug. 19	408	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Heating Chapel appropriation	100.35
Aug. 19	409	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	75.00
Aug. 21	410	Thomas M. Cooley	Lecture out of $400 appropriation	50.00
Aug. 21	411	B. McFadden	Filling Diplomas from $400 appropriation	9.00
Aug. 25	412	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Aug. 26	413	U. S. Express Co	Incidental and Laboratory	10.15
Aug. 26	413½	James Lee	Warming Chapel appropriation	55.55
Aug. 29	414	John Greinus	Incidental appropriation	13.50
Aug. 30	415	John F. Dillon	Ordered paid by Board of Regents, June, 1871	100.00
Sept. 2	416	E. O. Swain	Warming Chapel appropriation	182.15
Sept. 2	417	James Preyce	Incidental appropriation	4.50
Sept. 2	418	M. A. Seydell	Improvements from rent of Math. Academy	125.89
Sept. 9	419	Labor on grounds	Incidental appropriation	6.50
Sept 9	420	George Thacher	Traveling expenses	40.00
Sept. 9	421	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Laboratory appropriation	5.15
Sept. 9	422	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Heating Chapel appropriation	495.20
Sept. 11	423	William A. Morrison	Laboratory appropriation	15.15
Sept. 11	424	J. G. Fink	Laboratory appropriation	10.40

Sept.	11	425	J. Lorenzen	Laboratory appropriation	40 25
Sept.	11	426	R. B. Mitchell	Laboratory appropriation	35.43
Sept.	11	427	E. B. Benjamin	Laboratory appropriation	168.24
Sept.	11	428	C. A. White	Salary on account	200 00
Sept.	15	429	S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	200.00
Sept.	16	430	M. A. Seydell	Rent of Academy appropriation, order of Executive Com	78.37
Sept.	18	431	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Laboratory	7.40
Sept.	19	432	John Grimes	Incidental	19 90
Sept.	25	433	President George Thacher	Salary on account	125.00
Sept.	25	434	John Sale	Incidental and Academy rents	191.97
Sept.	25	435	E. Gerdel	Mathematical appropriation	50.00
Sept.	25	436	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Sept.	25	437	John W. Wilson	Incidental appropriation	21.87
Sept.	26	438	C., R. I & P. R. R. Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	5.00
Sept.	27	439	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	75.00
Sept.	27	440	Little, Brown & Co	Library and Parker's appropriation	48.35
Sept.	27	441	B. Westerman & Co	Mathematical appropriation	10.04
Sept.	27	442	U. S. Express Co	Laboratory appropriation	2.35
Sept.	30	443	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	15.00
Sept.	30	444	Thomas J. Rigg	Incidental appropriation	2.25
Oct.	2	445	Judge C. C. Cole	Law tuition	595.00
Oct.	6	446	J. H. Dumont	Laboratory appropriation	6.10
Oct.	7	447	N. R. Leonard	Mathematical appropriation	22.25
Oct.	7	448	Professer N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	200.00
Oct.	9	449	Judge William E. Miller	Law tuition on account	400.00
Oct.	10	450	Professor Alexander Thompson	Salary on account	100.00
Oct.	10	451	Professor William G. Hammond	Law tuition on account	271.25
Oct.	13	452	A. N. Currier	Incidental and Library appropriation	10.25
Oct.	13	453	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
Oct.	13	454	W. F. Peck	Medical tuition	38.00
Oct.	14	455	President Gaorge Thacher	Traveling expense appropriation	50.00
Oct.	14	456	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	75.00
Oct.	16	457	Lodge & Owen	Incidental appropriation	6.55
Oct	16	460	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	75.00
Oct.	17	461	E. F. Clapp	Medical tuition	180.00
Oct.	17	462	Professer C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	125.00
Oct.	21	462	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental, Currier's and Laboratory appropriation	22.15
Oct.	21	464	John North	Medical tuition	100.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1871.				
Oct. 23	465	John R. Vanfleet	Fuel appropriation	$ 638.11
Oct. 23	466	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	125.00
Oct. 23	467	L. F. Parker	Parker's appropriation	9.60
Oct. 23	468	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
Oct. 25	469	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	200.00
Oct. 25	470	Chicago Legal News	From printing appropriation	22.60
Oct. 26	471	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100.00
Oct. 26	472	J. W. Clinton	Printing appropriation	25.00
Oct. 28	473	Ice Company	Incidental appropriation	3.00
Oct. 28	474	B. Westerman & Co	Academic Chair appropriation	46.03
Oct. 28	475	D. G. Francis	Library appropriation	10.45
Oct. 28	476	U. S. Express Co	Library appropriation	3.60
Oct. 28	477	Sheets, Gesberg & Co	Incidental and other appropriation	388.17
Oct. 28	478	Sheets, Gesberg & Co	Laboratory appropriation	145.22
Oct. 28	479	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Laboratory and Leonard's appropriation	20.70
Oct. 28	480	H. O. Hutchinson	Leonard's and Parker's appropriation	6.30
Oct. 28	481	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Oct. 28	482	Isaac C. Sherman	Natural Science Chair appropriation	56.72
Oct. 28	483	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 1	484	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 1	485	Smith Hanna	Salary on account	50 00
Nov. 2	486	E. F. Clapp	Medical tuitions	50.00
Nov. 3	487	George Thacher, President	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 3	488	Nixon & Doe	Medical tuition on account	36.55
Nov. 3	489	George Thacher, President	Traveling expenses	50.00
Nov. 3	490	W. J. Morsman & Son	Medical tuition on account	43.27
Nov. 3	491	William Green	Medical tuition on account	35.00
Nov. 3	492	R. A. McChesney	Medical tuition on account	36.25

Nov.	3	493	Donaldson, Pratt & Lee	Medical Tuition on account	11.75
Nov.	3	494	J. C. Shrader	Medical Tuition on account	10.95
Nov.	4	495	James Lee	Medical Tuition on account	63.65
Nov.	4	496	George Tomlin	Incidental	12.50
Nov.	4	497	H. O. Hutchinson	Chair of Mathematics appropriation	6 40
Nov.	4	498	Prof. A. Thomson	Salary on account	50.00
Nov.	6	499	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	10	500	Advertising Medical Department	Medical Tuition	83.00
Nov.	10	501	Gresburg & Hazelhurst	Medical Tuition	200.00
Nov.	11	502	President George Thacher	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	300.00
Nov.	11	503	James Stewart	Medical Tuition	36.00
Nov.	13	504	George Thacher, President	Traveling expenses	40.00
Nov.	13	505	W. A. Morrison	Medical Tuition	32.00
Nov.	13	506	F. E Nipher	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	50.00
Nov.	16	507	S. N. Fellows	Normal appropriation	8.20
Nov.	16	508	Miss Lizzie Griffith	Salary on account	75.00
Nov.	16	509	E. F. Evans	Mathematical Chair appropriation	8.00
Nov.	17	510	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	18	511	William Marshall	Incidental and Natural Science Chair appropriation	9.85
Nov.	18	512	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
Nov.	18	513	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	200.00
Nov.	20	514	Beach & Allin	Mathematical appropriation	30.80
Nov.	23	515	Judge C. C. Cole	Law Tuition and allowed by Board	46.00
Nov.	30	516	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Nov.	30	517	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	150.00
Nov.	30	518	Professor C. A. White	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	100.00
Nov.	30	519	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	275.00
Nov.	30	520	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	200.00
Nov.	30	521	Miss Lizzie Griffith	Salary in full to December 1, 1871	112.50
Dec.	2	522	Professor W. E. Miller	Law Tuition on account	100.00
Dec.	2	523	Professor O. Schmidt	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	5	524	Smith Hanna	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	7	525	B. Mahanna & Son	Incidental	52.05
Dec.	7	526	Professor A. Thompson	Salary to end of year	150.00
Dec.	7	527	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary to end of year	100.00
Dec.	7	528	J. N. Coldren & Co	Incidental, heating and laboratory appropriation	18.62
Dec.	7	529	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	22.55
Dec.	7	530	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary one year	400.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1871.				
Dec.	8	531 Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary one year	$ 300.00
Dec.	8	532 Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary one year	125.00
Dec.	8	533 Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary one year	50.00
Dec.	9	534 J. R. Hartsock	Incidental	15.00
Dec.	9	535 George Tomlin	Wood sawing appropriation	18.87½
Dec.	9	536 Wm. Wood & Co	Medical tuition	20.00
Dec.	9	537 Wm. Green	Medical tuition	37.25
Dec.	9	538 W. J. Moon	Medical tuition	20.18
Dec.	11	539 Iowa State Register	Law Department and incidental appropriation	53.00
Dec.	12	540 C. M. Reno	Medical tuition	3.90
Dec.	13	541 Lodge & Owen	Incidental appropriation	6.30
Dec.	13	542 Nixon & Doe	Incidental appropriation	11.00
Dec.	16	543 Wm. Vogt	Medical tuition	4.80
Dec.	16	544 Nixon & Doe	Incidental and Natural Science Chair appropriation	15.75
Dec.	21	545 C. A. White	Natural Science Chair appropriation	10.65
Dec.	22	546 Professor A. N. Currier	Librarian salary on account	100.00
Dec.	27	547 Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary on account	58.33
Dec.	27	548 Professor S. N. Fellows	Secretary year's salary on account	100.00
Dec.	27	549 Professor C. A. Eggert	Incidental	1.83
Dec.	29	550 Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	30	551 Professor W. G. Hammond	Law tuitions $58.00. The sum added to tuitions, $67.80	125.08
Dec.	30	552 R. M. Bixby & Bro	Warming Chapel appropriation	23.85
Dec.	30	553 Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation $182.14. Library $4.25	186.39
Dec.	30	554 George Tomlin	Incidental appropriation	24.00
Dec.	30	555 Scribner, Welford & Co	Library appropriation	257.54
Dec.	30	556 B. Westerman & Co	Library appropriation	15.44
Dec.	30	557 Sheets, Gesbery & Co	Incidental $111.00. Parker's $12.44	123.44

1872.					
Jan'y	2	558	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	5	559	E. E. Fitch	Wood-sawing appropriation	10.50
Jan'y	5	560	Prest. Geo. Thacher	Salary on account	250.00
Jan'y	5	561	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	5	562	W. F. Rogers	Work preparing papers (Incidental)	11.00
Jan'y	7	563	Wm. G. Hammond	State appropriation. 12th Gen. Assembly, salary	350.00
Jan'y	10	564	Wm. M. Forbes	Wood-sawing appropriation	11.35
Jan'y	11	565	Geo. Thacher	To pay for models from Patent Office	75.00
Jan'y	11	566	Geo. Thacher	Traveling appropriation	75.00
Jan'y	12	667	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	60.00
Jan'y	12	568	E. E. Fitch	Wood-sawing appropriation	9.00
Jan'y	12	569	B. Westerman & Co	Modern Languages Chair appropriation	52.89
Jan'y	13	570	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100 00
Jan'y	20	571	W. Ryan	Glazing (Incidental)	.75
Jan'y	20	572	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	20	573	C. L. Mozier	Matting (Incidental)	33.75
Jan'y	23	574	J. W. Porter	Lumber (Incidental)	.73
Jan'y	23	575	Prof. Wm. G. Hammond	Law tuition	195.75
Jan'y	23	576	Wm. Green	Medical tuition	35.00
Jan'y	24	577	Tribune & Co	Medical tuition	13.00
Jan'y	24	578	Paine & Marshall	Medical tuition	55.55
Jan'y	24	579	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Jan'y	25	579½	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Jan'y	26	580	Little, Brown & Co	Library appropriation	13.00
Jan'y	26	581	D. G. Francis	Library appropriation	181.50
Jan'y	26	582	Normal Department	Normal Department appropriation	27.17
Jan'y	26	583	Judge W. E. Miller	Law tuition	100.00
Jan'y	26	584	Sheets & Gesberg	Natural Science appropriation	21.90
Jan'y	26	585	Smith Hanna	Salary on account	50.00
Jan'y	31	586	Prof. C. A. White	Salary on account	200.00
Feb.	1	587	E. Clark	One quarter's salary as Treasurer	200.00
Feb.	3	588	Miss S. F. Loughridge	One quarter's salary on account	100.00
Feb.	3	589	George Tomlin	Wood-sawing appropriation, attending furnace	35.37½
Feb.	3	590	John North	Medical tuition	16.85
Feb.	9	591	James Lee	Mathematical appropriation	57.45
Feb.	9	592	Judge Cole	Law tuition on account	70.00
Feb.	10	593	Gesberg & Hazelhurst	Medical tuition	161.10

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1872				
Feb. 10	594	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	49.40
Feb. 10	595	N. H. Brainerd	Printing appropriation	28.50
Feb. 10	596	E. E. Fitch	Wood-sawing appropriation	10.00
Feb. 10	597	Profes-or L. F. Parker	Salary on account	200.00
Feb. 10	598	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100 00
Feb. 10	599	Miss Elizabeth Griffith	Salary on account	87.50
Feb. 10	600	Mills & Co	Medical tuition fees	168.30
Feb. 12	601	O. Slarts-man	Medical tuition fees	6.00
Feb. 17	602	William Marshall	Incidental appropriation, $4.70; patent office appropriation, $72.30	77 00
Feb 17	603	F. W. Christern	Parker's appropriation, $10.60; Library, $11.00	21.60
Feb. 23	604	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	115.00
Feb. 24	605	R. M. Bixby	Incidental appropriation	24.25
Feb. 29	606	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
Feb. 29	607	James Lee	Incidental appropriation	35.00
March 1	608	Professor C. A. White	Salary to March 1st, 1872	200,00
March 2	609	L. F. Parker	Salary to March 1st, 1872	200.00
March 2	610	S. N. Fellows	Salary to March 1st, 1872	300.00
March 2	611	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary to March 1st, 1872	125.00
March 2	612	President George Thacher	Salary to March 1st, 1872	275.00
March 2	613	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	45.00
March 2	614	United States Express Company	Incidental	22.75
March 2	615	George Tomlin	Wood-sawing	21.00
March 2	616	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary in full to March 1st, 1872	250.00
March 2	617	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary in full to March 1st, 1872	400.00
March 2	618	S. L. Saunders	Incidental appropriation	6 90
March 2	619	Smith Hanna	Salary in full to March 1st, 1872	100.00
March 2	620	John Sale, Jr	Incidental appropriation	3.75
March 5	621	Alex. Thompson	Salary to March 1st, 1872	300.00

March	7	622	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary to March 1, 1872	400.00
March	8	623	Griggs, Watson & Day	Medical tuition—printing	11.90
March	8	624	Davenport Gazette	Medical tuition—printing	4.50
March	8	625	Medical tuition, W. F. Peck	Medical tuition—instruments	50 00
March	8	626	W. A. Cleaves	Medical tuition	10.00
March	8	627	Janitor	Medical tuition—sundries	5.00
March	8	628	Samuel Bacon	Medical tuition	25.00
March	8	629	George Thacher	Traveling expenses, incidental	20.00
March	9	630	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary in full to March 1, 1872	250.00
March	9	631	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	18 60
March	9	632	W. G. Hammond	Salary to March 1, 1872, appr. $2.000 of 12th General Assembly	350.00
March	9	633	Paine & Marshall	Coal, fuel appropriation	103.15
March	9	634	Wm. Green	Medical tuition	75.00
March	9	635	Maresh & Holubar	Incidental Fund	13.00
March	11	636	O. Schmidt	Salary to March 1, 1872	150.00
March	11	637	W. C. Preston	Salary to March 1, 1872	150.00
March	12	638	Miss Elizabeth Griffith	Salary to March 1, 1872	100.00
March	14	639	G. L. Pinkham	Salary to March 1, 1872	100.00
March	14	640	Iowa City Gas Company	Medical tuition	30.00
March	15	641	F. X. Rittenmeyer	Medical tuition	14 50
March	16	642	Mills & Co	Appropriation for diplomas, $180	30.00
March	16	643	Smith Hannah	Salary on account	50 00
March	27	644	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
March	27	645	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
March	27	646	George Thacher	Traveling expenses	40.00
March	28	647	C. M. Reno	Incidental appropriation	1.05
March	30	648	George Tomlin	Wood-sawing, incidental	15 50
March	30	649	Beach & Allin	Natural Science Chair appropriation, $5.20, incidental, $3	8.20
March	30	650	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100 00
April	1	651	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100 00
April	6	652	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	50 00
April	6	653	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation, pay of Assistant Librarian	100 00
April	8	654	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	80.00
April	15	655	C., R. I. and P. R. R Co	Freight, incidental	3.25
April	15	656	Professor N. R Leonard	Salary on account	150 00
April	15	657	Professor George Thacher	Salary on account	300.00
April	16	658	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	200 00
Aprll	16	659	Professor W. B. Anderson	Allowed, incidental	30 00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1872.				
April 19	660	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary to May 1	$ 58.33
April 20	661	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Medical tuition	8.65
April 26	662	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
April 26	663	B. Westerman & Co	Modern Language Chair appropriation $11.13, Parker s $3.65	14.78
April 26	664	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
April 27	665	James Black, ex-President	Traveling expenses ordered paid by Board, June, 1871	46.00
April 27	666	E. E. Fitch	Wood sawing appropriation	8.05
April 27	667	N. H. Brainard	Printing appropriation	47.00
April 27	668	Smith Hannah	Salary on account	50.00
April 27	669	U. S. Express Co	Appropriation to Chairs of Math. $6.25, Mod. Languages $2.30, Latin $4	12.55
April 29	670	McFadden	Medical appropriation, tuition fees, but pay from incidental	3.20
April 30	671	Professor William G. Hammond	Law tuition account	201.25
April 30	672	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	28.80
April 30	673	Lewis & Bros	Incidental appropriation	.45
May 2	674	Miss L. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	150.00
May 4	675	Miss E. G. Griffith	Salary on account	100.00
May 7	676	Graines & Tomlin	Incidental	30.00
May 7	677	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
May 8	678	William Wardman	Mathematical appropriation	252.00
May 8	679	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100 00
May 10	680	John Schneider	Mathematical appropriation	10.00
May 11	681	Seydell & Patterson	Roof South Hall appropriation	500.00
May 11	682	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
May 11	683	Professor S. N. Fellows	Normal appropriation	8.50
May 11	684	William McClain	Normal appropriation	16.00
May 13	685	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	100.00
May 13	686	F. W. Christern	Currier's app'n $46.18, Parker's app'n $17.23, Library app'n $46.89	110.30
May 15	687	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00

May	15	688	Judge C. C. Cole	Law tuition, on account	105.00
May	16	689	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	6.75
May	17	690	George Thacher	Postage stamps, incidental	25.28
May	18	691	Grimes and others	Incidental	17.85
May	18	692	John P. Irish	Medical tuition $65.50. Incidental $8.50	74.00
May	20	693	Professor C. A. White	Salary to June 1st	200.00
May	21	694	James Lee	Library $29.00. Incidental $7.00	36.00
May	21	695	W. C. Preston	Salary to June 1st	170.00
May	21	696	Professor William G. Hammond	Law tuition	93.33
May	25	697	F. E. Nipher	Salary in full to June 1st	75.00
May	25	698	C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	4.25
May	25	699	Boarts & Swain	Roofing appropriation of 14th General Assembly	124.75
May	25	700	G. L. Pinkham	Salary to June 1st, 1872	150.00
May	27	701	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	58.33
May	27	702	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary to June 1st	200.00
May	27	703	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary to June 1st	200.00
May	31	704	Professor Alexander Thomson	Salary to June 1st	300.00
June	1	705	Tomlin & Grimes	Incidental	27.50
June	1	706	O. Schmidt	Salary to June 1st	150.00
June	3	707	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary to June 1st	150.00
June	3	708	Smith Hannah	Salary to June 1st	50.00
June	4	709	President George Thacher	Salary to June 1st	325.00
June	4	710	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary to June 1st	250.00
June	4	711	Professor G. Henrichs	Salary to June 1st	400.00
June	4	712	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary to June 1st	200.00
June	4	713	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary to June 1st	75.00
June	4	714	Miss Lizzie Griffith	Salary to June 1st	87.50
June	4	715	W. J. Haddock	Salary to June 1st	225.00
June	5	716	O. C. Isbell	Music—incidental	20.00
June	9	717	Post-office	Stamps—incidental	21.28
June	9	718	E. Clark	Treasurer—salary to June 20th, 1872	200.00
June	9	719	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	33.60
June	10	720	Sheriff McCaddon	Incidental appropriation	14.55
June	10	721	Professor Parker	Library appropriation	169.13
June	10	722	Post-office box	Incidental appropriation	3.25
June	11	723	D. Van Nostrand	Mathematical appropriation	10.34
June	12	724	W. A. Morrison	Incidental	1.60
June	12	725	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary to Sept. 20th, 1872	200.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1872				
June 13	726	Frank E. Nipher	Salary in full to September 1st, 1872	175.00
June 14	727	Professor William G. Hammond	Salary in full from appropriation of 12th G. A. to September 1st, 1872	700.00
June 15	728	Grimes and others	Incidental	16.95
June 15	729	Samuel Wood	Work—fencing and roof—appropriation 14th General Assembly	2.00
June 15	730	Kay & Casey	Work—fencing and roof—appropriation 14th General Assembly	100.00
June 15	731	E. M. Guffin	Parker's appropriation	1.50
June 15	732	B. Westerman & Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	16.00
June 15	732½	R. M. Bixby & Bros	Reparing—incidental appropriation	5.20
June 15	733	C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co	Incidental appropriation	2.85
June 15	734	F. W. Christern	Parker's appropriation	12.02
June 15	735	R. E. Fitch	Incidental appropriation	2.25
June 15	736	A. Rowley	Reparing lightning rod—incidental	2.50
June 15	737	Republican office	Printing appropriation, $1.80; normal appropriation, $10.00	11.80
June 15	738	Nixon & Doe	Incidental appropriation, $19.50; Eggert's appropriation, $5.00	24.15
June 15	739	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	33.35
June 15	740	United States Express Company	Incidental, $24.50; Parker's ap., $1.50; White's ap., $1.85; Currier, $2.00	29.85
June 15	741	S. L. Saunders	Incidental appropriation	2.30
June 15	742	Shepard & Hess	Incidental appropriation	24.90
June 15	743	W. A. Morrison	Incidental, $3.05; White's appropriation, $1.95	5.00
June 17	744	President George Thacher	Salary to September 1st, 1872	625.00
June 17	745	Harmon Ruppin	Salary to July 1st, 1872	58.37
June 17	746	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	747	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	748	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	749	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	750	Professor C. A. White	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	751	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00
June 17	752	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary to September 1st, 1872	400.00

June	17	753	Miss W. C. Preston	Salary to September 1, 1872	250.00
June	17	754	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary to September 1, 1872	225.00
June	17	755	Otto Schmidt	Salary to September 1, 1872	150.00
June	17	756	Alexander Thompson	Salary to September 1, 1872	300.00
June	17	757	G. L. Pinkham	Salary to September 1, 1872	300.00
June	17	758	Smith Hannah	Salary to September 1, 1872	150.00
June	17	759	Miss Lizzie Griffith	Salary to September 1, 1872	187.50
June	17	760	W. B. Anderson	Services, teaching incidental	30.00
June	17	761	Miss Trotter	Incidental	15.00
June	18	762	W. L. Kingsly	Parker's appropriation	28.00
June	18	763	W. J. Haddock	Salary on account	150 00
June	18	764	Joseph Krutz	Incidental	3.50
June	20	765	George R. Clark	New fence—Fence and roof appropriation	3403.80
June	25	767	George G. Wright	Law tuition	23.95
June	26	768	President George Thacher	Balance of traveling expenses ordered paid by Board	164.75
June	26	769	John Flannigan	Ground appropriation	6.00
June	26	760	George Tomlin	Ordered paid by Board, $30, incidental	42.00
June	27	771	Mrs. Ellen A. Rich	Ordered paid by Board in full of demands	75.00
June	29	772	Students	Fence and Roof appropriation	4.50
June	29	773	Judge C. C. Cole	Balance law tuition fees ordered paid by Board	207.95
June	29	774	Kay & Casey	Fence and roof appropriation	86.00
June	29	775	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental appropriation	7 00
June	29	776	Union Cornet Band	Commencement expenses	70.00
June	29	777	B. McFadden	Commencement expenses	17.60
June	29	778	Seydell & Patterson	Fence and roof appropriation	1099.50
June	29	779	W. G. Hammond	Law tuition, $35.02 Examining Committee pay for year ending 1871, $50	85.02
July	1	780	Peter A. Dey	Examining Committee pay for 1871, $50, and up to June, 1872, $50.	100.00
July	1	781	President George Thacher	Traveling and incidental expenses	200.00
July	1	782	John Schneider	Law appropriation	6.25
July	1	783	James Rankin	Commencement—Incidental	142.00
July	1	784	Republican Office	Printing appropriation	30.00
July	8	785	W. F. Peck	Medical appropriation of $500, from	30.00
July	12	786	Gazette Company	From appropriation for bill by Board	654.00
July	12	787	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary due by action of Board on salary	50.00
July	13	788	B. Westerman & Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	7.25
July	13	789	Henry Boggenpohl	Plastering—Fence and roofing appropriation	8.00
July	13	790	Mills & Co	Printing—from appropriation made paid by Board	150.00
July	15	791	G. W. Marquardt	Incidental appropriation	25.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1872.				
July 15	792	B. Mahan & Son	Incidental appropriation	$ 4.65
July 15	793	Levi Robinson	Exam. Com. pay, ordered paid by Board	50.00
July 20	794	Grimes & Co	Fuel appropriation	21.75
July 20	795	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation	686.00
July 26	796	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary to August 1, 1872	62 50
July 27	797	J. E Taylor	Incidental appropriation	9.30
Aug. 2	798	W. J. Haddock	Salary due by action of Board	50.00
Aug. 3	799	Pain & Marshall	Fuel appropriation $50, Printing $1.30	51.30
Aug. 3	800	A. Mattis	Walks appropriation	18 00
Aug. 3	801	J. Grimes	Walks appropriation	15.75
Aug. 14	802	L. M. Ramsey & Co	Lawn Mower appropriation	107.00
Aug. 14	803	C. H. Jack	Walks appropriation	250.00
Aug. 16	804	W. F. Peck	Expenses ordered paid by the Board	582.95
Aug. 17	805	R. M. Bixby & Bro	From $500 appropriation for heating, and seating appropriation	19.80
Aug. 17	806	J. G. Fink	Incidental	14.50
Aug. 17	807	Adolph Mattis	Steps appropriation	27.00
Aug. 17	808	August Leue	Steps appropriation	385.60
Aug. 17	809	Dr. W. S. Robertson	Expenses ordered paid by Board and audited by Com. on Ex	356.40
Aug. 17	810	Seydell & Patterson	Fence and roof appropriation	15.00
Aug. 20	811	Dr. William D. Middleton	Expenses ordered paid by Board and audited by Com. on Ex	245.35
Aug. 20	812	Dr. E. F. Capp	Expenses ordered paid by Board and audited by Com. on Ex	222.30
Aug. 20	813	Dr. E. H. Hazen	Expenses ordered paid by Board and audited by Com. on Ex	122.15
Aug. 20	814	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Lawn Mower appropriation	4.90
Aug. 24	815	Judge William E. Miller	Balance of salary due by order of Board for past year	100.00
Aug. 24	816	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Incidental appropriation	2.95
Aug. 28	817	Harmon Ruppin	Salary one month to September 1	62.50
Sept. 4	818	C. H. Jack	On account for walk appropriation	80.00
Sept. 5	819	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	72.65

Sept.	5	820	James Cockcraft & Co	Law Library appropriation	146.60
Sept.	5	821	Callahan & Co	Law Library appropriation	68.15
Sept.	6	822	John Grimes	Walk appropriation	23.62
Sept.	6	823	I. W. Coldren & Co	Ro f, south hall appropriation	2 62
Sept.	7	824	J. G. Fink	Incidental appropriation	1.75
Sept.	7	825	Adolph Mattis	Mowing appropriation	20.25
Sept.	7	826	C., R. I. and P. R. Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	2.65
Sept.	7	827	B. Westerman & Co	Library appropriation	15.78
Sept.	7	828	August Lentz	Steps appropriation	19 95
Sept.	11	829	C. H. Jack	Walks appropriation	561.75
Sept.	14	830	C. A. White	Natural Science Chair appropriation	17.35
Sept.	14	831	Hand per Ruppin	Lawn mowing appropriation	21.75
Sept	14	832	F. E. Nipher	Salary, on acc unt	100.00
Sept.	18	833	C. L. Mozier	Incidental $7.15. Fixing Law room $159.65	166.80
Sept.	19	834	Sperry & Co	Incidental appropriation	2.00
Sept.	21	835	L. D. Thocleese	Incidental appropria ion	4 65
Sept.	21	836	Hands per Ruppin	Lawn mowing appropriation	39.77
Sept.	23	837	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary, on account	100.00
Sept.	25	83	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Sept.	28	839	H. O. Hutchinson	Painting roof, incidental, etc	188.10
Sept.	28	840	Sheets, Gresberg & Co	Roofing, incidental, etc.	1446.70
Sept.	28	84	Iowa City Ice Co	Incidental appropriation for ice	7.50
Sept.	28	842	H. O. Hutchinson	Incidental appropriation for ice—Medical Department	5.25
Sept.	30	843	Mrs. George Tomlin	Hinrich's department	1.00
Oct.	4	844	C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
Oct.	5	845	Clerk District Court	Incidental	4.95
Oct.	5	846	Miss S. F. Loughridge	One month's salary, order of Executive Committee	111.10
Oct.	5	847	A. Lentz	Incidental appropriation	36.40
Oct.	5	848	C., R. I. and P. R. Co	Hinrichs' appropriation	7.20
Oct.	5	849	Baker, Mattis & Co	Lawn mowing appropriation	30.07½
Oct.	5	850	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	30.00
Oct.	9	851	U. S. Express Co	Freight, incidental and other appropriation	49.05
Oct.	9	852	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	75.00
Oct.	9	853	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	7.00
Oct.	10	854	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
Oct.	10	825	G. W. Marquardt	Physical Science Chair appropriation	35.00
Oct.	11	856	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	150.00
Oct.	12	857	John P. Irish	Printing account appropriation	36.10

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1872.				
Oct. 12	858	George Tomlin	Ordered paid by Ex. Com , Incidental appropriation	20.00
Oct. 16	859	Baker & Mattis	Ground appropriation	23.00
Oct. 17	860	W. J. Haddock	Salary on account	150.00
Oct. 17	861	American Tract Society	Incidental appropriation	16 50
Oct. 17	862	American Naturalist	Natural Science Chair appropriation	5.10
Oct. 17	863	Griggs, Watson & Day	Physical Science Chair appropriation	26.65
Oct. 17	864	Iowa State Register	Printing appropriation	20 15
Oct. 17	865	Rohrbeck & Gorbeler	Physical Science Chair appropriation	328.50
Oct. 17	866	James Jillson	Natural Science Chair appropriation	23 30
Oct. 17	867	Dr. W. S. Robertson	Medical book appropriation	32.10
Oct. 19	868	Baker & Mattis	Ground appropriation	23 70
Oct. 19	869	H. O Hutchinson	Incidental appropriation	9 36
Oct. 29	870	Nixon & Doe	Appropriation for fixing Law Department	13.50
Oct. 29	871	Professor G Hinrich	Salary on account	150 00
Oct. 29	872	F E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
Oct. 29	873	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
Oct. 29	874	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	200.00
Oct. 30	875	E F Clapp	Appropriation, procuring material, Medical Department	100.00
Oct. 30	876	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Oct. 31	877	B. Westerman & Co	Chair Modern Languages appropriation	35 05
Nov. 2	878	Wm. L. Kingsley	Library appropriation	28.20
Nov. 2	879	Scribner, Armstrong & Co	Library appropriation	467.56
Nov. 2	880	C W. Green & Co	Printing appropriation	12.10
Nov. 2	881	E. F. Clapp	Appropriation for procuring material	200.00
Nov. 2	882	C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co	Library appropriation	9.40
Nov. 2	883	Miss Lizzie Griffith	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 2	884	Cordman & Shurtleff	Natural Science Chair appropriation	86.00
Nov. 2	885	E. B. Myers & Co	Law Library appropriation	199.94

Nov.	4	886	William Green	Janitor from Oct. 1, 1872 to Nov. 1, 1872, Medical Department	40.00
Nov.	4	887	Professor L. G. Parker	Salary on account	50.00
Nov.	4	888	Nixon & Doe	Parker's appropriation $11.50, Incidental appropriation $14.85	26.35
Nov.	4	889	Mattis & Baker	Ground appropriation	47.25
Nov.	4	890	Alexander Thomson	Salary on account	25.00
Nov.	5	891	James Lee	Incidental	93.10
Nov.	5	892	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	4.50
Nov.	5	893	Charles F. Waldron	Incidental	10.10
Nov.	5	894	John Fink	Incidental	4.10
Nov.	5	895	John Lewis	Incidental	8.10
Nov.	9	896	James Lee	Medical Department Library appropriation	96.70
Nov.	9	897	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary for one year	250.00
Nov.	9	898	J. C. Dennie	Fuel appropriation	124.72
Nov.	9	899	S. N. Fellows	Appropriation for Normal Department	11.00
Nov.	11	900	Maresh & Hubar	Incidental appropriation	24.80
Nov.	11	901	President George Thacher	Traveling expenses from $500 appropriation	50.00
Nov.	12	902	George Tomlin	Fuel appropriation $11, one month's salary $20	31.00
Nov.	12	903	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	125.00
Nov.	12	904	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	13	905	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	15	906	John C. Shrader	Expense fund Medical Department	45.00
Nov.	15	907	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	18	908	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental appropriation	139.55
Nov.	20	909	Dr. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	200.00
Nov.	21	910	August Luz	Incidental	63.80
Nov.	21	911	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary	250.00
Nov.	22	912	C. H. Jack	Ground appropriation	228.68
Nov.	25	913	Nixon & Doe	Hinrich's appropriation of $700 for improvements	50.40
Nov.	26	914	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental	9.05
Nov.	26	915	Dr. J. P. Farnsworth	Audited by committee on expenses Medical Department	312.00
Nov.	27	916	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
Nov.	29	917	Professor A. N. Currier	Balance of salary for first quarter	250.00
Nov.	29	918	Mrs. A. N. Currier	Balance of salary for first quarter	225.00
Nov.	29	919	Frank E. Nipher	Balance of salary for first quarter	45.00
Nov.	29	920	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	61.92
Nov.	29	921	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary first quarter	450.00
Nov.	29	922	U. S. Express Co	Incidental, &c	13.70
Nov.	30	923	Ottoe Schmidt	One quarter's salary	200.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
Nov.	30	924 President George Thacher	One quarter's salary	$ 700.00
Nov.	30	925 William Green	One month's salary to December 1, 1872	40.00
Nov.	30	926 G. L. Pinkham	Balance quarter's salary and $25 on account salary	150.00
Nov.	30	927 Miss C. H. Pinkham	Balance on quarter's salary	50.00
Nov.	30	928 E. E. Fitch	Fall appropriation	7.00
Nov.	30	929 Professor C. A. White	Balance salary to December 1, 1872	150.00
Nov.	30	930 United States Express Co	Incidental	9.90
Nov.	30	931 Sheets, Gesberg & Co	Incidental	299.40
Nov.	30	932 Judge W. E. Miller	Salary to December 1, 1872	175.00
Nov.	30	933 James Lee	Medical library appropriation	137.45
Nov.	30	934 B. Mahanna & Son	Incidental	18.78
Nov.	30	935 J. C. Dennie	Fuel appropriation	89.78
Nov.	30	936 D. G. Francis	Library appropriation	63.00
Nov.	30	937 Scribner, Armstrong & Co	Library appropriation	17.75
Dec.	2	938 Prof. G. Hinrichs	One quarter's salary	300.00
Dec.	2	939 L. Smith Hanna	One class one term, order of President	35.00
Dec.	2	940 A. N. Currier	Librarian salary on account	100.00
Dec.	2	941 Professor C. A. Eggert	Balance one quarter's salary	150.00
Dec.	2	942 Miss E. A. Griffith	Balance one quarter's salary	125.00
Dec.	2	943 Professor S. N. Fellows	Balance one quarter's salary	450.00
Dec.	2	944 L. F. Parker	Balance one quarter's salary	400 00
Dec.	2	945 Alexander Thomson	Balance one quarter's salary	300.00
Dec.	2	946 W. C. Preston	Balance one quarter's salary	50.00
Dec.	2	947 Professor W. D. Middleton	One quarter's salary	225.00
Dec.	2	948 Professor W. S. Robertson	One quarter's salary	225.00
Dec.	6	949 E. F. Clapp	Appropriation for Material, Medical Department	100.00
Dec.	7	950 S. W. Butler	Incidental	30.20
Dec.	7	951 N. W. Medical and Surg. Journal	Incidental	10.10

Dec.	7	952	St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal	Incidental	20.15
Dec.	7	953	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	47.15
Dec.	7	954	Literary Societies	Incidental appropriation	65.50
Dec.	7	955	Medical News	Incidental appropriation	15.10
Dec.	7	956	William Wood & Co	Incidental appropriation	40.20
Dec.	7	957	David Clapp & Son	Incidental appropriation	13.10
Dec.	7	958	Chicago Medical Examiner	Incidental appropriation	25.20
Dec.	7	959	P. J. Farnsworth	Incidental appropriation	20.00
Dec.	7	960	William G. Hammond	One quarter's salary	575.00
Dec.	7	961	Allen & Smith	Incidental appropriation	28.00
Dec.	17	962	Dr. J. E. Shrader	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	17	963	Ottoe Schmidt	Salary in full	66.66
Dec.	17	964	George Tomlin	Incidental and salary	36.40
Dec.	18	965	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Dec.	18	966	James B. Edmonds	Salary on account	300.00
Dec.	20	967	Professor E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	450.00
Dec.	20	968	W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	225.00
Dec.	20	969	Professor E. H. Hazen	Salary on account	150.07
Dec.	20	970	Professor W. F. Peck	Salary on account	450.00
Dec.	24	971	Thomas Morrison	Incidental appropriation	10.00
Dec.	24	972	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	26	973	William Green	Incidental	4.37
Dec.	28	974	C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co	Library appropriation	8.30
Dec.	28	975	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
Dec.	31	976	Dr. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	150.00
1873.					
Jan'y	1	977	William Green	One month's salary	40.00
Jan'y	2	978	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental appropriation	21.60
Jan'y	2	979	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	2	980	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	100.00
Jan'y	4	981	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
Jan'y	4	982	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	4	983	David G. Francis	Library appropriation	56.50
Jan'y	4	984	A. N. Currier	Incidental	4.80
Jan'y	4	985	Little, Brown & Co	Library appropriation	13.15
Jan'y	4	986	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	270.00
Jan'y	6	987	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental appropriation	30.20
Jan'y	7	988	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	60.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873.				
Jan'y 8	989	N. Dalschield	Incidental	$ 5.00
Jan'y 8	990	L. L. Saunders	Incidental	10.50
Jan'y 13	991	George Tomlin	Fuel appropriation	6.35
Jan'y 13	992	George Tomlin	Salary appropriation	20.00
Jan'y 14	993	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	45.00
Jan'y 14	994	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary on account	30.00
Jan'y 16	995	Mills & Co	Printing appropriation	50.00
Jan'y 16	996	Judge J. F. Dillon	Salary on account	100 00
Jan'y 17	997	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	85.00
Jan'y 18	998	Hugh Brown	Incidental	16.35
Jan'y 20	999	Harmon Ruppin	Incidental	3.00
Jan'y 22	1000	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	39.20
Jan'y 29	1001	S. N. Fellows	Normal appropriation	14.75
Jan'y 30	1002	S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	250.00
Jan'y 30	1003	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
Jan'y 30	1004	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	65 50
Jan'y 30	1005	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Jan'y 30	1006	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y 30	1007	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary on account	70.00
Jan'y 30	1007½	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y 30	1008	Shepard & Hess	Incidental appropriation	41.76
Jan'y 31	1009	Scribner, Wellford & Armstrong	Library and other appropriations	196.06
Jan'y 31	1010	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
Jan'y 31	1011	B. Westerman & Co	Modern Language Chair appropriation $59.35. Library $6.38	65.73
Jan'y 31	1012	American Naturalist	Natural Science Chair appropriation	28.00
Jan'y 31	1013	Henry A. Ward	Natural Science Chair appropriation	100.25
Jan'y 31	1014	L. F. Parker	Incidental	9.80
Jan'y 31	1015	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00

Jan'y	31	1016	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	150.00
Jan'y	31	1017	Wm. Green	Medical Janitor, one month's salary	40.00
Feb.	1	1018	United States Express Company	Incidental, $2.30, Natural Science Chair appropriation, $12.85	15 15
Feb.	1	1019	J. C. Dennie	Fuel appropriation	107.81
Feb.	1	1020	J. E. Shambaugh	Incidental appropriation	4.00
Feb.	5	1021	President George Thacher	Salary on account	250.00
Feb.	6	1022	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation, $232.00. Library, $3.20	235.20
Feb.	7	1023	W. F. Peck	Medical library	6.84
Feb.	8	1024	George Thacher	Incidental	20.33
Feb.	8	1025	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
Feb.	8	1026	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental	31.50
Feb.	12	1027	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	75.00
Feb.	12	1028	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	53.20
Feb.	12	1029	Alex. Thomson	Mathematical, Chair of appropriation	22.50
Feb.	13	1030	Allen, Wilson & Smith	Natural Science Chair appropriation, $12.00, Normal, $1	13.00
Feb.	13	1031	Nixon & Doe	Natural Science Chair appropriation and incidental	22.46
Feb.	13	1032	George Tomlin	One month's salary, fuel appropriation, $16.50	36.50
Feb.	13	1033	M. A. Lydell	Incidental appropriation	1.00
Feb	14	1034	Dr. M. Ranney	Salary in full	100.25
Feb.	14	1035	C. L. Mozier	Incidental	16.70
Feb.	15	1036	George Thacher	Incidental	15.00
Feb.	15	1037	Little, Brown & Co	Law Library appropriation	70.25
Feb.	15	1038	Gazette Company	Incidental	3.10
Feb.	15	1039	Dr. C. A White	Natural Science Chair appropriation	10.00
Feb.	15	1040	B. Westerman & Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	12.45
Feb.	15	1041	Wm. Wood & Co	Incidental appropriation	35.20
Feb.	15	1042	T. J. Rigg	Incidental appropriation	1.25
Feb.	17	1043	Professor G Hinrich	Salary on account	250.00
Feb.	17	1044	F. W. Achilles	Salary ordered paid for teaching	15.00
Feb.	18	1045	Shepard & Hess	Incidental	5.73
Feb.	18	1046	Alex. Thomson	Salary in full to Feb. 18	393.42
Feb.	18	1047	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary to March 1, 1873	250.00
Feb.	22	1048	W. C. Preston	Salary to March 1, 1873	100.00
Feb.	22	1049	Dr. C. A. White	Salary to March 1, 1873	200 00
Feb.	24	1050	G. L. Pinkham	Salary to March 1, 1873	90 00
Feb.	25	1051	Hugh Brown	Incidental	22.75
Feb.	27	1052	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Feb.	28	1053	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary to March 1, 1873	180.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873.				
Feb. 28	1054	Mrs. C. Courrier	Salary to March 1, 1873	$ 225.00
Feb. 28	1055	William G. Hammond	Salary to March 1, 1873	575.00
March 1	1056	President George Thacher	Salary to March 1, 1873	250.00
March 1	1057	William Green	One month's salary to March 1, 1873	40.00
March 1	1058	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary to March 1, 1873	175.00
March 1	1059	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary to March 1, 1873	100.00
March 3	1060	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary to March 1, 1873	150.00
March 3	1061	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary to March 1, 1873	450.00
March 3	1062	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary to March 1, 1873	200.00
March 3	1063	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary to March 1, 1873	200.00
March 3	1064	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary to March 1, 1873	75.00
March 3	1065	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary to March 1, 1873	50.00
March 3	1066	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary to March 1, 1873	250.00
March 4	1067	J. C. Shrader	Salary on account Medical Department	233.83
March 5	1068	W. F. Peck	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	450.00
March 5	1069	P. J. Farnsworth	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	900.00
March 5	1070	W. S. Robertson	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	675.00
March 5	1071	J. C. Shrader	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	216.17
March 5	1072	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	450.00
March 5	1073	E. F. Clapp	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	450.00
March 5	1074	E. H. Hazen	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	150.00
March 5	1075	R. W. Pryce	Salary in full for the year, Medical Department	100.00
March 7	1076	Professor G. Hinrichs	Medical salary for year ending March 4, 1873	450.00
March 8	1077	W. A. Morrison	Incidental	103.23
March 8	1078	James Lee	Library and Incidental appropriation	95.43
March 10	1079	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	5.05
March 15	1080	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	75.00

March	15	1081	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	52.10
March	15	1082	B. McFadden	Incidental	7.00
March	15	1083	Harmon Osmond	Incidental—teaching	40.00
March	15	1084	W. F. Peck	Incidental	30 00
March	15	1085	Mills & Co	Incidental	180.50
March	17	1086	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	50.00
March	17	1087	W. F. Peck	Incidental	4 35
March	21	1088	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	75.00
March	22	1089	George Tomlin	Fuel and incidental	39.38
March	22	1090	David G. Francis	Library appropriation	131.00
March	22	1091	Scribner, Armstrong & Co	Library and other appropriations	198.13
March	22	1092	B. Westerman & Co	Ancient Language Chair appropriation	30.75
March	22	1093	C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co	Library appropriation $7.50. Nat. Science Chair appropriation $8.05	15.55
March	22	1094	U. S. Express Co	Incidental appropriation	6.75
March	22	1095	Professor James B. Edmond	Salary as Law Professor from $600.00 appropriation	300.00
March	24	1096	John P. Irish	Incidental	7.00
March	25	1097	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	200.00
March	27	1098	Frederick Rhode	Pay for one term teaching	80.00
March	27	1099	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary as Janitor	62.50
March	27	1100	F. W. Achilles	Pay for incidental teaching	118.67
March	28	1101	J. S. Frazer	Pay for incidental music teaching	11.50
March	29	1102	Wm. Green	Medical Janitor—incidental appropriation	24.00
March	29	1103	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	50.00
March	29	1104	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50 00
March	29	1105	C. S. Dilley	Incidental appropriation	8.35
March	31	1106	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	12.50
March	31	1107	B. Westerman & Co	Library appropriation	8.45
April	1	1108	C., R. I. and P. R. Co	Natural Science Chair appropriation	3.00
April	5	1109	A. C. Platt	Fuel appropriation	8.05
April	5	1110	Allen & Wilson	Incidental and other appropriations	30.40
April	5	1111	E. E. Fitch	Fuel appropriation	11.40
April	5	1112	Hugh Brown	Incidental appropriation	16.00
April	5	1113	J. J McConnell	Fuel appropriation	5.75
April	7	1114	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	41.68
April	7	1115	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	100.00
April	7	1116	Morsman & Son	Laboratory appropriation	1.60
April	7	1117	T. J. Rigg	Incidental appropriation	1.15
April	8	1118	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873.				
April 7	1119	Henry A. Ward	Natural Science Chair appropriation	$ 53.20
April 7	1120	Griggs, Watson & Day	Incidental appropriation	3.35
April 7	1121	American Medical Association	Medical Library	68.75
April 7	1122	Lindsay & Blackiston	Medical Library	82.85
April 10	1123	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
April 11	1124	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
April 11	1125	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	300.00
April 11	1126	George W. Marquardt	Incidental appropriation	42.70
April 12	1127	George Tomlin	Incidental appropriation $32.31, wood sawing $20	52.31
April 14	1128	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science Chair appropriation	16.90
April 14	1129	Jennings & Quaintance	Incidental appropriation	1.50
April 16	1130	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	40.00
April 18	1131	President George Thacher	Salary on account and traveling expenses	259.65
April 19	1131½	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	75.00
April 21	1132	De Costa Dodson	Wood sawing appropriation	5.60
April 21	1133	F. W. Christern	Ancient Language Chair appropriation	11.10
April 21	1134	John Wheeler	Library appropriation	20.00
April 21	1135	Scribner, Wellford & Armstrong	Library appropriation	58.18
April 22	1136	Nixon & Doe	Fixing Law rooms appropriation	14.00
April 22	1137	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
April 25	1138	Professor C. A. White	Salary on account	200.00
April 25	1139	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
April 25	1140	President George Thacher	Salary on account	250.00
April 25	1141	C. L. Mozier	Natural Science Chair appropriation	8.03
April 26	1142	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
April 26	1143	A. Bryant, jr	Tree appropriation	30.00
April 28	1144	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Tree appropriation	17 05
April 28	1145	W. J. Haddock	Salary on account	150.00

April	28	1146	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriation	25.00
May	8	1147	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	60.00
May	10	1148	William Louis & Bro	Incidental appropriation	10.05
May	10	1149	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science Chair appropriation	7.35
May	10	1150	A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
May	10	1151	A. Bryant, Jr.	Ground appropriation	13.00
May	10	1152	Glenn & Pryce	Incidental	9.55
May	10	1153	Griggs, Watson & Day	Physical Science Chair appropriation	47.67
May	10	1154	J. C. Buttre	Incidental appropriation	13.50
May	10	1155	Gazette Company	Incidental appropriation	13.50
May	10	1156	James Lee	Normal appropriation	3.00
May	10	1157	R. A. McChesney	Law and Medical Library	8.10
May	10	1158	George Thacher	Tree appropriation	10.50
May	12	1159	S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
May	15	1160	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
May	16	1161	L. Smith Hanna	Special teaching	30.00
May	16	1162	Charles A. White	Salary on account	100.00
May	17	1163	George Thacher	Incidental, Normal and Tree appropriations	23.35
May	17	1164	J. J. Dicky	Incidental	73.45
May	17	1165	George Tomlin	Month's wages. Incidental	21.00
May	17	1166	A. G. Tucker	Freight, C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. Incidental	3.30
May	24	1167	F. W. Christern	Library appropriation	96.10
May	24	1168	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental appropriation	44.45
May	26	1169	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriation	25.00
May	26	1170	Miss C. H. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
May	26	1171	Hanna & Osmond	From Teaching appropriation	80.00
May	26	1172	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary on account	250.00
May	26	2173	Harmon Ruppin	Salary one month	62.50
May	28	1174	W. G. Hammond	Law library appropriation	178.97
May	28	1175	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.	Library appropriation	5.45
May	29	1176	Nixon & Doe	Laboratory appropriation	5.50
May	29	1177	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary in full to September, 1873	900.00
May	29	1178	G. W. Marquardt	Physical Science Chair appropriation	16.50
May	31	1179	T. B. Grant	Ground appropriation	49.10
May	31	1180	W. N. Chalfant	Ground appropriation	20.00
May	31	1181	Thomas Hanna	Wood-sawing appropriation	8.75
May	31	1182	Professor L. F. Parker	Balance of third quarter's salary	200.00
May	31	1183	Thomas Gilliland	Ground appropriation	3.90

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873				
May 31	1184	Paine & Marshall	Library—incidental	$ 8.00
May 31	1185	G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
May 31	1186	David G. Francis	Library appropriation	17.10
May 31	1187	G. B. Putnam's Sons	Library appropriation and normal	237.65
May 31	1188	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	27.15
May 31	1189	Shepard & Hess	Laboratory, ground, and incidental	103.63
May 31	1190	C. L. Mozier	Laboratory appropriation	22.28
June 2	1191	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary third quarter	175.00
June 2	1192	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary third quarter in full	300.00
June 2	1193	W. A. Morrison	Laboratory appropriation	12.60
June 2	1194	W. C. Preston	Salary for third quarter in full	125.00
June 2	1195	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary for third quarter in full	250.00
June 2	1196	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary for third quarter in full	450.00
June 2	1197	James Lee	Physical Science Chair appropriation	12.50
June 3	1198	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	100.00
June 3	1199	W. G. Hammond	Salary on account, third quarter	575.00
June 3	1200	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account, third quarter	175.00
June 7	1201	Mrs. C. A. Currier	Salary on account, one quarter	225.00
June 7	1202	Paul Rooney	Balance due to June 7th, 1873, ground appropriation	16.00
June 7	1203	Aaron Smith	Ground appropriation	9.00
June 9	1204	Eli C. Way	Ground appropriation	32.50
June 13	1205	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	25.90
June 13	1206	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science Chair appropriation	8.15
June 13	1207	A. N. Currier, Treasurer	Library appropriation	75.00
June 13	1208	Professor C. A. White	Balance salary to September 1st, 1873	500.00
June 14	1209	James Lee	Incidental and other appropriations	110.80
June 14	1210	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science Chair appropriation	2.65

June	14	1211	Rooney & Co., hands	Ground appropriation	21.00
June	14	1212	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary in full for one year	450.00
June	16	1213	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary in full for one year	450.00
June	17	1214	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary in full for one year	400.00
June	17	1215	Mrs. C. A. Currier	Salary in full for one year	225.00
June	17	1216	Allen, Wilson & Smith	Incidental appropriation	1.68
June	17	1217	Robrbeck & Gorbeler	Physical Science Chair appropriation	168.45
June	17	1218	Philip Webber	Incidental appropriation	5.20
June	17	1219	Rebecca L. Ruppin	Incidental appropriation	4.00
June	17	1220	Harmon Ruppin	Salary one month to July 1, 1873	62.50
June	17	1221	B. Westerman & Co.	Physical Science Chair appropriation	8.50
June	17	1222	R. A. McChesney, agent	Natural Science Chair appropriation and library	6.00
June	17	1323	N. H. Brainerd, P. M.	Incidental appropriation	43.56
June	17	1224	W. A Morrison	Natural Science Chair and incidental appropriation	12.30
June	17	1225	Glenn & Pryce	Incidental appropriation	2.70
June	17	1226	Maresh & Holubar	Incidental appropriation	6.40
June	18	1227	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary in full to Sept. 1, 1873	450.00
June	18	1228	Smith Hanna	Incidental teaching in full	30.00
June	18	1229	Wm. Osmond	Incidental teaching in full	30.00
June	18	1230	F. E. Nipher	Salary in full	75.00
June	18	1231	W. C. Preston	Salary in full	300.00
June	18	1232	E. A. Griffith	Salary in full	450 00
June	18	1223	G. L. Pinkham	Salary in full	450 00
June	18	1234	Miss C. H Pinkham	Salary in full	150.00
June	18	1235	Judge William E. Miller	Salary in full	175.00
June	18	1236	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary in full	200.00
June	18	1237	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary in full	250.00
June	18	1238	C C. Cole	Salary in full	250.00
June	18	1239	Professor N R. Leonard	Salary in full	575.00
June	18	1240	Prest. Geo. Thacher	Salary in full	900.00
June	18	1241	Wm. G. Hammond	Salary in full	450.00
June	18	1242	Geo. Thacher	Traveling expenses	30.00
June	18	1243	A. H. Hull	Incidental teaching	30.00
June	18	1244	F. Rhode	Incidental teaching	30.00
June	18	1245	Mr. Hamilton	Incidental teaching	30.00
June	18	1246	F. W. Achilles	Incidental teaching	150.00
June	18	1247	Miss S, F. Loughridge	Balance of salary in full for year	222.23

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873.				
June 18	1248	Judge J. F. Dillon	Balance of salary in full for year	$ 100.00
June 18	1249	W. J. Anderson	Ground appropriation	9.00
June 18	1250	Aaron Smith	Ground appropriation	9.00
June 18	1251	Alpheus Rowley	Lightning rod, balance of appropriation	159.20
June 25	1252	W. B. Ketner	Ground appropriation	4.75
June 25	1253	J. S. Frazer	Incidental	11.00
June 26	1254	Lawrence Rooney	Ground appropriation	4 50
June 26	1255	David Acheson	Incidental appropriation	174.80
June 26	1256	Col. Wood & St. James	Incidental appropriation	55.00
June 26	1257	B. McFadden	Incidental appropriation	12.00
June 28	1258	Hugh Brown	Incidental appropriation	14.50
June 28	1259	George Thacher	Incidental appropriation	127.30
June 28	1260	Cushing, Parson & Thomas	Appropriation for Catalogues	627.25
June 28	1261	James Lee	Library and incidental appropriation	43.35
June 28	1262	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	5.75
June 28	1263	B. Westerman & Co	Ancient Language Chair appropriation	38.15
June 28	1264	George Tomlin	Incidental appropriation	22.65
June 28	1265	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Incidental and Anatomy	29.90
June 28	1266	M. A. Seydell	Natural Science Chair appropriation	1.60
June 28	1267	William Tierney	Ground appropriation	3.67
June 30	1268	Iowa City Ice Company	Incidental	3.75
June 30	1269	Allen, Wilson & Smith	Prize and Library appropriations	15.15
June 30	1270	Sedgwick—telegraph	Incidental appropriation	7.66
June 30	1271	Levi Robinson	Executive Committee appropriation	50.05
July 5	1272	C. L. Mozier	Incidental appropriation	22.50
July 5	1273	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	22.50
July 5	1274	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	31.85

July	5	1275	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriation	35.00
July	7	1276	N. H. Brainard	Incidental	55.01
July	7	1277	W. G. Hammond	Expense Law Department, ordered paid by Board	70.00
July	16	1278	Eli C. Way	Ground appropriation	28.50
July	17	1279	Frank Dooley	Play-ground appropriation	69.97
July	17	1280	Lawrence Rooney	Ground appropriation	9.19
July	17	1281	J. G. Fink	Ordered paid by Board, June, 1873	11.63
July	26	1282	Wm. Tierney	Ground appropriation	5.33
July	30	1283	C. A. White	Incidental appropriation	1.80
July	30	1284	Harmon Ruppin	Salary—one month	62.50
Aug.	2	1285	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation	605.00
Aug.	2	1286	B. Westerman & Co	Ancient Languages Chair appropriation	23.80
Aug.	4	1287	President George Thacher	Traveling expenses appropriation	100.00
Aug.	5	1288	The Republican—printing	Incidental	28.20
Aug.	6	1289	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriation	35.00
Aug.	7	1290	Wm. Tierney	Ground appropriation	5.58
Aug.	8	1291	R. Musser & Co	Ground appropriation	67.67
Aug.	13	1292	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation	319.00
Aug.	20	1293	John R. Vanfleet	Fuel appropriation	676.37
Aug.	21	1294	Wm. Tierney	Ground appropriation	5.65
Aug.	23	1295	John P. Irish	Printing—Law Department appropriation	10.00
Aug.	27	1296	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Sept.	5	1297	Berendsohn Bros	Medical Department	128.95
Sept.	6	1298	George Thacher	Laboratory appropriation	500.00
Sept.	6	1299	P. A. Dey	Executive Committee appropriation for 1872-3	50.00
Sept.	6	1300	Wm. Green	Incidental	14.00
Sept.	6	1301	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriation	35.00
Sept.	6	1302	Lawrence Rooney	Ground appropriation	8.00
Sept.	8	1303	N. Dalshield	Ground appropriation	16.50
Sept.	15	1304	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
Sept.	15	1305	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
Sept.	16	1306	Wm. Tierney	Incidental and Ground	5.65
Sept	20	1307	U. S. Express Co	Incidental and Library	15.10
Sept.	22	1308	L. F. Parker	Ancient Languages Chair appropriation	5.50
Sept.	22	1309	B. Westerman & Co	Ancient Languages Chair appropriation	17.38
Sept.	23	1310	B. Mahan & Son	Incidental and Ground	37.60
Sept.	27	1311	R. M. Bixby & Bro	Incidental	95.38

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1873				
Sept. 27	1312	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental	$ 183.45
Sept. 27	1313	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	50.00
Sept. 29	1314	N. R. Leonard	Chair of Mathematics appropriation	12.00
Sept. 29	1315	William Marshall	Incidental	2.00
Sept. 29	1316	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	50.00
		Treasurer's office	Expense, as shown before	71.73
				$103,415.93

Appropriations made by the Board of Regents at the June Session 1873, *for the year commencing June* 20, 1873, *and ending June* 20, 1874, *for the purposes specified:*

Miss Loughridge, balance due	$ 222.23
Catalogues	630.00
Medical Professors, six	5,400.00
Academic Professors, seven	12,600.00
Professor Pinkham, salary	1,500.00
W. C. Preston, salary	1,200.00
Dr. Hazen, salary	300.00
Dr. Ranney, salary	100.00
Judge Dillon, salary	100.00
Dr. Price, salary	100.00
J. C. Mathews, salary	900.00
Miss Griffith, salary	900.00
Mrs. Currier, salary	900.00
Prof. Hammond, salary	2,200.00
Judge Cole, salary	800.00
Judge Mott, salary	600.00
Judge Miller, salary	1,800.00
President, salary	2,800.00
Secretary, salary	800.00
Treasurer, salary	1,000.00
Janitor's expenses and salary	750.00
Miss Milliken	700.00
Fuel	1,500.00
Incidental and repairs	1,500.00
Printing	400.00
Traveling expenses of President	300.00
Wood cutting	150.00
Gas	450.00
Executive Committee	100.00
Medical Janitor	240.00
Language chair, four	300.00
Law Library	500.00
F. E. Nipher, salary	900.00
Lawn, Grounds, &c	500.00
For mathematical chair	2,250.00
Prof. Hinrichs, medical salary	450.00
Medical Library	200.00

Assistant White's chair	$ 400.00
Commencement expenses	400.00
General Library	1,500.00
Laboratory	500.00
Surgery chair	200.00
Materia medica chair	100.00
Theory and practice chair	100.00
Obstetric, &c., chair	200.00
Anatomy chair	200.00
Dissecting material	500.00
Physiology chair	150.00
George Fink's bill	11.63
Examining Committee Law Department	70.00
Advertising Law Department	100.00
Advertising University	100.00
Music	30.00
Cord wood (150 cords)	900.00
Finishing lecture rooms	500.00
Unpresented bills	380.00
	$52,383.86

SUMMARY.

By examining the foregoing we find the following:

Total amount of University Income Fund from the 20th of June, 1871, to the 1st day of October, 1873	$128,499.89
Total disbursements for the same period	103,415.93
Balance October 1, 1873	$ 25,083.96
By the appropriation bill made by the Board of Regents for the year commencing June 20th, 1873, and ending June 20th, 1874, it will be seen that the amount required to meet the actual expenses of the University for that time is the sum of	$ 52,383.86
As the foregoing report shows, there was paid of this sum from June 20th, 1873, up to October 1st, 1873, the sum of	4,993.79
Balance payable by June 20th, 1874	$ 47,390.07
Balance in Treasery October 1, 1873, as stated	25,083.96
Estimated income of University from the 1st of October, 1873, to June 20th, 1874, as shown herein	23,150.00
Total	$ 48,233.96
The unexpended part of the appropriation for current year and which will be required and all drawn by June 20th, 1874, as before shown is	$ 47,390.07
Balance on June 20th, 1874	$ 843.89

The foregoing is a full and detailed statement of the University finances since June 20th, 1871.

The University fiscal year ends June 20th of each year, and in order to present a full and clear view of the accounts and business it was necessary to commence our report at the date named.

It will be observed that at the end of the present University fiscal year, June 20th, 1874, there will only be in the University Treasury the sum of $843.89 or thereabouts, depending upon payments of interest and tuitions, &c.

The original vouchers and receipts are on file in the Secretary's office.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board of Regents, Oct. 1, 1873.

C. C. CARPENTER, *Chairman.*

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

TO THE

BOARD OF REGENTS.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1873.

To His Excellency, Cyrus C. Carpenter, *Governor of Iowa and Ex-officio President of the Board of Regents of the State University.*

Dear Sir:—The following report of the affairs of the State University for the two years ending September 15th, 1873, is herewith respectfully submitted to the Board of Regents, agreeably to the 16th section of the 84th chapter of the laws enacted by the Thirteenth General Assembly.

The Regents having exercised constant supervision and control of of these affairs during the period named, the report, of course, contains but little not already known to them.

It being also understood that the object of the act of the legislature requiring a biennial report is the furnishing of information concerning the University to the next General Assembly, I have prepared it with that end in view, and with the earnest desire that the representations made shall result in a new interest in this important State institution on the part of Senators and Representatives, and secure for it, not only their profound respect, but that material aid which is indispensable to its continued operation, growth, and its future eminence among the higher educational institutions of our country.

GEO. THACHER, *President.*

State University, Iowa City, Sept. 15, 1873.

REPORT.

I. CONCERNING THE FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Regents, at their meeting in June, 1872, agreeably to the recommendation of the Law Professors, ordered that the programme of the Law Department should thereafter include the study of Pleading and Practice.

In pursuance of this action, James B. Edmonds, of Iowa City, was employed to give instruction in those branches during the first two terms of the following year.

In June, 1873, the place occupied by Mr. Edmonds was constituted a professorship, and Hon. Frederick Mott, previously Judge of the Circuit Court, was elected to the chair.

II. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1872, the professorship of obstetrics and that of diseases of women and children were united and John C. Shrader, M. D., who, although nominally professor of the former only, had been performing the duties of both chairs, was elected to the new chair.

At the same meeting of the Regents, Elmer F. Clapp, M. D., of Washington, Iowa, having satisfactorily discharged the duties of the chair of Anatomy during the preceding term of the Medical Department, was elected to that professorship.

In October, 1872, the Medical Faculty appointed J. B. Charlton, M. D., a graduate of the Medical Department at the preceding commencement in March, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical Museum.

III. NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1873, Miss Sarah T. Loughridge closed her connection with the University as instructor in the Normal Department—a position which she had filled with great ability for several years—in consequence of changes which rendered her services no longer necessary.

IV. ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1871, Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., Professor of Physical Science, was made Director of the Laboratory, and Wm. C. Preston, B. Ph., Instructor in Natural Science, was appointed Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry.

In the summer of 1871, the Executive Committee appointed Alexander Thomson, C. E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, who resigned his place in March, 1873, to accept a Professorship in the State Agricultural College.

Mrs. C. A. M. Currier, instructor in Latin, vacated her place for the year 1871–2, but resumed it at the opening of 1872–3.

Mr. L. Smith Hanna was employed as assistant in Latin during 1871–2.

Miss Caroline H. Pinkham was employed as assistant in English during the year 1872–3.

Mr. Otto Schmidt resigned his place as instructor in German in January, 1873, and in the following spring Joseph C. Mathews, A. M., a graduate in the class of 1870, was appointed to succeed him.

Miss Priscilla Milliken, A. B., of the class of 1872, was at the same time chosen assistant in Greek and Latin.

In June, 1873, the Regents elected P. H. Philbrick, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, and Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M., a graduate in the class of 1869, who had been instructor in English since September, 1871, was chosen Professor of the English Language and Literature.

In July, 1873, Charles A. White, M. D., after five years of laborious and most valuable service as Professor of Natural Science, having been elected to a similar professorship in Bowdoin College, Maine, resigned his chair in the University.

Including the Professor of Natural Science yet to be elected, the Faculties, arranged not by departments but in the order of individual appointments, consist, as will appear from the subjoined list, of

The President	1
Professors	20
Lecturers	3
Instructors	4
Assistants	3
Total	31

It should be stated that the great number of students in the Academical Department has occasionally necessitated the employment of advanced pupils as teachers of some of the lower classes. These assistant pupils are not counted in the summary above given.

FACULTY.

GEORGE THACHER,

PRESIDENT.

ATHAN R. LEONARD, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A.M., M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, AND DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORY.

CHARLES A. EGGERT, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATUEE.

WM. G. HAMMOND, LL.D.,

RESIDENT PROFESSOR OF LAW.

CHESTER C. COLE, LL.D.,

(Of the Supreme Court.)

PROFESSOR OF COMMERCIAL LAW, AND THE LAW OF PERSONS AND PERSONAL RIGHTS.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

.....

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, D.D.,

PROFESSOR OF DIDACTICS.

JOHN F. DILLON, LL.D.,

(U. S. Circuit Judge.)

PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

W. F PECK, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

P. J. FARNSWORTH, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA.

W. S. ROBERTSON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

W. D. MIDDLETON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.

J. C. SCHRADER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LEONARD F. PARKER, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

WILLIAM E. MILLER,

(Of the Supreme Court,)

PROFESSOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND CRIMINAL LAW.

ELMER F. CLAPP, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

PHILETUS H. PHILBRICK, M.S., C.E.,

PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FREDERICK MOTT, A.B.,

PROFESSOR OF PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

CELIA A. M. CURRIER, B.S.,

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN.

GILBERT L. PINKHAM, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, B. Ph.,

LECTURER ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

FRANK E. NIPHER, B. Ph.,

INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELIZABETH A. GRIFFITH, B. Ph.,

INSTRUCTOR IN MATHEMATICS.

JOSEPH C. MATTHEWS, A.M.,

INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN.

J. B. CHARLTON, M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR IN ANATOMY.

R. W. PRYCE, M.D.,

PRO-SECTOR OF SURGERY.

E. H. HAZEN, M.D.,

LECTURER ON OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.

MARK RANNEY, M.D.,

Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane,

LECTURER ON INSANITY.

PRISCILLA MILLIKEN, A.B.,

ASSISTANT IN GREEK AND LATIN.

II. THE STUDENTS.

For the names and residences you are referred to the last two catalogues already in your hands, copies of which will be furnished to the General Assembly.

The following table shows the numbers according to departments and grades in each year, 1871–2:

Law Department		64
Medical Department		71
ormal Department		23
Academical Department		..
Resident Graduates	4	
Seniors	20	
Juniors	25	
Sophomores	32	
Freshmen	64	
Sub-Freshmen	135–280	
Special Students	85	
		523
Counted Twice		8
Total		515

1872-3.

Law Department		85
Medical Department		17
Normal Department		70
Academical Department		..
Resident Graduates	2	
Seniors	20	
Juniors	0	
Sophomores	53	
Freshmen	51	
Sub-Freshmen	153–301	
Special Students		82
Omitted by mistake		2
		557
Counted Twice		6
Total		551
Total for both years		1066
Names in both Catalogues		235
Not counting Duplicates		831

III. DEGREES CONFERRED.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1871–2.

Baldwin, Charles, Jr.
Bishop, Geo. S.
Bruckart, Daniel W.
Burling, Frederick S.
Carr, Edward M.
Campbell, Alva E.
Clingman, Stephen
Colburn, Ernest A.
Cox, Edwin H.
Croy, John T. V.
Delahoyde, John
Eaton, Willard L.
Elwell, Jo C.
Finn, George L.
Hand, George W.
Hewitt, Reuben
Hoffman, William
Howe, Horatio S.
Hoxie, Thomas.
Kæiser, William M.
Kelley, Horace A.
Kissick, Robert
Lynch, Theron Y.
McAllister, Stephen S.
McAndrews, Peter D.
McCall, John A.
Macy, John C.
Manning, Calvin
Miller, Daniel F., Jr.
Mize, Thomas J.

1872–73.

Adams, Jordan C.
Anderson, William B.
Bain, James H.
Benton, Frederick B.
Berger, Charles A.
Britton, James
Burk, William D.
Burr, Porter W. (B. S.)
Carney, James L. (B. S.
Chambers, Louis D.
Clark, Joseph J.
Cone, James W.
Conklin, William F.
Conner, J. Perry
Crane, Theodore F.
Edwards, Joe A.
Edwards, John N.
Elwood, Milton S.
Ervin, W. A. (A. B., W.)
Evans, Arthur J.
Everett, John A. (B. S.)
Fisher, Louis W. (A. B.)
Gilliland, John M.
Grant, Whitaker M.
Greer, William A.
Hager, Alphonso W.
Hale, William W.
Harpole, Enoch
Harrington, Benj. F.
Hart, Uriel S.

Morris, Calvin B.
Names, Charles E.
Names, Loring W.
Remley, Howard M.
Rodman, George G.
Scofield, Charles S.
Smalley, Henry D.
Stem, Hulbert L.
Watters, Geo. W.
Wilson, John
Wood, Nathan H.
Wood, Oliver H.
Wullweber, Hally G.
Young, Joseph W., Jr.—44.

Hasner, Emerson E.
Hendershott, Louis C.
Hickey, Mary B.
Hubbard, James E.
Hull, Andrew J.
Isbell, Nelson G.
Jefferies, William J.
Johnson, John B.
Kelley, Edmund L.
Lacey, Harry
Lauder, H. J. (A. B.)
Lee, Timothy W. P.
McClain, Emlin (A. B.)
McElroy, E. E. (B. S., C.)
Matthews, Joseph P.
Miller, Benjamin S.
Oglevie, George B.
Reed, Benjamin F.
Russell, George P.
Russell, Henry C.
Scott, Joseph W.
Snediker, R. Truman.
Stone, Frank E.
Weeks, Elbert W.
White, George W.—55; total, 99.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1871–2.

Barnes, Samuel M.
Charlton, Joseph B.
Davis, Joseph W.
Hunt, Nathan
Jennings, John M.
Kulp, John H.
Lilly, Melvin W.
Nichols, Wm. H.
Paguin, Cyril O.

1872–3.

Andrews, Charles Hamlin
Barnes, Henry E. W.
Blain, William Otterbien
Benham, Frank
Bawden, Henry Lighton
Carmichael, Benjamin Franklin
Cook, DeWitt Clinton
Eberly, Levi B.
Eckels, Leander Piatt

Reynolds, Benj. H.
Wing, Francis B. H.
Webber, Clarence L.

Shepard, Anna A.
Whitfield, Isabel G.

AD EUNDEM.

Barnes, Thos. H.
Holmes, Jesse—16.

Evans, Warren Bourn
Glenny, William M.
Hanna, John Walker
Hilton, William Montague
Hempstead, John William
Koogler, William Hamilton
Lee, James Allison
Lee, Charles Eugene
Louthan, Bruce Sillers
Mountain, Noble Washington
Preston, Charles Hicklen
Robertson, James Carson
Reiterman, Charles
Scott, James
Sill, Harvey Newell
Taft, Orlando Davis
Viergen, Heerke H.
Ward, Thomas Richard
White, James Albert
Cleaves, Miss M. Abbie
Hay, Mrs. Rilla
Preston, Mrs. Jane A.—31; total, 47.

BACHELOR OF DIDACTICS.

1871–2.

Kennedy, John A.
Lytle, Wm.
McClellan, Geo. F.
Wood, Alfred
Camp Kate L.
Cool, Alice L.
Deering, Mary E.
Eaton, Lida
Kinney, Amanda D.
McCowan, Mary T.
Musselman, Clara B.
Odell, Alice

1872–3.

McClelland, P. W.
Macy, Nathan W.
Mattison, Thomas
Sheldon, Albert
Seerley, Homer H.
Vierth, Joseph H.
White, Charles E.
Minthorn, Phebe H.
Morse, Charlotte
Muzzey, Sophronia M.
Ogg, Mary
Pearson, L. J.

Patterson, Lillie L.
Persing Georgia
Romans, Hannah
Ward, Annie B.
Whiting, Eva M.
Wicks, Mattie A.—18
Rogers, Ursula M.
Thomas, Elizabeth.—14; total, 32.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1871–2.	1872–3.
Anderson, Wm. B.	Anderson, David M.
Boyd, Robert A.	Forbes, Wilson M.
Cousins, Edward B.	Glass, Robert C.
Craig, W. Bayard	Guthrie, George W.
Gordon, Perry N.	Hanna, Levi Smith
Lytle, Wm.	Johnson, M. N.
McClain, Emlin	Ketner, William B.
Powers, LeGrand	Macy, Nathan W.
Saunderson, Robert	Mattison, Thomas
Swisher Abram	Myers, David A.
Wilson, Dan'l S.	Osmond, William
Eaton, Lida	Sheldon, Albert E.
Fairall, Mary E.	White, Charles E.
Millikin, Priscilla E.—14.	Williams, A. Oscar
	Kauffman, Louisa S.
	Underwood, Mary E.—16; total, 30.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1871–2.	1872–3.
Anderson, John E.	Berryhill, James G.
Fitch, Robert E.	Seerley, Homer H.
Hanna, Henry W.	Rogers, Ursula M.—3; total, 9.
McClellan Geo. F.	
Medes, Wm. J.	
Switzer, Frank.—6.	

MASTER OF ARTS.

1871–2.	1872–3.
Howe, Charles M.	Matthews, Joseph C.—1; total, 7.
Pinkham, Gilbert L.	
Rogers, C. P.	
Remley, Howard M.	
Remley, Milton	
Smith, Granger W.—6.	

HONORARY.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1871–	1872–3.
Lowe, Ralph P.	Welch, A. S.
Gulliver, John P.	

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

1871–2.	1872–3.
Hodge, Samuel.	Osmond, Samuel M

MASTER OF ARTS.

1871–2.
Young, J. B.
Haines, R. M.

IV. DEPARTMENTS, COURSES OF STUDY AND AL INFORMATION.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The plan of study in this department as given in my last biennial report has been followed as strictly as circumstances would allow during the intervening two years.

The feeling, however, having arisen that that plan was susceptible of great improvement, the Regents, at their meeting in June, 1872, appointed Messrs. Thacher, Adams, and McKean a committee on the programme of study. That committtee, after a careful comparison of views with the Academical Professors, made a report at the meeting of the Board in March, 1873, and recommended the programme given below, which was unanimously adopted, and will go into operation at the opening of the next University year, Sept. 18, 1873.

The remarks which precede and follow it will sufficiently explain its requirements and advantages, and other important matters pertaining to this Department.

1. The programme of this Department covers a period of six years.

2. This period includes the Sub-Freshman course of *two years*, and the usual College curriculum of *four*.

3. In this curriculum there are three courses of study, recently adopted by the Board of Regents, and given in full on pages 18–21.

4. These courses, styled the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, and the SCIENTIFIC, are intended to be so diverse in their requirements and advantages as to offer a reasonable range of choice to meet the different wishes, necessities, or tastes of the students.

5. Every student, at the commencement of his Freshman year, will be required to make an election of one of these courses, with the intention of pursuing it until graduation, or so long as he may be a member of this Department.

6. No student will be allowed, without permission from the Faculty, to change his elected course, or to pursue more than three studies at a time, except as required by the programme.

7. Special Students.—Any person complying with the terms of admission given below, will be allowed to select from the three courses such studies as he may prefer, *under the direction of the Faculty.*

All special students will recite in the Academical classes, and will sustain, in all respects, the same relation as other students, to the University.

8 Resident Graduates.—Graduates of this, or other institutions, desirous of prosecuting studies not included in their undergraduate course, may, on consultation with the President, become connected with the University for that purpose, and avail themselves of such facilities as the several chairs of instruction afford.

9. In connection with this Department there will be an opportunity for thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, for full information concerning which see page 30.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants for admission to this Department must present testimonials of good moral character, and if coming from other colleges, must exhibit certificates of dismission in good standing.

2. Those who enter at the beginning of the Sub-Freshman course must be at least fourteen years of age, and those who enter at a later stage of study must be proportionately older.

3. Applicants of *every grade* must pass an examination in English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Arithmetic, and Introductory Algebra (Ray's or Robinson's), *as far as Quadratics.*

4. Candidates for the Freshman Class will be examined in the studies of the Sub-Freshman course, or their equivalent.

5. Those proposing to enter any course at an advanced standing will be examined in such studies of the course as may have been pursued previously to their admission.

6. Any person applying for the privilege of pursuing the single line of study taught by any professor, will be allowed to do so, on consultation with the President, and with the consent of the Professor, *without examination*, and on payment of the fee for incidental expenses.

7. The Board of Regents, at their meeting in June, authorized the Faculty to receive, without examination, all applicants for admission bringing certificates of qualification from those High Schools and

Academies in which the required course of study embraces the branches named in our catalogue as preparatory for the SUB-FRESHMAN course, *provided* the instruction in said schools and academies be known to be of such a character as to justify this arrangement.

This plan is in entire agreement with the action of our State Teachers' Association in Davenport, in 1872, indorsing the University as the head of our public school system, and will go far toward realizing that idea by establishing an actual connection between the University and the schools.

This proposition of the regents has met with a cordial response from a considerable number of the Principals of our schools, and is expected to become a permanent feature of the economy of the University.

SUB-FRESHMAN COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Fall Term.

LATIN—Grammar and Reader—*Harkness.*
MATHEMATICS—University Algebra—*Robinson.*
ENGLISH—Etymology and Syntax—*Brown.*

Winter Term.

LATIN.—Reader and Cæsar—*Harkness.*
MATHEMATICS.—Algebra—*Robinson.*
GERMAN.—Grammar—*Keetel.*

Spring Term.

LATIN.—Cæsar (two books.)....
MATHEMATICS.—Algebra—completed.
GERMAN.—Grammar—*Keetel;* and Reader—*Comfort.*

SECOND YEAR.

Fall Term.

LATIN.—Cornelius Nepos (entire.)
ROMAN HISTORY.—Outline of, to Christian Era—*Smith.*
GERMAN—Reader—*Comfort*

Winter Term.

LATIN.—Virgil—Æneid (three books)—*Chase and Stuart.*
GERMAN.—Reader—*Comfort.*
ENGLISH.—Composition and Rhetoric—*Hart.*

Spring Term.

LATIN.—Virgil—Æneid (3 books).
Prose Composition (Part I and II)—*Harkness.*
Outline of Ancient Geography.
GERMAN—Narrative Prose—*Hauff.*
MATHEMATICS.—Geometry (two books)—*Robinson.*

COLLEGIATE COURSES.

CLASSICAL.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Cicero. De Amicitia et de Senectute.
Greek Lessons.
Plane Geometry.

WINTER TERM.

Livy.
Greek Lessons and Anabasis.
Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

SPRING TERM.

Horace. Odes.
Xenophon. Anabasis.
Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Cicero. De Amicitia et de Senectute.
Schiller. Dramatic Literature.
Plane Geometry.

WINTER TERM.

Livy.
Lessing. Dramatic Literature.
Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

SPRING TERM.

Livy and Horace. Odes.
Goethe. Epic Poetry.
Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

SCIENTIFIC.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Plane Geometry.
Schiller. Dramatic Literature.
French. Grammar (*Otto.*)

WINTER TERM.

Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
Lessing. Dramatic Literature.
Knapp's French Reader.

SPRING TERM.

Spherical Trigonometry.
Goethe. Epic Poetry.
Knapp's French Reader.

Exercises in English Composition and Declamation throughout the year.

SOPHOMORE CLA

FALL TERM.

Horace. Satires and Ars Poetica.

Xenophon. Anabasis.
Physics.
English. Preparation of Themes.

WINTER TERM.

Tacitus. Germania and Agricola.

Xenophon. Memorabilia.
Chemistry.
Elocution.

SPRING TERM.

Cicero. Tusculan Disputations.

Xenophon. Memorabilia.
Chemistry.
Botany.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Schiller. Historical Prose,
or
Horace. Satires and Ars Poetica.
Analytical Geometry. Of two dimensions.
Physics.
English. Preparation of Themes.

WINTER TERM.

Schiller. Historical Prose,
or,
Tacitus. Germania and Agricola.
Analytical Geometry. Of three dimensions.
Chemistry.
Elocution.

SPRING TERM.

Goethe's "Iphigenie,"
or
Cicero. Tusculan Disputations.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Analytical Geometry. Of two dimensions.

Physics.
Descriptive Geometry.
Preparation of Themes.

WINTER TERM.

Analytical Geometry. Of three dimensions.

Chemistry.
History.
Elocution.

SPRING TERM.

Chemistry.

Botany.
History.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Herodotus.
Analytical Geometry, of two dimens'ns.
Elective. { German. Latin. Quintilian. French.

WINTER TERM.

Homer. *Iliad.*
History.
Physiology and Zoology. Lectures.
Elective. { German. Latin. Cicero de Officiis. French.

SPRING TERM.

Rhetoric.
History.
Elective. { Greek. Latin. Juvenal or Justinian. German. French. Evidences of Christianity.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

French Grammar. (*Otto.*)
Physiology.
Elective. { German. Latin. Physics and Chemistry.

WINTER TERM.

Knapp's French Reader.
Zoology.
Elective. { Latin. German. Physics and Chemistry. History.

SPRING TERM.

Rhetoric.
History.
Knapp's French Reader.
Elective. { Latin. German. Zoology. Physics and Chemistry. Evidences of Christianity.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Differential Calculus.
Physiology.
Elective. { Physics. Perspective Drawing.

WINTER TERM.

Integral Calculus.
Zoology.
Elective. { Physics and Chemistry. Machine Drawing.

SPRING TERM.

Zoology.
Rhetoric.
Elective. { Physics and Chemistry. Laboratory Practice in Zoology. Strength of Material.

One Elective required each Term of every Course, and Original Declamations during Spring Term.

SENIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Elocution.
Elective. { Greek. Demosthenes. / Political Economy. / School Economy.

WINTER TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Logic.
Elective. { Greek Poetry. Sophocles. / English Literature. / Geology. / International Law. / Philosophy of Education.

SPRING TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
Elective. { Greek Philosophy. Plato. / English Literature. / Mental Philosophy. / Constitutional Law. / Methods of Teaching.

SENIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
French.
Political Economy.
Elocution.

WINTER TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Elective. { French or Italian. / Logic. / Geology. / International Law. / English Literature. / Philosophy of Education.

SPRING TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.
Elective. { French or Italian. / Astronomy. / English Literature. / Constitutional Law. / Methods of Teaching.

SENIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM.

Geology.
Political Economy.
Elective. { Physics. / School Economy. / Line & Topogrph'l Surv'ing. / Elocution & Orign'l Declm'n

WINTER TERM.

Geology.
Mental Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Elective. { Physics. / Philosophy of Education. / Bridge Building and Building Material. / Elocution and Original Declamation.

SPRING TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Elective. { Laboratory Work in Geol'gy / Henck's Field Book or Road Surveying. / Physics. / Methods of Teaching.

One Elective required each Term, except the Fall Term of the Philosophical Course. Original Declamations through the Fall and Winter Terms.

A careful examination of the foregoing tables will give a correct idea of our system of study and instruction, both in its outlines and its details. The following statements, however, deserve attention.

I.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A thorough knowledge of the history, structure, and use of our own language is considered by the Regents of the University, and the Faculty of this Department, an indispensable element of the higher education.

To furnish abundant facilities for the gaining of this knowledge is their steadfast wish and aim.

The diligent use of the facilities provided will be expected of every student.

Frequent exercises in the preparation of themes, and in original and selected declamation, will form an important part of the discipline.

During Sophomore and Senior years, special instruction in Elocution will be given.

The advanced classes will also be required to study some of the best classical models, both English and American, with a view to the careful criticism and just appreciation of their thought and style.

By availing themselves of these and other advantages, it is believed that *the graduates* of the Academical Department may attain high excellence in English scholarship and culture.

II.—THE ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The rooms of the Instructors in the Ancient Languages are supplied with means of illustration, such as maps, charts, stereoscopic views, drawings, &c., and the Library is specially rich in texts, the latest works on Comparative Philology, and the best books of reference.

The first year of Instruction in Latin and Greek is devoted, especially, to a thorough mastery of etymological forms; the second more particularly to the syntax and simpler laws of the languages; while the later years are spent in the study of their literature and their philosophical relations. During the entire course in these departments the studies are made tributary to an acquaintance with the English language and its literature.

The immediate and material *utilities* of classical study are kept constantly in view, but are never permitted to *exclude* or *overshadow* the higher interests of education and culture.

The Greek is commenced with the Freshman year, in accordance with the ripening judgment of educators in Europe and America, and in harmony with the courses of study common in Iowa High Schools.

III. MODERN LANGUAGES.

Concerning the work done in this department the following remarks are offered:

A.—German.

1. During the first year of the preparatory course, a conversational grammar is used in connection with an elementary reader, the main object being to ground the student in the simpler forms of the grammar, and to enable him to acquire both a pure and fluent pronunciation and facility in translating easy prose and poetry.

2. In the second year of the same course a systematic grammar and a reader containing more difficult matter are used. During this year the student is expected to become thoroughly acquainted with the more difficult portion of the grammar, and to learn to read with ease narrative and ordinary descriptive prose.

3. This preparatory work, if successfully done, will entitle the student to admission to the Freshman Class of the Philosophical and Scientific Courses, or to the Junior Class of the Classical Course, in which latter the study may be pursued as one of the elective branches. Students of the Philosophical Course are permitted to continue the study further, as may be seen by referring to the programme of studies.

4. In the Freshman year of the Philosophical and Scientific branches from two to three entire dramas of the classical authors will be read. In the Sophomore and Junior years historical and philosophical prose writers will be studied, while the private reading of several masterpieces of poetic literature will be facilitated and encouraged. It is the object of those who are intrusted with the instruction in this department, to enable, as far as possible, every student who has a love for the study, to acquire a more than ordinary proficiency in the use of the language and the knowledge of its literature. Since no genuine appreciation is possible without exact knowledge and considerable practice leading to familiarity, the exercises will be so arranged as to combine theoretical study with practical application. Conversational exercises, lectures in German on topics of German history and literature, will alternate with the study of the grammar, exercises in composition, and translations.

Students who complete the full course in German will be entitled to a certificate of proficiency recommending them for the position of teacher of German, signed by the Professor in charge.

B.—French and Italian.

1. The course in French is less extended, but within the limits given the same objects will be pursued.

The grammar will be thoroughly studied, and several of the masterpieces of French classical literature will be read.

In the Fall and Winter terms of the Senior year a work on French history will be read by those who elect this study in preference to Italian.

2. A class in Italian will be formed at the beginning of the Winter Term of the Senior year, to be continued through the two remaining terms of the year.

Throughout the courses in modern languages, careful attention will be given to such an arrangement of the studies as will prepare the student to overcome readily the difficulties of every succeeding step in the course. It is believed that this is the rational and most satisfactory manner of studying modern languages.

Lectures on subjects pertaining to the literature, etc., of modern Europe will be given at intervals, by the Professor in charge.

To these lectures students generally are admitted. The department is in possession of a very fine, though small, collection of some of the most important works of modern French and German literature including several artistic productions, for the use of all students who are capable of using them. This collection will be gradually increased by annual appropriations of the Board of Regents.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The University offers to those pursuing the above branches of study, the advantages of a special library, comprising a choice selection of the best English and American works on pure Mathematics and Astronomy; also, the use of a limited amount of apparatus, such as Globes; an Astronomical transit instrument, No. 26, constructed by Wm. Wurdemann, of Washington, D.C.; a prismatic Sextant, No. 234, by Piston & Martins, of Berlin; an Equatorial Telescope, by Henry Fitz, of New York; to which is to be added before the opening of

next University year, a fine Equatorial Telescope, with Spectroscope attachment, now being constructed to order by Messrs. Grubb & Son, of Dublin. In addition to the usual course of instruction in Astronomy, special attention will be given to the recent progress of the science by means of spectrum analysis.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Cabinet and Means of Illustration.—The Geological department of the Cabinet is especially valuable as regards our own State, from the fact that all the collections of the State Geological Survey were, by law, given to the University. From time to time, collections are being added from equivalent strata elsewhere, as well as from formations that are not represented in Iowa.

In the Zoological department, also, the principal aim has been to prepare material for instruction, rather than for exhibition. Accordingly, much attention has been given to the preparation of alcoholic and dry specimens, and to dissections for illustration before the classes. The Cabinet already contains many mounted specimens of our indigenous mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, crustaceans, shells, &c.

The collections of our native plants in the herbarium are important, and steadily increasing.

Two good microscopes are kept for frequent use in all the classes. The supply of charts, diagrams, models, stereoscopic views, &c., is unusually complete for illustration in Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Physiology.

Laboratory of Natural Science.—During the last half of the second terms, both in Geology and Zoology, and also the last third of the term in Botany, each student is required to perform laboratory work, under the immediate supervision of the teacher, two hours each day, in lieu of all other studies in those branches at such times.

In Botany this work consists of analysis, classification, and preservation of plants, which each student is required to perform in addition to the usual text-book studies.

At the close of the text-book instruction and course of lectures in Zoology each student is required to choose and pursue a special study until the end of the term. For this purpose he is assigned a separate table and supplied with specimens, books, and other facilities for studying the subject he has chosen.

Students in Geology use the same tables, and pursue in the same practical manner the investigation of the fossils, minerals, and rocks, which characterize the various formations concerning which they have had text-book instruction and lectures.

Such laboratory work brings the student into direct contact with the objects concerning which his text-books have been written, and possesses the advantage that practical experience has over the written relation of it by others.

VI.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Laboratory of Physical Science is open to students every school day, from 8 till 11 A. M., and from 2 till 5 P. M.

The Laboratory occupies the entire first story of the north building, and covers an area of 3,500 square feet. The rooms are provided with cases, containing extensive collections of chemicals, crystals, minerals, rocks, and a cabinet of physical and chemical apparatus. Tables are provided with fixtures and apparatus for the students' work. The special Laboratory Library embraces many of the best works and periodicals on the different branches of Physical Science.

The following Laboratory courses are in operation:

A.—A GENERAL COURSE

In the Elements of Physics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, for students of the Sophomore class.

B.—ELECTIVE COURSES FOR JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

1. Theoretical and Practical *Physics*, embracing Optics, Calorics, Electricity, Magnetism, Molecular Physics. (Three Terms.)

2. Practical *Chemistry*, embracing qualitative and quantitative Analysis, with lectures on Agricultural and Technical Chemistry. (Three Terms.)

VII.—METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Professors in this Department not only make use of text-books and recitations, but vary the exercises of the class-room with occasional or serial lectures, on such subjects, literary, scientific, and historical as relate to their respective chairs, and are adapted to the several stages of progress which their classes may have reached.

VIII.—EXAMINATIONS.

There is a public examination—both written and oral—at the close of each term, the result of which will decide the rank of every student in this Department.

A record is kept of the attainments of every student, and information concerning the same will be communicated to the parent or guardian, when rendered necessary by irregularity of attendance or a low grade of scholarship.

IX.—DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred on every student who completes the Literary course; that of Bachelor of Philosophy on every one completing either the Philosophical or the Scientific course.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred in course upon every graduate in Arts or Philosophy of three years' standing, who, in the interval, shall have sustained a good moral character, and pursued professional or other studies, and who shall *make application* for it personally or by letter.

It is also conferred on every graduate in Arts or Philosophy in this or any other institution in good standing, *on the completion of one year's additional study in the University, under direction of the Faculty.*

Every one receiving the Master's degree will be subject to a charge of five dollars for the diploma.

X.—EXPENSES.

A fee of five dollars per term, for incidental expenses. Board in families, including washing, fuel, and lights, from three to five dollars per week. Board in clubs, from two to three dollars. Room rent, two dollars per month and upward, for unfurnished rooms. The opportunities for self-boarding at low rates are excellent.

N. B. An exemption from the payment of the incidental fee is granted as follows:

I. To all Iowa Soldiers, now citizens of the State, who served three years in the Union army, or have been honorably discharged on account of wounds, or other disability incurred in the service of the United States.

II. To all orphans of Iowa soldiers.

III. To two students from each county, who bring recommendations from the County Auditor, County Superintendent, and the Clerk of the District Court.

XI.—PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A morning service, not exceeding fifteen minutes, is held on every recitation day, in the University chapel, which all the students are required to attend. They are also expected to attend public worship once every Sabbath, at such places as their parents or guardians may designate, or as the students themselves may prefer.

XII.—GOVERNMENT.

The students are expected to comply with the requirements of morality, propriety, and courtesy during the entire period of their connection with the University.

The reputation of the University depending largely on the conduct of its members, this rule admits of no exceptions, even in vacations and on holidays, being obligatory on every student, irrespective of time, place, and circumstances. To secure its observance, the officers of the University rely chiefly on the self-respect and honor of the students, but are always ready to treat with wholesome sternness and severity all who prove themselves greatly deficient in these sentiments. When personal admonition, followed with letters home, or temporary suspension, fails to effect the reformation of delinquents, the last resort will be their expulsion.

Such has been the government of the University from its beginning, with the happiest results; for, under it, the good order, diligence, and scholarship of the students have been such as to prove its excellence; while the necessity for severe discipline has been of very rare occurrence.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The course in Civil Engineering, *now first established*, occupies four years.

2. The terms of admission are the same as those prescribed for the other courses.

3. The instruction in this course will be given throughout by the Academical Professors and their Assistants.

4. The studies of the first two years are identical with those of Freshman and Sophomore years of the Scientific course.

5. The following is the plan of study for Junior and Senior years:

JUNIOR YEAR.	*SENIOR YEAR.*
FALL TERM.	FALL TERM.
Differential Calculus.	Geology.
Physiology.	Geodesy: Field practice, adjustment and use of instruments.
Perspective Drawing.	Leveling and Topographical Surveying.
WINTER TERM.	WINTER TERM.
Zoology.	Geology.
Integral Calculus.	Astronomy—Theoretical.
Machine Drawing.	Bridge Building and Stability of Structures.
SPRING TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Zoology.	Astronomy—Practical.
Mechanics.	Engineering.
Strength of Materials.	Road Surveying.
Building Materials.	

6. The degree of Civil Engineering will be conferred on those who complete the course.

7. Those who prefer it will be permitted to take a *selection* of such studies as are strictly in the line of Civil Engineering, and on leaving the institution will receive a certificate of proficiency, signed by their Instructors and the President.

8. Students pursuing this course will have the advantage of a costly collection of standard works of reference, of a good supply of instruments, of the valuable charts published by the U. S. Lake and Coast Survey, of about three thousand models from the Patent Office, illustrating almost every branch of Engineering, besides a very fine bridge model, eighteen feet in length, exhibiting in a new and simple manner the strain on the different parts of such a structure,—made for

the University by Prof. Alexander Thomson, now of the State Agricultural College.

It is the purpose of those in charge of this course of study to make it as *thorough and as practical* as possible.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS.

During the last six years the instruction in this department has been gradually raised. Classes for the training of teachers in the common English branches *have been discontinued*, and the only facilities now furnished to those desiring to teach in common or district schools are those of the Academical Department.

The design of the department hereafter will be to prepare teachers for *advanced schools*. Hence, only those *Academical Seniors* who intend to become teachers, and *special students*, who may be qualified to be classed with them, will be allowed to pursue normal studies.

Of the graduates of the Academical Department during the last ten or twelve years, a majority have, for a longer or shorter time, been engaged in teaching. Since nearly all these become *teachers of teachers*, and thus models for primary instructors, it is of the highest importance that they have a thorough preparation for the duties of the school-room.

It will be seen that the Normal and Academical Departments have in the main coalesced. The reasons are obvious: *Didactics*, in the higher sense, is a liberal study. It includes the philosophy of mind, the laws of mental development, and all those branches of study and methods of instruction that are employed in general education. Besides, the courses of study and methods of teaching in the Academical Department are such as would be selected if that department were organized and carried forward for the sole purpose of educating teachers for advanced schools. Such teachers need *primarily*, accurate scholarship united with liberal culture. The instruction given in language, science, mathematics and literature meets this demand.

INSTRUCTION.

The exercises in the Normal Class consist of:

Text-book recitations, expository readings from standard works on

education, discussions in which all the members of the class are expected to participate, lessons in method in which the objective system of primary teaching is made the subject of special instruction, observation in public schools, examination of text-books in common use, and the reports thereon, together with lectures on various subjects relating to the history and systems of education in our own and other countries, to the organizing, grading, and governing of schools, and the duties and responsibilities of principals and superintendents.

It is believed that those who avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded in the University, will be instructed in all the learning necessary to fit them for the work of teaching, and in all the methods that will qualify them to do it well.

Those who complete the required course in a satisfactory manner, will, on receiving the degree of A. B. or B. Ph. be entitled to a certified testimonial of qualifications as teachers, and after two years of successful teaching may receive the degree of Bachelor of Didactics.

LIBRARY.

The Normal Library is supplied with standard educational works, reports of city and State superintendents, many of the leading educational journals of this country and England, sets of common school books, and apparatus for primary, grammar and high schools, which students are required to read and examine.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Law is now in the eighth year of its existence, having been founded in the year 1865 (as a distinct institution at Des Moines, under the name of the Iowa Law School), and incorporated with the University in 1868. One hundred and forty students have already received the degree of LL.B., and the number of graduates, as well as of those in attendance for periods less than the entire course, increases steadily with each successive year.

Law Students are subject to the general regulations of the University, but not to those designed expressly for members of the Academical Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study in the department is so arranged as to be completed within a single year, beginning in September and ending at the annual University Commencement, the last of June. It is divided into three terms, corresponding with those of the other departments of the University. The course is intended to embrace all branches of a complete legal education, so far as practicable, within the time allotted, and to prepare students for the bar of any of the United States,—special attention, however, being given to the subjects most likely to be useful in Western practice.

The following schedule presents the course pursued during the University year 1872–3.

FALL TERM.

General Introduction to Municipal Law.—Lectures, and Recitations on Walker's American Law, with references to Kent's Commentaries. (Three weeks and a half.)—*Hammond.*

Real Property Law.—Lectures with references to Kent, Blackstone, *Williams on Real Property, *Washburn on Real Property. (Four weeks.)—*Hammond.*

Criminal Law.—Blackstone, Book IV., and *Bishop on Criminal Law, Vol I. (Two weeks.)—*Miller.*

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I. (Two weeks.)—*Cole.*

Law of Torts.—Lectures with references to Addison on Torts, Hillard on Torts, and special treaties. (Two weeks.)—*Hammond.*

Examination of Studies of Term. (Two days.)

WINTER TERM.

Law of Contracts.—Recitations in Smith on Contracts. *Parsons on Contracts. (Two weeks and a half.)—*Cole.*

Law of Agency and Partnership.—Lectures with references to Story on Agency, Story on Partnership, Parsons on partnership. (Four weeks.)—*Miller.*

Notes and Bills.—Recitations in Parsons on Notes and Bills. *Byles on Bills. (Two weeks.)—*Cole.*

Law of Corporations.—Lectures. *Angell and Ames on Corporations. *Dillon on Municipal Corporations. (Two weeks.)—*Miller.*

*The books marked with an Asterisk are recommended for parallel reading, but no recitations are required therefrom.

Bailments.—Lectures. *Story on Bailments. *Angell on Carriers. (One week.)—*Hammond.*

Examination on Studies of Term.—(Two days.)

SPRING TERM.

Equity and Equitable Interests.—Lectures. *Story's Equity Jurisprudence. *Adams on Equity. *Willard on Equity. (Four weeks and a half.)—*Hammond.*

Law of Domestic Relations.—Recitations in Schouler on Domestic Relations. (Two weeks.)—*Cole.*

Constitutional Law.—Lectures. *Story on the Constitution. *Cooley on Constitutional Limitations. (One week.)—*Hammond.*

Review of Entire Course.—Blackstone's Commentaries. (Three weeks and a half.)—*Hammond.*

Examinations on Studies of Term.—(Two days.) Examination of graduating class, for degree of LL. B.—(Two days.)

The course of instruction during the University year 1873–4 will be substantially the same with the above, though some modifications may be made in the order of studies, time devoted to particular subjects or occupied by the respective teachers, text-books, etc., etc. But in no event will the total amount of study required during the year be diminished below the standard above given.

In addition to the above course and parallel with it, a special course of instruction in Pleading and Practice (both at Common Law and under the Code system), extends throughout the year, occupying an hour each day, under the charge of a Professor specially appointed for that purpose. This course was introduced a year ago, and is believed to be a feature peculiar to this school. Its object is to give more thorough instruction in these branches than was possible under the former arrangement, where Pleading and Practice were systematically taught for a few weeks only, and the students left to apply the principles thus learned, or not, at their option. Besides a daily exercise in the details of practice, drawing of pleadings, etc., the Moot Courts will be brought into direct connection with the instruction given in this course, the cases being carefully selected to illustrate the various topics of the course, in the order pursued; and each student will have an opportunity to familiarize himself with the practical details of

*The books marked with an Asterisk are recommended for parallel reading, but no recitations are required therefrom.

litigation, and the usual routine of an office, under the guidance of the Instructor. The experience of the past year, during which this plan has been tried, warrants the expression of a belief that it will be found to double the value of a law-school course, and to combine with it the advantages that have hitherto been regarded as peculiar to office study.

Moot Courts are held every Monday afternoon during the school-year, and on Friday afternoon, also, during a part of it. When not so occupied, Friday afternoon is devoted to a review of the week's studies, in the form of written synopsis or otherwise. A course of public lectures by members of the Faculty or gentlemen of the bar, occupies Wednesday afternoon. A course of lectures on "The Civil Law, and its Utility in American Practice," and one on the "History of English Law," will be delivered to each class by Prof. Hammond. The afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday are left at the disposal of students, and are usually devoted by them to the sessions of Club Courts. During the past year three such courts have been sustained by the class, known respectively as the Jay, Marshall, and Cole Club Courts.

A permanently organized society for mutual improvement in debate and literary style, called "The Hammond Society," and conducted entirely by members of the Law Department, has been for some years in successful operation, and holds its meetings every Tuesday evening.

ADMISSION.

No preliminary examination, and no course of previous study is required for admission to the Law Department. Students who propose both to go through a course in the school, and to read for a time with some private instructor, can attend the school either before or after their term of office-study, as they prefer. But in response to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Faculty would advise the former course. They have found from experience that students who have gone through a period of office-study before entering, are frequently no better fitted to profit by the systematic instruction of the school than those who have not read law at all. Where a student has considerable time at his disposal before he can conveniently enter the school, he will almost always find it to his ultimate advantage to spend that time in perfecting his general education, rather than to anticipate the regular course of professional study, which can be most profitably commenced in the school itself.

Although no course of previous study in general literature is required,

the Faculty strongly advise all who think of entering the school, to educate themselves as thoroughly as possible before commencing the study of law. The better their general education, the greater will be their proficiency in strictly professional studies.

Students may enter at any time during the year. They will find it, however, an advantage to enter at the beginning of a term, rather than at a later day when the class has become fully organized, and has made some progress in the studies of the term; and, as the order of studies is so arranged as to form a progressive and systematic course, so far as the nature of the science permits, students are advised, whenever convenient, to enter at the beginning of the year.

Attention is called to the fact that the rules of the department make no provision for admission *to advanced standing*. Those who enter after the beginning of the year will go on with the class from the point already reached in the course of study; but, if candidates for graduation, will be required to attend for *three full terms* before being admitted to the examination for a degree. This rule will be strictly adhered to; and, consequently, students cannot graduate at the annual commencement unless they enter promptly at the beginning of the year.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction adopted in the school differs from that commonly employed in the other Law Schools of the country, in not being confined to the delivery of written lectures. While the latter method has its advantages, and is perhaps the only one practicable in a very large school, it has the defect of allowing no adaptation to the different capacities and modes of thought of the students, and furnishing no test, either for the teacher or the student himself, of the latter's thorough comprehension of the subjects passed over, and no means of detecting mistakes or supplying deficiencies. In short, it is open to precisely the same objections, though perhaps in a less degree, which attach to the old method of learning law by the unassisted perusal of text-books.

Series of lectures on the different topics of the law form a part of the course; but in connection with them references are given to the best authorities on the subject, and these constitute a lesson which the students are expected to study and be examined on, before the next lecture is given. On other topics recitations in approved text-books

are the chief means of instruction; the lesson for each day being assigned in advance, prepared by the student, and recited, with the same care and accuracy that is expected of students in an under-graduate course. But these recitations are always accompanied by an oral lecture from the instructor, furnishing a running commentary on the author studied, and supplying the scholar with the modifications introduced into the law by recent decisions, as well as clearing up the doubts and difficulties which, even with the best text-books, present themselves to each individual mind.

LIBRARY AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Library of the department contains about 2,500 volumes of treatises and reports, selected within four years past, for the use of the school, and will be enlarged as rapidly as the funds granted for that purpose by the Regents will admit. It already includes the reports of nearly all the Northern States, with a large collection of English and Federal reports. The Library is open every day in the term, and students of the department have free access to it for study or reference. Especial attention is directed by the instructors to familiarizing the class with the contents of the Library, and teaching them to look up authorities, make up briefs,—in short, training them to find for themselves the law upon any subject desired. No volume can be taken out of the Library, except for use at recitation or moot court in the lecture room adjoining.

Until last year, students were required to provide themselves with all the text-books used in the recitations. It is still recommended that those who conveniently can, should do so, the works employed being all of standard value to the practicing lawyer; arrangements are made by which students of the department can purchase them at a very considerable discount from the ordinary price. All the books used in the recitations may thus be purchased for a sum varying from forty to fifty dollars, according to the editions used; or second-hand ones may usually be obtained for something less than the former sum. The number and cost of works of reference, parallel reading, etc., will depend entirely on the taste and means of each student. It is possible to dispense with them entirely, and rely on the use of the very large collection furnished in the department Library.

To accommodate those who cannot afford to purchase books, the University furnishes copies of all the text-books from which recitations

are required during the course, to be rented to students applying for them, at a charge of ten dollars for the year. This does not include any work of reference, or any book from which no recitation is required. All such works are accessible to all students alike, free of cost, in the department library, but cannot be taken therefrom. Application for renting books should be made at the beginning of the year, as only a limited number of students can be thus supplied.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of every term a written examination will be held upon all the studies of the term, usually occupying two days, and conducted by the Faculty of the department. The examination papers will be passed on by the Faculty, and then filed for the inspection of the Committee on Graduation.

The examination for a degree will be oral, and conducted by a committee of lawyers, appointed jointly by the authorities of the University and the Supreme Court of Iowa. It will be held during the week before the annual Commencement, and also at the close of each term, when there are candidates who have completed the required course. It will cover all the studies of the course; and in addition to the oral examination, the Committee will take into consideration the examination papers above referred to, and the record of each student's attendance and application during the course.

GRADUATION.

Candidates for graduation must have been members of the department for three terms, constituting the entire course, except in the following cases: Gentlemen who have already practiced law for a year or more under license from a court of general jurisdiction in any of the United States, may become candidates for graduation after an attendance of two terms only. Attendance in any other Law School having authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, will be reckoned as equivalent to a like period in this department, to the extent of one-half the entire prescribed course, but not more.

Students fulfilling these conditions, and passing satisfactorily the examinations described above, may graduate at the close of any term. They will receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and, by an express provision of the new code, taking effect Sept. 1, 1873, this degree, *from this Institution*, will entitle them to practice in all the courts of the State.

"CODE. SEC. 209. Graduates of the Law Department of the Iowa "State University shall be admitted by any court of record to practice "as attorneys and counselors in all the courts of the state upon the "production of their diploma and taking the oath prescribed in the "preceding section."

Those who graduate at the close of the Spring term will receive their diplomas, and take the oath as Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court, at the public exercises of Commencement, the day preceding the commencement of the Academical Department being set apart for that of the Law Department, and a certain number of the class being assigned to deliver addresses on that occasion.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are twenty dollars per term, payable at the opening of each term, or fifty dollars for the entire course, if paid in advance. Students who have paid for the entire course, and do not find it convenient to complete the same at once, may leave the University and return the next year, or at any future time, for the remainder of their course, without additional charge.

The tuition fee covers the entire expense of the course, so far as the institution is concerned, except the charge made for the use of textbooks, as explained above. No fee is charged in this department for matriculation, graduation, or incidental expenses.

Two or three members of each class can obtain a reduction of half their tuition by acting as Librarians in the law Library. The appointment of Librarians will be made at the commencement of the school year, and at other times when a vacancy occurs. Applications for the appointment, by students who are not already members of the class, should, in all cases, be made in person, and not by letter.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department is open, upon equal terms, to students of both sexes, and to each will be afforded the same opportunities and facilities for acquiring a complete and thorough medical education.

Should the Association of Colleges require an extension of the time of study to three courses of lectures instead of two (the present system),

and a more thorough preliminary education before admission, the Faculty of this department will most cheerfully aid in executing all such plans.

The experience of those who have attended lectures in large hospitals is, that a superficial knowledge of disease is liable to be conveyed to the student, where so many cases are seen without the opportunity for *thoroughly* studying them. The aim of the Faculty is, to satisfactorily combine clinical and didactic teaching, so that due attention may be given to each.

LECTURES AND CLINICS.

There are five lectures daily, and every day the student will be examined upon the lectures of the previous day.

The Board of Regents having provided a commodious building a short distance from the University for hospital purposes, and the services of trained nurses having been secured, it is expected that the institution will be ready for the reception of patients at the beginning of the next medical term, and that all clinics will be held in the hospital thereafter.

Advanced students are allowed to conduct clinical examinations and prescribe for the patients.

They also perform operations on the cadaver under the direction of the Professor of Surgery.

Clinical patients have the privilege of examinations, prescriptions and operations free of charge.

A dispensary will be opened in connection with the clinics as soon as possible, where clinical patients will be supplied with medicines free of charge.

The thorough study of Practical Anatomy will be required of every graduate. Facilities for obtaining material are such that an abundant supply will always be provided. The Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy will be always ready to aid the student in his anatomical studies. The Anatomical Museum will be open to students at all hours when lectures are not in progress.

The Chemical Laboratory is open six hours daily, for the study of practical chemistry. Courses in Chemical Analysis, Urine Analysis and Pure Toxicology have been specially arranged for medical students.

FEES.

Lecture fees for the entire course	$20.00
Matriculation ticket	5.00
Demonstrator's ticket	5.00
Graduation fee	25.00
Clinical Instruction	*Gratuitous.*

One of the special advantages to students attending the Medical Department is, that they are permitted to avail themselves of the teachings of the other departments without additional expense.

Private instruction on special subjects will be given during the course.

Graduates of other accredited Colleges will be admitted to the lectures and clinics by taking out the matriculation ticket. All fees must be promptly paid at the beginning of the session, to the Treasurer of the University, except for the Demonstrator's ticket. All the Professor's tickets will be issued by the Secretary of the Faculty, on presentation of the Treasurer's receipt. Students who have attended two full courses in some other duly recognized College, but who have, for satisfactory reasons, failed to graduate, will be admitted to all the privileges of the department upon the payment of $10, which amount will not include matriculation, nor Demonstrator's tickets.

Good board can be obtained at from $2.50 to $4.00 per week. By associating in clubs, students may supply themselves with good accommodations at a material reduction from the customary prices.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of unexceptionable moral character, and must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, under the direction of a physician in regular standing—including attendance on two courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. No student will be permitted to graduate who has not pursued the study of Practical Anatomy for at least two courses, and of Practical Chemistry for at least one session.

Each candidate for graduation must undergo a satisfactory examination in all of the branches taught in the department, and present an acceptable thesis, which must be in his own handwriting, and on a

subject connected with some branch of medicine. The candidate must notify the Dean, in writing, during the first week in February, of his or her intention to become an applicant for graduation, and at the same time present the thesis and graduating fee. In case of a failure to graduate, the fee and thesis will be returned.

The *ad eundem* degree in this department may be conferred under the following circumstances: The candidate must be in possession of an accredited diploma, and must present letters from two respectable physicians, as to moral character and professional standing. An attendance upon lectures from time to time, is expected during the session, and a satisfactory examination must be passed on all the subjects taught in the department. From those who receive the *ad eundem* degree, the matriculation fee, and a fee of $25 will be required.

V. REPORTS OF THE ACADEMICAL PROFESSORS, AND OF THE LAW AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

PRES. THACHER—*Dear Sir:* I herewith submit my report of the work done in connection with the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy during the two years ending June, 1873:

The teaching force employed has been: One Professor, having charge of the pure Mathematics in the Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes, and the Astronomy of the Senior Class; one Assistant Professor who taught the classes in Surveying, Drawing, Engineering, and Plane Trigonometry; and an Instructor for the classes in Higher Algebra, Geometry, and Elementary Astronomy.

Besides these, whose time has been fully occupied a Tutor was employed during the Winter Term of 1872–3, to take charge of a class for which other provision could not be made.

The total number receiving instruction in these branches, has been:

In 1871–2.....318

In 1872–3.....354

The method of instruction has been by Recitation, in the lower classes; and in the higher classes, commencing with the last half year of the Sophomore, a combination of Lectures and Recitations.

Valuable additions have been made to our Apparatus, and to our Mathematical books and works on Engineering, the total cost of which during the two years has been $536.66. The largest item of expense was the cost of an excellent Astronomical Transit-instrument, constructed to order, by Wm. Wurdeman, of Washington, D. C.

A Telescope and Spectroscope are being constructed to order for our use by Mr. Howard Grubb, of Dublin. This gentleman's reputation as a manufacturer is world-wide, and we have private information from persons competent to judge, that the instrument being constructed for us is a very fine one. The cost, exclusive of transportation, will be about $1,500.

It is to be an equatorial, furnished with clock-work and graduated

circles for Right Ascension and Declination. His instructions were, that no expense whatever should be incurred for the sake of mere ornament, and no pains be spared to secure accuracy of movement and optical perfection.

In this connection allow me to press once more the question of an Observatory. I do not mean by this, simply a house with a tower in which to place the Astronomical Instruments; but a building which shall answer this end and at the same time furnish suitable and ample accommodations for the classes in Mathematics, Astronomy, and Engineering.

The present need of enlarged accommodations is very great. I may mention that in my daily routine of work I have to resort to three different rooms with my classes, in order that the largest class reciting at each hour may be accommodated with the largest room. And that the classes in Drawing and Perspective, have to use one of the recitation rooms as a drawing room—a necessity well nigh fatal to their success.

We have now two very good Astronomical Instruments, but no place to mount them so that they can be used to advantage. The scientific men of this day are making most wonderful advances in the field of Astronomy, by the aid of that new instrument of research—the Spectroscope. So great is this advance, that this age is sure to be looked back upon in time to come, as the most glorious thus far in the history of Astronomical Science. We, with as good an instrument as any in this country, will be unable to take any part in this great work and unable to explain in a satisfactory manner to our students the nature of these new researches unless we have suitable accommodations for mounting these and other instruments and for receiving and instructing our classes.

Hoping that these suggestions will meet with your endorsement and approval, this report is respectfully submitted.

N. R. LEONARD,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Rev. George Thacher, *President of the State University:*

Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, I herewith submit my report for the biennium of 1871–73.

In regard to the aim constantly held in view, and the methods of Laboratory instruction followed, I beg leave to refer to a previous report, printed on pages 110 to 119 of your report of 1871.

The following classes have been instructed by myself and the two instructors, Messrs. Preston and Nipher:

SCHOOL YEAR 1871–2.

A. Academical Department.

I. Sub-Freshman Class—131 students.

The entire class attended my lectures on the elements of Physics and Chemistry throughout the year, but was divided into four sections, meeting at different times for recitation, and into an equal number of sections, each meeting one afternoon of each week for practice in the Laboratory.

It may be observed that many members of this class were, at their own request, permitted to spend more than the required time in the Laboratory.

II. Freshman Class—61 Students.

My lectures on the Principles of Physics were delivered to the undivided class, which for recitation was divided into two sections, and for Laboratory practice into four different sections.

III. Juniors and Seniors.

The following is an enumeration of the classes, and the terms during which they were instructed:

1. Fall Term. Four students in the principles of Crystallography.

2–3. Winter and Spring Terms. Three students were instructed in Mineralogy by lectures and practical determinations of minerals.

4–5. Lectures and Laboratory Practice in higher Physics during the Winter Term (four students) and Spring Term (three students.)

6–7. Lectures and Recitations in Agricultural Chemistry during Fall and Winter Terms, three students.

8. Lectures in Technical Chemistry to a class of three students during the Spring Term.

9–10–11. Laboratory practice, guided by lectures in Qualitative Chemical Analysis; Fall Term, six students; Winter Term, two students; Spring Term, two students.

12. Lectures on the Results of Modern Physical Research in regard to the Constitution and Circulation of Matter, were delivered by me during the Spring Term to a large number of students from different departments of the University.

B. Medical Department.

During the preliminary term, lectures on Light, Electricity and Magnetism were delivered to about thirty students; to the entire class of 70, lectures on the Elements of Chemistry during the first half of the regular term, and on the Principles of Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry during the latter half of the term.

A class of twenty medical students were instructed in Analytical Chemistry by lectures and practice in the Laboratory.

SCHOOL YEAR 1872–3.

A. Academical Department.

I. Sub-Freshman Class—108 Students.

My lectures on the Elements of Physics and Chemistry were delivered to the undivided class throughout the year. For recitation, the class was divided into four sections, meeting at different times, and for Laboratory practice the class was divided into six different sections during the fall term,—four during the remainder of the year. During the fall term it was necessary to have two of the work sections meet on Saturdays.

II. Freshman Class—65 Students.

The entire class attended my lectures on the Principles of Physics and Chemistry. For recitation, the class was divided into two sections, for Laboratory practice into four sections.

III. Juniors and Seniors attended the following advanced classes in Physical Science:

1. Meteorology; Fall Term; 4 students.
2. Technical Chemistry; Winter Term; 6 students.
3. Agricultural Chemistry; Spring Term; 8 students.
4. Crystallography; Fall Term; 4 students.

5. Mineralogy, with practical determination of minerals; Winter Term; 6 students.

6–7–8. Qualitative Chemical Analysis, lectures and practice in the Laboratory; Fall Term, 1; Winter Term, 2; Spring Term, 2 students.

9–10. Higher Physics; Laboratory Work; Winter and Spring Term, 1 student.

11. Lectures on Molecular Sciences; Spring Term; 16 students.

B. Medical Department.

During the preliminary term, six lectures were delivered on Light, Electricity and Crystallization. During the regular term I delivered five lectures per week to the entire medical class of about 70 students.

Besides, three separate sub-classes of Medical students received instruction in practical Chemistry in the Laboratory; namely, two different classes of fifteen each in Qualitative Analysis, and a class of fourteen in Urine Analysis and Toxicology.

WANTS OF THE LABORATORY.

A reasonable number of Apparatus of precision is the greatest want of the Laboratory at present, as it was two years ago. A sum of at least five thousand dollars should be expended at once, and an annual addition of one tenth this amount should be secured, in order to gradually obtain a collection of accurate working instruments for exact studies in Physics and Chemistry.

At no time in the history of the State University has any such appropriation been made for physical and chemical apparatus; while much younger Eastern and some Western Institutions have spent a larger sum than the minimum above indicated, for chemical apparatus alone. I am far from advocating this claim on the ground that the Institutions of Europe, recently visited by me, have splendid collections of such apparatus,—collections which contribute to attract an excellent class of students to such schools; but I urge this claim because right here at the Laboratory we have not the necessary tools to work with, and because other Institutions on this side of the Atlantic are distancing us too much in this respect.

The necessity of a new Laboratory building, referred to in my preceding biennial report, has been removed by the great change in the course of study, carried into effect at the recommendation of a majority of the Collegiate Faculty.

PUBLICATIONS.

The system of general Quantitative Laboratory work in Physics and Chemistry has been further developed in the "School Laboratory of Physical Science," and the "Method of Quantitave Induction," published since the preceding biennial report was submitted.

The great number of students in the lower grades has retarded certain labors of original investigation long ago begun at the Laboratory. However, some of the most important results have been recently published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The publication of our new method of General Quantitative Laboratory Instruction in Physics and Chemistry will soon begin in one of the first scientific journals of Europe.

A series of 104 journals of experiments of students (ladies as well as gentlemen) of our Laboratory, were on exhibition in the American Department of the Universal Exposition at Vienna.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that I have during the past summer visited the principal laboratories of Europe at a considerable expense to myself. In regard to facilities to advanced students, those laboratories are far ahead of any on this side of the Atlantic; but I am sincere in the conviction that many of our American laboratories already now do more good to a greater number of students than is done by similarly endowed laboratories in Europe.

Very respectfully yours,

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS.

CHAIR OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. PRESIDENT:

In accordance with your request, I submit the following report:

In the year 1871–72 there recited—

FIRST TERM.

In Freshman—German	42	students.
" "	29	"
Sophomore "	11	"
Sub-Freshman "	62	"
Junior—French	13	"
Senior "	3	"
Total	160	

SECOND TERM.

In Freshman—German	30	students.
" "	32	"
Sophomore "	10	"
Sub-Freshman "	..	"
Junior—French	11	"
Senior "	3	"
Total	84	

THIRD TERM.

In Freshman—German	53	students.
Junior—French	10	"
Senior "	4	"
Sophomore—German	7	"
Sub-Freshman "	54	"
Total	128	

1872–3. FIRST TERM.

Freshman—German (two divisions)	46	students.
Sophomore "	42	"
Junior "	1	"
Sub-Freshman " (two divisions)	99	"
Junior—French	13	"
Senior "	8	"
Total	209	

WINTER TERM.

Freshman—German	38	"
Sophomore "	34	"
Sub-Freshman " (four divisions)	113	"
Junior—French	14	"
Senior "	8	"
Total	207	

SPRING TERM.

Freshman—German	36	"
Sophomore "	28	"
Sub-Freshman "	86	"
Junior—French	14	"
Senior "	6	"
Total	170	

Sub-Freshman German Students, 1873.

WINTER TERM.

Ladies	46
Gentlemen	70—116

SPRING TERM.

Ladies	30
Gentlemen	52—82

The above does not represent all the work done in this chair. The correction of exercises, etc., requires a not inconsiderable portion of the day. During both years lectures were prepared and given by myself on subjects connected with modern literature and languages. All possible encouragement and assistance were given the increasing number of students who carried the study of either German or French beyond the limits of the course. The appropriations of the Board of Regents for this chair were almost exclusively spent for books and periodicals, which are at the service of all studying under my supervision, and prove of the greatest value to both teachers and students.

The division of classes, which has been necessary to enable students

to meet in other recitations, prevented me from giving as much attention to the upper classes in German as I should otherwise have felt it my duty to do. Nevertheless, the progress made by the various classes compares favorably with that made by other classes of the Academical Department. As the general condition of education in the State improves, we may look for proportionate results here. For the present, it may be said that both Professor and assistants are conscious of having done all in their power to advance their classes in the languages taught by them, and which, with the exception of one year in the Sub-Freshman course, were entirely elective studies.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. EGGERT.

CHAIR OF LATIN.

PRESIDENT THACHER—*Dear Sir:* The number of students receiving instruction for the year 1871–2, was 219, and for the year 1872–3, 310.

The teaching force for each year has consisted of one Professor and one Instructor, with some help from a tutor for two terms of the year.

My assistants have done efficient service, while the students have worked with an energy and enthusiasm not excelled in any other field of study, and of course with satisfactory results.

The plan of instruction combines recitation with abundant explanation and illustration on the part of the teacher, and seeks to attain the best linguistic acquirements and culture without neglecting a careful study of the literature.

The recitation rooms are well supplied with maps and other means of illustration, and we are provided with a fine reference library and a very complete set of the classical authors.

AMOS N. CURRIER, Professor.

CHAIR OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

The resignation of Professor White, and the consequent vacancy of his chair at the time of the preparation of this report, prevents a full statement of the work done by his classes during the two years.

It is well known by his colleagues that he performed the duties of his position with zeal and ability, and that his pupils prosecuted their studies with commendable interest and success.—G. T.

CHAIR OF DIDACTICS.

President Thacher—*Dear Sir:* The following is a brief exhibit of the work done by me and my assistant during the academical years 1871–'73.

It will be remembered that the Board of Regents transferred all the academical work formerly done in the Normal Department to the Academical Department. As a result, some of the classes taught by myself and assistant, are Normal and some of them Academical classes, as indicated below. Each class recited daily.

EXHIBIT OF CLASSES TAUGHT BY S. N. FELLOWS.

FALL TERM—1871.

CLASSES.	DEPARTMENT.	No. in class.
Rhetoric	Junior, Academical	18
Mental Philosophy	Senior, Academical	15
Mental Philosophy	Normal	18
Public Rhetorical	Academical and Normal	36

WINTER TERM—1872.

Mental Philosophy	Normal	16
Moral Philosophy	Academical	11
Logic	Academical	20
Public Rhetorical	Academical and Normal	36

SPRING TERM—1872.

Moral Philosophy	Normal	18
Evidences of Christianity	Academical	12
School Laws	Normal	18
Public Rhetorical	Academical	24

FALL TERM—1872.

Mental Philosophy	Normal	10
Philosophy of Education	Normal	17
Political Economy	Junior Academical	11
Nine Lectures	Normal	..

WINTER TERM—1873.

Mental Philosophy	Normal	8
Logic	Junior Academical	30
Phil. of Education, (6 weeks)	Normal	14
School Economy, (6 weeks)	Normal	14
Seven Lectures	Normal	..

SPRING TERM—1873.

Moral Philosophy	Senior Academical	16
School Economy, (3 weeks)	Normal	14
Evidences of Christianity	Junior Academical	16
Moral Philosophy	Normal	8

EXHIBIT OF CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS S. F. LOUGHRIDGE.

FALL TERM—1871.

CLASSES.	DEPARTMENT.	No. in class
Methods in Language	Normal	23
Philosophy of Education	Normal	23
Latin Lessons	Academical	16

WINTER TERM—1872.

Methods in Language	Normal	23
Methods in Arithmetic	Normal	23
Latin Reader	Academical	16

SPRING TERM—1872.

School Economy	Normal	23
Methods in Number	Normal	24
Cæsar	Academical	16

In the fall of 1872, Miss Loughridge obtained leave of absence on account of ill health. She returned in the spring of 1873 and taught two classes in *Methods* during the last ten weeks of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. FELLOWS.

CHAIR OF GREEK.

Pres. George Thacher—*Sir:*—In response to your request for a report of work done during the last two years, I submit the following statement:

Four classes in Greek were taught daily during the academic year 1871–2, comprising fifty-three students.

During the last year it was deemed best to condense the Greek classes into three, by uniting the Juniors and Seniors. My fourth class was in History, and the first term was devoted to Ancient History, the second to Medieval and Modern, and the last to the History of Civilization. The number of students in Greek was forty-five, in History thirty-two.

The collision of classes in required studies with those in Greek, which was optional, compelled several to omit it, but the change in our courses of study which places this branch on an equality with others, promises to be productive of good results. History, too, has now a place which must make it a more valuable educational influence in our University curriculum. It is but justice to the University to acknowledge the value of the illustrative material placed in my hands during the last two years for the use of my classes. The charts, plans and maps, which the wise appropriations of the Regents have enabled me to purchase, make the work of teacher and pupils increasingly pleasant and profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. PARKER.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY,
November 1, 1873.

REV. GEORGE THACHER, D. D., *President of the University:*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request the Faculty of this Department present the following report of the present condition and wants of the Department, and of its progress during the past two years.

The following table will show in the clearest possible form the growth of the Department from its foundation to the present time:

CLASS OF	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS.	STUDENTS FROM OTHER STATES.	NUMBER OF GRADUATES.
1866	12	2	12
1867	14	..	9
1868	16	5	11
1869	25	4	17
1870	34	8	19
1871	46	8	26
1872	65	15	44
1873	85	18	55

The number registered the present year, up to date, is 76, (against 68 at this time last year) of whom 21 are from other States.

The rapid and steady growth shown by the figures above given is certainly not to be attributed to any special effort on the part of the University authorities, since scarcely anything has been done for the school beyond what was necessary for its mere existence. Nor can the Law Faculty take to themselves any merit on this account, except that of a faithful discharge of their duties. The real cause of growth has been the widely felt need of better legal education than could be obtained in the older method, and the general conviction among those best competent to judge, that the law school is as much of a public necessity as the schools which have long constituted the recognized means of entrance to the other professions.

The grounds of this conviction are too many and too broad to be treated here. We refer to them, however, for two reasons: because they warrant the belief that the present popularity of the law school

system is not a mere popular caprice, a change of educational fashions, but is founded on and required by a great change in the law itself regarded as a science; and secondly, because they afford some valuable hints as to the course to be pursued in building up any institution of the kind.

In the first place, law schools have become popular because the old method of study is felt to be no longer sufficient, owing to the change which has come over the law itself. When the custom of preparation for the bar by office-study was first introduced, English law was a fixed and rather narrow system of rigid rules, contained in a few volumes of reports, the whole of which might with moderate industry be mastered by rote in a few years. Scientific methods and the study of first principles were needless in practicing before courts whose only query was as to the points already decided by themselves or their predecessors. At the same time the practice was so complicated and difficult as to require by far the larger share of the student's attention, and so technical and arbitrary that it could only be learned by practicing. The result was that the ancient schools of English law were neglected as no longer necessary; the student entered an office to learn by mere rote the technical part of the law, the hardest part of his task, and picked up its scanty doctrines and principles almost unconsciously while engaged upon the forms in which they were administered. If a deeper mind craved more insight into the science of jurisprudence than this course furnished, he must wait to evolve it for himself from his later experience, or else look to the civilians and writers on the Law of Nature.

It should be observed, however, that there were exceptional cases, where the instructor collected a number of students and devoted a considerable portion of his time to teaching them. These, in fact, were the forerunners of the modern law schools, though the education given by them is often credited to the old system to prove its superiority over these very schools. Thus Sir Fitzroy Kelly, advocating the old system before the Inns of Court Commission, gave the following account of his experience of it. Any one can judge whether such education as he had in view would now most likely be found in a law-office or in a law-school: "There were constant debatings, there were constant investigations and looking up of cases; and then the students, each giving his own opinion upon the case, and saying why he formed that opinion by referring to authorities; and then the barrister saying, 'my

opinion is so and so, upon such grounds, correcting the errors of the one student and approving of the course resorted to by the other. This was coupled with the copying of precedents and preparing pleadings, reading elementary books, and reading cases." We know, too, that some of the best English treatises were prepared for the instruction of students, *e. g.*, Mitford's Equity Pleading, Preston on Abstracts, Preston on Conveyancing. Possibly law schools might have been dispensed with if such teaching as this could ever have become common in offices.

But now the student who enters an office to prepare himself for the bar, finds himself left to his own resources as much as he was in the old-fashioned way, while he has an utterly different task before him, both in reference to the object to be attained and the means of attaining it. We will say nothing here of the practical difficulties of such a course as compared with what it might be in theory; of the temptations to idleness and mental dissipation; of the lack of companions and the stimulus of companionship; of the danger to his moral sense, of learning merely the arts of the profession without its lofty principles. We will suppose it possible for him to find an instructor fully competent to guide his steps and yet without business enough to engross all his time and prevent him from being of the least assistance to a beginner when he most needs careful direction. Still, under the most favorable circumstances, the student will find himself in the same situation with any other man who should attempt to prepare himself for a trade, or business, or profession, to-day, with the means that sufficed for the same calling a century ago. This will be the case even in England or in the Eastern States; and here in the West the solitary student's difficulties increase, while his means of overcoming them are still fewer and weaker. The books that are given him to read describe neither the law that he is to practice, nor its historical development, nor the elementary principles of all law, but the positive law that happened to exist when the author wrote, twenty, fifty, or a hundred years ago. Some of them treat only of English law, differing in countless particulars from that of America; but, singular as it may seem, these do not confuse or mislead the beginner so badly as most American treatises, which present no system that now exists, or ever could exist in any particular State, but a vague and imperfect statement of the doctrines in which all or most of the States of the Union agree, mingled with exceptions, qualifications, and differences of opinion beyond the utmost

powers of his memory, if not of his comprehension. All of them have been written to serve a purpose entirely different from his, and inconsistent with it, and they presuppose in their readers the very knowledge which he is set to learn from their pages. Instead of fixing his attention firmly on leading principles until these are mastered, they pass the settled law with the briefest possible mention, and elaborate only those doubtful points or questions as to the application of the law, upon which the practitioner is expected to consult them. Inatead of discriminating between authorities and guiding the student in their use, the most popular treatises rake indiscriminately into their net everything that has ever been reported, and are of no more use in the formation of a sound legal judgment, than a dictionary would be in the formation of a pure literary style. Indeed it is now generally understood in the profession, (and too often accepted as inevitable) that the proper office of a text-book is to serve as a mere dictionary or digest to the reports. To the student they are often of more harm than service, and as a means of learning the law are not to be compared with a judicious selection and arrangement of the cases from which they are made up. But the cases can be so used only under the guidance of an instructor, and with access to an ample library. To the solitary student in a busy office the usual choice is to read text-books or do nothing. He must take their statements of the general doctrine and then learn for himself as best he may how it has been affected by the legislation and decisions of his own State. It is probably within bounds to say that every other rule he finds in a general treatise must have some qualification of this kind before he can rely on it in practice. When this fact is considered, in addition to the other defects of the method, it no longer is a matter of surprise that the learning of even well-read lawyers is too often loose, inaccurate, and not to be depended on without fresh study on every new point. The wonder would be if they learned anything accurately in such a method.

But even with the best treatises and the most careful office-instruction, it is doubtful if the old system could be kept up much longer, since the change in it has been chiefly caused by a change in the law itself. Even in England, where they have but a single *line* of decisions, and where a very learned bench and thoroughly trained reporters do all that they can to keep the law in manageable shape, the vast extent and variety of modern litigation have made it impossible to learn the law as a mere collection of decided points, and have set the whole bar

to devising schemes of systematic study and the introduction of scientific jurisprudence. In this country the change is still more necessary. In the first place, the American lawyer has to refer to all the English reports, and to two thousand volumes of our own beside; and when reports are counted by the thousand and cases by the hundred thousand, it is useless to think of learning them or relying on them as our fathers did. Not only the old system of learning law, but the old system of discussing and deciding law is actually breaking down under the weight of its accumulated material. Nor is this the only difficulty, or the worst. We have nearly forty different courts of the last resort, each independent of all the rest in most cases, and yet all administering the same system, and making decisions that may be quoted to each other. To preserve the venerable theory of our law, that each case is to be determined in view of all the previous decisions on the same point, so that a single uniform or uniformly developed doctrine may be found in them all, is simply impossible among such a number of courts, especially when an equal number of legislatures are annually making statutory changes that affect the questions. It would be vain to think of harmonizing all the cases if every American judge were a Mansfield or an Eldon; and with the average legal attainments of our two hundred or more opinion-writers, it is scarcely less than absurd. Every lawyer knows that he can find a case in point for either side of almost every question; and what is still worse for the system, that even the cases which seem to harmonize present such an infinite variety of distinctions, such imperceptible sliding and slipping from one point to another, that it is fast becoming useless to rely on any authority whatever, unless it be on that vague and treacherous "current of authorities," or "general result of the cases" which commonly resolves itself into a kind of primitive equity, allowing the author of the opinion to decide in any way that his sense of abstract justice or his prejudices may lead; and which seems fated yet to work as much mischief in our law as the analogous *communis doctorum opinio* did among the civilians, under strikingly similar circumstances, three or four centuries ago.

It is to be noticed that there never has been a period when the common law was so utterly devoid of system and order as now. Its founders and their immediate successors treated it, if not as a science, yet as an art of great technical refinement, and brought two departments of it into very complete system. One was the doctrine of Real Property,

and the other that of the forms of action and pleading. As time went on, these served as frames to retain the increasing mass in some kind of regular form. Every new addition was tacked on in some way to one or the other; and the value of even such an imperfect classification as was thus constructed, is best shown by the permanence of both feudal doctrines and the common law practice long after both had become very inconvenient. But of late the law of property has altogether outgrown the mediæval system, and in America, especially in the West, even its terms and categories have disappeared. At the same time, the common law forms of action have been abolished, or so changed and simplified as to be practically new, with all the nice rules and distinctions as to personal property and obligations that depended on them. Both changes are doubtless for the better, but both have the temporary disadvantage of destroying at once nearly all the system and order that existed in any part of the common law.

The only permanent and effectual remedy for this chaotic condition of our law, it seems to us, must be found in a thorough reconstruction, not of its substance, but of its forms and methods of classification, etc., upon scientific principles. We are aware that there is an old, deep-seated dislike, or rather distrust of "scientific" jurisprudence among the English and American bars; we are conscious of it ourselves, and we still believe that it has been a great blessing to English common law, or, rather, to the peoples living under it, that it has been able to postpone so long a reduction to logical form. But no national law can postpone it forever, and itself continue to exist. By almost the common consent of those best qualified to judge, the time has come when American law, at least, must be thoroughly sifted, analyzed, its terms defined, its principles established and classified. Some would accomplish the task at once by legislative codification; others, who, as we think, better appreciate its difficulty, would have it constructed into a science before it takes the rigid form of statute. Such a task cannot be executed by one man or a few; it will require the labors of a generation of thoroughly trained lawyers, competent to commence the work from the highest vantage-ground that has been gained by all that has heretofore been done in the science of law. And this we believe to be the work which law schools have been raised up to do.

It is a common error, and one which shows itself within the profession as well as without it, to think of legal education as consisting entirely in a set of rules, which are to be learned, and learned only in the

course of preparation for the bar, and practiced upon or applied afterward. Consequently, the law school is regarded simply as a means of committing to memory, with the greatest ease and expedition, such a set of rules. (We have even had letters from persons describing themselves as law students, asking us to send them through the post-office all the questions necessary to be answered to make a thorough lawyer, with the answers, promising at the same time to come to us for examination and graduation when they had thoroughly "memorized" the same!) There was some foundation for this mistaken notion, when the law itself was regarded as existing only in such rules, "prescribed by the supreme power in the state," to a mass of obedient subjects; but the two should be allowed to grow obsolete together. Such an idea of the law school and its course is as great a mistake as it would be to think of a medical school as a place where students are to learn by rote the names of different diseases and the contents of the dispensary. Such knowledge is necessary in both cases, but a professional education, both in medicine and in law, implies a great deal more than this. It must train and discipline the student for the peculiar kind of work to which the rest of his life is to be devoted. As the medical student is taught carefully to observe and distinguish different forms of disease, and to apply remedies with judgment and discrimination, so there are analogous processes in the practice of law, in which the student should be educated before he is allowed to experiment on the fortunes and happiness of his clients. The diagnosis and therapeutics of the law are no more within the reach of untaught common sense than those of physic. The law school is a place where the student may learn to analyze a complicated statement of facts, and distinguish those that have legal significance from those that have not—to discriminate authorities and tell why one applies and another does not, or why one has more weight than another; to put a client's demand or defense in such a shape that he may be sure of having the benefit of all the law that is really on his side. In short, it is a place to learn the theory and the reason of all those processes which he is to employ in actual cases, that he may employ them intelligently and not by rote, as is too often the case with one who has learned them merely by copying or looking on in an office. Above all, the law school is the place to learn *how to learn* law during all the remainder of his professional life, since that is acknowledged now by all to be a task that can never be regarded as at an end. The actual amount of law

acquired before admission is a matter of secondary importance, since, at the best, it can only be a very small fraction of all that is to be learned. The main point is to master thoroughly the art of learning it, as well as that of applying it to the facts. And these objects, in the condition of our law at present, as already described, can only be attained by strictly scientific methods.

If we are right in these views, there can be no doubt that the present rapid growth of law schools all over the country must continue, until there are enough to supply the profession with all or nearly all its new members. At present, the graduates of this and all other law schools probably do not constitute one third of the annual accessions to the Iowa bar. We cannot give the exact figures, though we should be glad to do so, as an answer to the absurd fear sometimes expressed that the growth of the school may overstock the bar of the State. With the present similarity of laws and freedom of intercourse between the different States of the Union, this could never be the case anywhere. The graduates of other schools come to Iowa in considerable numbers, and our graduates are already found scattered throughout the West, and even in several Eastern States, as personal tastes, local interests, connections, etc., determined them. But beside this, we believe it to be a great mistake to assume that law schools, as a class, tend to increase the number of lawyers in the community. On the contrary, we are confident that the general effect of the system must be to raise the standard and thereby diminish the relative number. It is a matter of common observation that lawyers are the most numerous where the professional standard of education is lowest, other things being equal; and if statistics could be collected, they would no doubt show that every advance of that standard excludes a great number of persons from the lowest ranks of the profession, and diminishes the amount of useless litigation, without lessening the influence of the bar, or its value to the community in maintaining order and securing justice.

It may well be, that as time goes on, an analogous process will be visible among the law schools themselves that have multiplied so fast of late. At least, so soon as their number equals the actual demand, there must commence a rivalry which, it may be hoped, will end in the "survival of the fittest," and in the dying out of those schools that only bring discredit on the system by a vain pretense to do what they cannot do properly. Our own experience has thus far been a flattering proof that State lines are no obstacle to a school in gathering students

if it can offer real advantages; and it should be remembered that they will be, and ought to be as little protection, if Iowa students cannot find in their own as good a legal education as the country at large can furnish. Law, as a science, is essentially the same throughout the Union, and the more completely that conception of legal education, which we have already attempted to describe as the true one, is carried out, the more freely will students from all the States gather to that school which offers them the best education. Every argument of principle or of policy for keeping up a law school at all in Iowa, is equally an argument for making that school if possible the best one in the entire country. The deliberate intention to make it a second or third rate school would be suicidal folly.

Objection has sometimes been made to our one year's course, as too short, and we ourselves would be very glad to see another year added, with the means of making that year as effective as it should be. But the objection, as usually made, rests on the false assumption that there is a certain amount of law to be learned, i. e., committed to memory, before a legal education is a good one; and that such an amount can be learned in eighteen months or two years. The true answer to this is in the view already expressed of the proper work of the law school. We doubt very much whether an additional year spent in "memorizing" mere answers to questions, would be worth what it would cost to students. Our course is now fully as effective as that of the schools which have (nominally) two years of five or six months each. To add another full year to the present one, would require more room, more books, and more teaching force. To make it really valuable, we should be able to take our students from the point where they are now graduated, and carry them through a more complete, thorough and systematic study of the same field they have surveyed once, with the addition of studies in abstract and comparative jurisprudence, international law, etc. It would be an experiment as yet untried among American law schools, and should not be attempted without the means of doing it well. The present course has been found sufficient to prepare most of our graduates for entering at once successfully upon ordinary practice, and a large proportion of students have neither the means nor the desire to do more.

Our course of study is so fully stated in the annual catalogue that it need not be repeated here. We regard it, and in fact, all other courses now in use, with which we are acquainted, as experimental and provis-

ional in their character. Every year we have succeeded in bringing it nearer to what we think a course of study should be, but the process is one that cannot be completed until the law itself becomes really a science, and our American schools have learned, by comparison of methods and experience, to teach it as one.

Among the present wants of the Department, the first and most pressing is unquestionably that of more space. The lecture room is seated and arranged for sixty-two students. During the whole of last year, the average daily attendance varied from sixty-five to seventy, and at present there are seventy-four in constant attendance. The result of course is that all are crowded and rendered uncomfortable, while some are necessarily deprived of an opportunity to take notes of the lectures, or in other ways to enjoy fully the advantages for which they have come here and paid tuition fees. By changing the furniture throughout and filling the room with small and compact desks, the difficulty might be removed for the present, and accommodation provided for one hundred. But if the school continues to increase at the present rate, this would be sufficient for only a year or two to come, hardly long enough to pay for the necessary cost of the change, even if it removed the entire difficulty for that time. But the crowded condition of the lecture room is only a part of the difficulty. The library ought to be large enough to allow as many of the students as wish to study there through the day, and to accommodate all in making free and frequent use of the books. Such access to the books is an essential part of our plan of study, and while the class was smaller the present library room served a most valuable purpose. But for two years past we have been obliged to give up its use as a study-room altogether, and to remove a large part of the books into the lecture-room, which was thus made to answer the double purpose. But it is almost impossible to enforce proper rules, either for the care of the books or for the maintenance of silence and order, in a room which must thus be used for all purposes and where all the members of the Department must be collected whenever they are in the University at all. A special room as large as the lecture-room, and devoted to library purposes and to study is really as essential to the Department as the lecture-room itself. There ought also to be at least one extra room in which society meetings, club-courts, etc., could be held when the lecture-room is otherwise occupied. The societies organized in the Law Department have never had any accommodation whatever furnished

them by the University; and their use of the law lecture-room one or two evenings in the week, though the best that could be done for them under the circumstances, does not give them a fair chance to compete with the constant attempts of other societies to draw off their members. At present it has the further objection that it involves increased trouble and expense in the care of the library, especially of that part of it which is now necessarily kept in the lecture-room, as above mentioned.

The Faculty of the Law Department have had from the beginning but a single small room for the joint occupancy of its three, now four, members. As two members of the Faculty are now in daily attendance throughout the year (and three during a considerable part of it), each of whom has occasion not only to do private study, but to have frequent calls from members of the class, sometimes, of a private and confidential nature, it is very desirable that at least two private rooms should be allowed them. A third one could be made very useful as a place for the business of the various moot and club courts, as conducted by the clerks under the eye of the Professor in charge of those courts, and also as a private room in connection with the library. Finally, it should be remembered that whenever a second year is added to the course, a second lecture room for students of that year will be an absolute necessity, to say nothing of the additional facilities which in that case *ought* to be given to advanced students for study and court practice.

It will be seen that to accommodate the Department properly, even at present, would require more additional space than the Academic Department would probably be willing to spare in the present location. Beside this, there are many reasons, not needing to be stated here, why a separation of the two Departments would be better for the common interests of both.

The Law Faculty feel justified, therefore, in urging most earnestly upon th Board of Regents that speedy provision be made for a building devoted entirely to the use of that department; and in recommending that the building should be of such size and so arranged as to answer the probable wants of the Department in the near future as well as now. We believe the following to be a reasonable summary of the accommodation that should be provided in any building erected or fitted expressly for the use of the Department. One lecture room large enough to accommodate at least 250 students, with a library room of

the same dimensions in every respect except height of ceiling: Two rooms accommodating 100 students each, one of which may be used as society and court room, and will be needed at once; the other, as an extra lecture room, can be dispensed with until a second year is added to the course. Four smaller rooms, not less than 15 nor more than 20 feet each way, for the use of members of the Faculty, librarians and clerks. In a building erected for the purpose, rooms should also be provided for the accommodation of a janitor and his family, and for store rooms, fuel, etc.

The Library of the Department is altogether the most important auxiliary in the process of instruction, and the method pursued by us is in fact founded on and presupposes a constant use of it by all the students in the daily work of the school. To carry out our plans, we need a reasonably complete collection of all the books to which a lawyer has occasion to refer in practice; and as the Library is to this Department the only auxiliary needed that involves any considerable expense, we confidently hope that it will be liberally provided for. We have now about 1,800 volumes belonging to the Institution, beside about 600 lent us by members of the Iowa City bar and others. A library of works on the civil law, of about three hundred volumes, belonging to Professor Hammond, is also at the service of the students. We have most of the standard American treatises, a considerable number of early English reports, and a complete set of the later ones from the beginning of the English Common Law Series to the present time. Of American reports, there are in the library full sets of the Supreme Court Reports of the United States, and of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. We need the reports of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Pacific and Southern States, with those of the United States Circuit and District Courts, to make up our collection of authorities; and a considerable sum could be spent to advantage in works on general jurisprudence, foreign law, and the philosophy and history of law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND,
CHESTER C. COLE,
WILLIAM E. MILLER,
FREDERICK MOTT,
Professors in Law Department, Iowa State University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. George Thacher, *President of the Iowa State University:*

Sir: During the past two years, covered by the biennium for which you require a report, the Medical Department of the Iowa State University has completed the second and third full course of lectures. The total number of students enrolled for the year 1871–2 was 71, and for the year 1872–3, 70. At all the regular exercises of the Medical Department, such as lectures, clinics, practical anatomy and laboratory practice in chemistry, the attendance has been good, and at the recitations and examinations conducted by the Faculty, the students have manifested constant progress. At the close of the second regular course of the Department, March, 1872, 14 gentlemen and 2 ladies received the degree of M. D.; at the close of the third course in March, 1873, 28 gentlemen and 3 ladies were graduated. Previous to graduation, the candidates recommended by the Faculty to the Regents as worthy and qualified, had not only been examined by the Faculty in the manner customary in Medical Colleges, but they also had been publicly examined before a committee of physicians representing the different parts of the State, in all the branches taught in the Department.

The course of instruction pursued in this Department is believed to be not inferior to that of other Medical Colleges of this country. The Faculty especially aim to make their instruction practical. Hence, due prominence is given to Clinics by the Professors of Surgery, theory and practice of Medicine, diseases of women and children, and the lecturer on the diseases of the eye. The patients at these clinics have been more than sufficient to occupy the time allotted, and have come not only from the counties adjoining Johnson, but also from the more distant parts of Iowa, and from neighboring States. The Professor of Anatomy has directed the study of practical Anatomy. The Professor of Physiology has performed important physiological experiments before the class, and given practical instruction in Microscopic Anatomy. The Professor of Chemistry has fully demonstrated his lectures by experiments, and directed classes in practical Chemistry and Urine Analysis in the Chemical Laboratory of the University. The Professor of Materia Medica has exhibited and tested drugs and medicines.

In order to enlarge the facilities for Clinics, the Board of Regents have, at the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, opened a University Hospital in the so-called Mechanics' Academy building belonging to the University.

The success of the Department thus far has been very gratifying; its further success will depend equally on the devotion of the Faculty and the assistance of the State in furnishing a new building and largely increased means and facilities of instruction, such as are demanded by modern medical science.

In behalf and by order of the Medical Faculty,

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS.

THE LIBRARY.

Since my last report, made two years ago, 1609 volumes have been added by purchase, making a total of 5626 volumes. This is exclusive of Public Documents, about 500 in number, as well as the libraries belonging to the Law and Medical Departments.

The Library is open as a reading room, and for the issue of books, sixteen hours per week. The issues for the past two years have amounted to about 14,000, and it is worthy of mention, that, in general, the best books are most in request.

Our books have been carefully selected with reference to permanent value and adaptedness to our present wants, and represent, so far as can be done within so narrow limits, Ancient and Modern Literature, Science and Philosophy.

While the *quality* of the Library for practical purposes is believed to be unexcelled, its meagerness when compared with the collections of older institutions, or measured by our necessities, is too evident to need remark. Laboratories, Cabinets, Observatories and Museums are certainly appliances of high value and essential importance in the work of the University, but none of them are of such vital consequence as a thoroughly furnished and fully equipped library, whether we regard it as a store-house and fountain of knowledge or an efficient means of the broadest and truest culture. Money spent for this purpose not only confers a present blessing but is also a permanent investment which will never fail to yield rich dividends in the years to

come. Who can estimate the wide and beneficent influence of the Oxford Library?

There is an immediate and pressing need for liberal appropriations:

1. For the purchase of books—not less than *ten thousand dollars* for the next two years.

2. For printing the Catalogue of books and the Concordance of subjects, now in manuscript.

3. For the employment of a permanent Librarian—a Professor of Books—the peer of any instructor in the University in ability and acquirements, who shall have a thorough and minute acquaintance with the entire library; be able to advise students in the use of its stores, and who, besides, shall fully comprehend its deficiencies and wisely supply them.

In the management of the Library I have been efficiently aided by student helpers, and have myself devoted to the work all the time and attention that could be spared from the duties of an extensive and laborious professorship.

AMOS N. CURRIER, Librarian.

VI. WANTS.

I. A HOUSE FOR THE JANITOR.

The experience of many years has conclusively shown that it is both uncomfortable and perilous to health and life for a family to live in the basement of our central building. The family of the present Janitor suffers greatly from the dampness of the apartments which have been occupied by him the last seven years. The wife of his immediate predecessor is still an invalid from the same cause; and the man who held this position at a still earlier date became a widower, it is believed, in consequence of the deleterious atmosphere of their dwelling place. It would seem, therefore, to be demanded both by self-interest and humanity, that a commodious and not expensive tenement be provided as soon as possible, for the occupancy of the Janitor.

II. A WOODHOUSE.

The University grounds are sadly disfigured by unsightly piles of wood. And there is no other remedy for the evil than a building planned and erected for the purpose.

III. A STUDY HALL,

For the use of the Academical students during the intervals of recitation, where they may pursue their studies in perfect quiet under suitable monitors. Such a provision would be more than a convenience, for it would meet a want which is deeply felt nearly every day of the year. The recitations of the Academical Department are consecutive from eight o'clock A. M. to one o'clock P. M., and a very large number of our students have one or more hours during this time which are liable to be, and often are, wasted for want of a suitable place to study. The great argument for such a place is, *the imperative necessity for it* in order to the encouragement of industrious habits and good scholarship on the part of the students.

IV. THE CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

The removal of Dr. White's private cabinet has so far diminished our means of illustrating the several branches of science comprised in his professorship as to give to the hall in which they are kept, *a melancholy look of poverty.* To say nothing of the very great need of a large supply of these means for the instruction of our classes, *mere respectability* demands, at least that our now empty show-cases be quickly filled again with valuable specimens.

Of course it would be a superfluous work in such a paper as this to prove, however clearly, that both our reputation and our educational power, depend largely on the abundance of our illustrative material in every branch of study, and not less in this than in any other. Let the simple suggestion suffice.

V. LARGER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE ACADEMICAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

The entire University is suffering from the want of room. This fact has been partly set forth in the previous remarks on the necessity of a hall for study. But this is only one of many particulars.

Our general library room is so small as to be seriously inconvenient when open for the drawing of books, and has but little space left for additional shelving or alcoves.

Our Law lecture-room is too limited for a class of seventy with the necessary furniture. A larger number could not attend the exercises of the Department without serious discomfort and loss.

The apartments appropriated to our Medical school are too few and too small, and the lecture-room is incapable of a healthy ventilation.

In the Academical Department, our professors and other teachers are often subjected to the unpleasant necessity, justly complained of in the preceding report of Prof. Leonard, of hearing their classes in such rooms as happen to be vacant at their hours of recitation.

The evil in question is a very grave one, and is growing every year with the growth of the University. Necessarily it will soon become intolerable unless relief be found. For that relief, we look to the approaching General Assembly.

VII. CONCLUSION.

The record now made of the affairs of the University for the last two years, shows them to have been a period of successful operation, and of steady and encouraging progress.

The number of students has increased, the range of study has been greatly enlarged, important additions have been made to the Faculty of instruction, and to our means of rendering the advantages offered to our students more valuable and efficient than ever before. Our need of more ample accommodations is the result solely of the expansion of the institution, and one of the best possible proofs of its advancement.

It should be added that we have abundant evidence that the University is now far more widely known, and has a much higher place in the esteem of the people of the State than at any other time since it was organized. Under a wise supervision on the part of those who are now, or may be hereafter, responsible for its interests, and with a generous support from the Legislature, we may confidently expect its permanent prosperity, and its constant if not rapid advancement in every excellence, until it shall have become in fact, as it is in name, a University.

GEO. THACHER.

September 15, 1873.

REPORT

U.S.
BUREAU OF
JAN 30 1940
EDUCATION.

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 1, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

IOWA CITY, IOWA,
October 31, 1875.

COL. ALONZO ABERNETHY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa,

SIR :—Attached we herewith transmit to you the Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa for the period commencing October 1st, 1873, and ending October 1st, 1875, as required by law.

By order of the Board of Regents.

Respectfully,

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

p575c

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ASSETS OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY JUNE 20, 1873.

Interest bearing Notes secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$166,568.93
Contract Notes taken in part payment of University and Saline lands sold	35,871.43
Cash on hand	381.17
Total Working Capital	$202,821.53
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
Lands Unsold—Estimated Value	27,300.00
Total Assets	$232,221.53

ASSETS JUNE 20, 1874.

Mortgage Notes	$175,739.47
Contract Notes on University and Saline lands sold	25,667.79
Cash on hand	1,150.27
Total Working Capital	$202,557.53
Lands Unsold—Estimated Value	27,300.00
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
Total Assets	$231,957.53

ASSETS JUNE 20, 1875.

Mortgage Notes	$184,594.20
Contract Notes on University and Saline lands sold	30,248.41
Cash on hand	2,584.65
Total Working Capital	$217,427.26
Lands Unsold—Estimated Value	12,430.27
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
*Total Assets	$231,957.53

*Exclusive of buildings and grounds used for school purposes.

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Mortgage Notes	$199,954.42
Contract Notes on University and Saline lands	18,060.86
Cash on hand	331.98
Total Working Capital	$218,347.26
Lands Unsold—Estimated Value	11,510.27
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	2,100.00
Total Assets	$231,957.53

The principal fund for June 20, 1874, was increased $100, by sale of a frame building on Lot 5, Block 79; and decreased $364, by the forfeiture of a contract and foreclosure of a mortgage; the University being compelled to buy the mortgaged property.

The principal fund for June 20, 1875, was increased by the sale of lands, as follows:

Lucas County, 880 acres, amounting to	$ 5,317.82
Decatur County, 1160 acres, amounting to	4,969.99
Appanoose County, 560 acres, amounting to	1,684.22
Wayne County, 80 acres, amounting to	500.21
Polk County, 120 acres, amounting to	2,400.00
Story County, 80 acres, amounting to	256.31
Total sales of 2880 acres, amounting to	$15,128.55
And said fund has been decreased by contract forfeited and notes cancelled	258.82
Net Increase Principal Fund	$14,869.73

The Principal Fund for September 30, 1875, has been increased by the sale of 240 acres of the University lands for $920.

The Unsold Lands of the University are located as follows:

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

	Acres.
Dallas county	110.00
Davis county	1,037.36
Decatur county	280.00
Lucas county	232.34
Union county	40.00
Wapello county	280.00
Warren county	80.00

SALINE LANDS.

Appanoose county	1,895.78
Davis county	40.00
Decatur county	160.00
Lucas county	600.00

Monroe county	160.00
Wayne county	311.32
Donated Lands	560.00
Lands purchased at Sheriff's sale	160.00
Total acres	5,946.80
Estimated Value	$ 13,610.27

EXHIBIT.

Showing the Income of the University from June 20, 1873, to June 20, 1874:

Balance on hand	$ 31,168.28
Received from Tuition Collegiate Department	3,140.00
Received from Tuition Law Department	3,860.00
Received from Tuition Medical Department	2,688.50
Received from Appropriation 15th General Assembly	5,750.00
Received Interest on mortgage and contract notes	20,130.48
Received Interest on Income cash	2,246.28
Received from Sale of old seats and incidentals	122.75
Received from Prof. Hinrichs, gold draft to Europe	500.00
Received from State Treasurer, mileage to Regents	504.00

EXHIBIT.

Showing Income of University from June 20, 1874, to June 20, 1875:

Received from Tuition Collegiate Department	$ 3,325.00
Received from Tuition Law Department	4,120.00
Received from Tuition Medical Department	3,137.00
Received from Appropriation	23,000.00
Received Interest on mortgage and contract notes	20,415.56
Received on Income cash	1,118.12
Received Rent on land in Polk county	79.90
Received Rent on stable, Observatory lot	50.00
Total Income for two years ended June 20, 1875	$125,355.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Warrants June 20, 1873, to June 20, 1874	$ 55,643.74	
Paid Warrants June 20, 1874, to June 20, 1875	61,941.33	
Total Disbursements		$117,585.07
Balance Income Cash on hand		7,770.80

ESTIMATED

Income of the University from June 20, 1875, to June 20, 1876:

Balance cash on hand	$ 7,770.80
Interest outstanding and due	1,500.00
Interest accruing on loans	21,094.20
Balance State appropriation not paid	17,250.00
Tuition, Collegiate	3,325.00
Tuition, Law	4,120.00
Tuition, Medical	3,137.00
Total	$58,197.00

EXPENDITURES.

The following exhibit shows the Expenditures of the Income Fund of the University from October 1st, 1873, to October 1st, 1875, being a list of the Warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution for that period. It also shows for what general purpose the money was expended, to-wit:

Date.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1873.				
Oct. 1..	1317	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	$ 62.50
1..	1318	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
4..	1319	E. F. Clapp	Clapp's Chair appropriation	17.65
4..	1320	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	25.00
4..	1321	H. Selifogel	Incidental	28.45
4..	1322	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental	89.73
4..	1323	C. A. Vogt, Jr	Incidental	1.20
4..	1324	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	50.00
4..	1325	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	50.00
6..	1326	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	29.65
6..	1327	Paul Rooney	Ground appropriatirn	35.00
7..	1328	Richard Whitaker	Incidental	3.50
8..	1329	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
11..	1330	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Incidental	160.25
11..	1331	F. W. Achilles	Shrader's Chair appropriation	41.50
11..	1332	L. F. Parker	Salary on account	50.00
13..	1333	Prest. George Thacher	Salary on account	300.00
18..	1334	George Tomlin	Incidental	32.00
18..	1335	George Tieman & Co	Shrader's Chair appropriation	36.00
18..	1336	United States Express Company	Library appropriation	3.00
20..	1337	R. M. Bixby	Incidental	105.00
21..	1338	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
21..	1339	S. N. Fellows	Fellows' Chair appropriation	12.00
21..	1340	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
21.	1341	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	100.00
23..	1332	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	100.00
25..	1343	N. Dalschiedt	Leonard's Chair appropriation, $4.75, Incidental, $6.25	11.00
25..	1344	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation, $51.00, Currier's Chair appropriation, $14.00	52.11
27..	1345	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	50.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1873				
Oct. 28..	1346	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	$ 62.50
28..	1347	B. Mahana & Son	Incidental appropriation	6 05
31..	1348	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	150 00
Nov. 1..	1349	Wm. Green	One months salary Janitor Med. Dept	40.00
1..	1350	A. C. Platt	Wood cutting appropriation	6.07
1..	1351	John C. Shraeder	Hospital building appropriation	200.00
3..	1352	F. W. Achilles	Anatomy chair appropriation	35.00
3..	1353	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	50.00
3..	1354	Scribner, Welford & Armstrong	Leonard's chair $5.40, Currier's chair $3.50, Library $10.00	19.00
3..	1355	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	29.40
5..	1356	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	100.00
5..	1357	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Incidentals	3.60
6..	1357½	E. F. Clapp	Material for dissecting	30.00
6..	1358	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary one quarter	200.00
8..	1359	Wm. Wood & Co	Middleton's chair $6.40, Medical Library $25.20	31.60
8..	1360	Paul Rooney	Grounds appropriation	45.00
8..	1361	U. S. Express Company	Incidental	2.25
8..	1362	Bliss & Torrey	Chair of Anatomy appropriation	10.65
10..	1363	Professor W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	175.00
10..	1364	Nixon & Doe	Incidental	83.00
10..	1365	John W. Porter	Grounds appropriation	2.61
10..	1366	Professor Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary on account	162.50
11..	1367	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	75.00
14..	1368	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	50.00
15..	1369	John P. Irish	Printing	15.25
15..	1370	Treasurer Voucher	Hinrich's appropriation	47.24
15..	1371	William Marshall	Grounds appropriation	20.00
15..	1372	J. C. Mathews	Salary on account	200.00
15..	1373	Chicago Legal News Company	Advertising Law Department	27.35
15..	1374	Frank E. Reed & Co.	Advertising Law Department	10.10
15..	1375	George Treman & Co	Middleton's chair	83.25
15..	1376	W. A. Townsend	Incidental	12.10
15..	1377	Iowa State Register	Advertising Law Department	20.20
15..	1378	New England Glass Co	Incidental	110.76
15..	1379	B. Westerman & Co	Currier's chair	10.40
17..	1380	George Tomlin	Wood cutting $10.94, incidental $23.00	33.94
17..	1381	B. Mahana & Son	Incidental	9.60

Nov. 19.	1382	George Thacher	Incidental $10.45, White's appropriation $25.00	$ 35.45
19.	1383	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
19.	1383	Brainerd & Wilson	Printing	150.30
20.	1385	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	50.00
20.	1386	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	.70
20.	1387	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	75.00
22.	1388	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	75.15
22.	1389	A. C. Platt	Wood cutting	9.82
24.	1390	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary on account	150.00
24.	1391	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	148.20
28.	1392	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	400.00
28.	1393	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary $62.50, incidental $3.00	65.50
29.	1394	R. M. Bixby	Incidental	39.20
29.	1395	C. L. Mozier	Incidental	50.30
29.	1396	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	250.00
Dec. 1.	1397	Wm. G. Hammond	Salary one quarter	550.00
1.	1398	Wm. Green	One month's salary	40.00
1.	1399	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on acount	250.00
2.	1400	W. C. Preston	Salary on acount	150.00
2.	1401	Prof. Gus. Hinrichs	Salary on acount	400.00
2.	1402	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on acount	300.00
2.	1403	E. G. Fracker	Incidental	18.50
2.	1404	Frederick Mott	Salary on account	450.00
2.	1405	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	100.00
2.	1406	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	400.00
3.	1407	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
3.	1408	Day, Egbert & Fidlar	Middleton's chair	9.10
3.	1409	James Lee	Printing appropriation	18.00
3.	1410	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Hospital appropriation	300.00
5.	1411	President George Thacher	Salary on account	133.00
6.	1412	Clark & Haddock	Incidental	16.95
6.	1413	George B. Haddock	Incidental	20.00
8.	1414	B. Mahana & Son	Leonard's chair	9.00
10.	1415	John Allyn	Library $121.27, Parker's chair $34.00, Currier's chair $5.25	163.52
19.	1416	Amos N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
11.	1417	President George Thacher	Traveling expenses	100.00
12.	1418	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	100.00
15.	1419	James Beaty	General fund	73.25
16.	1420	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	105.00
17.	1421	George Tomlin	Incidental	20.00
17.	1422	W. D. Middleton	Medical Library appropriation	1.25
17.	1423	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	125.00
19.	1424	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary on account	300.00
20.	1425	Assistant Teacher per Dr. Thacher	From unrequired salaries	274.00
20.	1426	James Beaty, Shff	General fund	5.25
20.	1427	C. W. Parker	Incidental	6.30
20.	1428	R. M. Bixby	Incidental	25.50
22.	1429	Prof. Fred. Mott	Salary on occount	150.00
22.	1430	Horace Kimball	Wood appropriation	163.50
22.	1431	Samuel H. Fairall	Wood appropriation	225.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1873.				
Dec. 22..	1432	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	$ 62.50
22..	1433	John P. Irish	Printing	14.50
22..	1434	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Medical Library	20.84
22..	1435	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	125.00
23..	1436	George Treman & Co	Shrader's chair	109.25
24..	1437	J. C. Mathews	Salary on account	100.00
24..	1438	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	100.00
25..	1439	S. N. Fellows	Fellows' chair	13.18
25..	1440	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
26..	1441	N. R. Leonard	Library appropriation	21.10
26..	1442	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	125.00
26..	1443	Little Brown & Co	Library	26.20
26..	1444	Mrs. C. A. Currier	Salary on account	300.00
26..	1445	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	600.00
26..	1446	Dana & Gilliman	Leonard's chair	12.10
26..	1447	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company..	Library appropriation	2.90
27..	1448	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	78.00
29..	1449	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	130.00
31..	1440	President George Thacher	Salary on account	500.00
31..	1451	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	200.00
1874.				
Jan'y 1..	1452	Samuel H. Fairall	Fuel appropriation	125.00
2..	1453	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
2..	1454	William Green	Medical Janitor	40.00
5..	1455	B. Westerman & Co	Laboratory appropriation	39.65
5..	1456	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	150.00
5..	1457	Horace Kimball	Fuel appropriation	142.00
5..	1458	King & Co	Incidental	11.60
5..	1459	E. B. Myers	Law Library	198.15
7..	1460	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	150.00
7..	1461	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	150.00
7..	1462	John Camron	Middleton's chair	50.00
7..	1463	Dr. J. B. Charlton	Fees as Demonstrator of Anatomy	135.00
9..	1464	Dr. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	450.00
10..	1465	George Tomlin	Incidental	21.75
15..	1466	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	100.00
17..	1467	George Thacher	Wood cutting	24.98

Jan.	17.	1468	E. H. Borton	Wood cutting	4.00
	17.	1469	George Tomlin	One month's salary	20.00
	20.	1470	Professor E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	450.00
	20.	1471	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	150.00
	22.	1472	George Tieman & Co	Surgery chair	200.00
	23.	1473	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	60.00
	24.	1474	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	200.00
	26.	1475	A. C. Platt	Wood sawing	11.67
	26.	1476	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
	28.	1477	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
	30.	1478	S. H. Fairall	Fuel appropriation	199.70
	31.	1479	William Marshall	Law Library, $3.05, General Library, $7.10	10.15
	31.	1480	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
	31.	1481	John Allyn	Parker's ch., $12.30, Curriers ch., $1.37, Fellow's ch., $12.38, Libr. $91.05	117.00
	31.	1482	John Coldren	Library appropriation	25.35
Feb.	2.	1483	Glenn & Price	Incidental	7.11
	6.	1484	Judge John F. Dillon	Salary	100.00
	6.	1485	N. R. Leonard	Leonard's chair	5.10
	6.	1486	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	85.00
	6.	1487	William Green	One month's salary	40.00
	7.	1488	E. H. Borton	Wood sawing	2.80
	7.	1489	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	75.00
	7.	1490	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	270.00
	7.	1491	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
	7.	1492	George Tomlin	Wood sawing	10.12
	7.	1493	J. C. Matthews	Salary on account	100.00
	7.	1494	United States Express Company	Incidental	4.75
	9.	1495	Professor W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	450.00
	10.	1496	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
	13.	1497	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	100.00
	14.	1498	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation	72.50
	14.	1499	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company	Library appropriation	2.90
	14.	1500	B. Westerman & Co	Library, $25.00, Eggert's chair, $20.10	45.10
	14.	1501	John Allyn	Library, $140.03, Fellow's chair, $12.75, Parker's chair, $5.82	158.60
	16.	1502	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	48.00
	18.	1503	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary on account	200.00
	18.	1504	Horace Kimball	Fuel	18.25
	19.	1505	Callaghan & Co	Law library appropriation	207.50
	20.	1506	Callaghan & Co	Law library appropriation	18.10
	20.	1567	E. B. Meyers	Law library	18.35
	20.	1508	William G. Hammond	Salary on account	550.00
	20.	1509	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	317.75
	24.	1510	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
	25.	1511	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
	25.	1512	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	225.00
	25.	1513	J. C. Switzer	General fund	6.00
	27.	1514	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	325.00
	27.	1515	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	412.50
	27.	1516	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	30.00
	27.	1517	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	300.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				
Feb. 27..	1518	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	$ 150.00
27..	1519	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
27..	1520	J. C. Matthews	Salary on account	50.00
27..	1521	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	50.00
27..	1522	Mrs. C. A. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
27..	1523	Professor Frederick Mott	Salary on account	300.00
27..	1524	President George Thacher	Salary on account	267.00
27..	1525	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	250.00
27..	1526	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	65.00
27..	1527	Professr P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	135.00
27..	1528	Professor Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	400.00
28..	1529	George Thacher	Money paid out—wood cutting $9.22, printing $17.60	26.82
Mar. 2..	1530	Professor J. B. Charlton	Demonstrator of Anatomy	130.00
2..	1531	Thomas C. Carson	Grounds appropriation	11.75
2..	1532	William Green	Medical Janitor	40.00
4..	1533	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary on account	400.00
4..	1534	Dr. E. H. Hazen	Salary in full	300.00
4..	1535	William F. Peck	Salary on account	450.00
4..	1536	W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	450.00
4..	1537	W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	450.00
5..	1538	N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal	Ordered by Board	15.10
5..	1539	Professor P. J Farnsworth	Salary	600.00
5..	1540	George Tomlin	Incidental	20.00
5..	1541	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	300.00
12..	1542	George Thacher	Incidental	21.15
12..	1543	Dr. Mark Ranney	Medical Salary $100.00, expenses ordered by Board $56.30	156.30
12..	1544	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
12..	1545	A. B. Grec	Music appropriation	23.00
12..	1546	Shepard & Hess	Incidental	2.85
13..	1547	W. S. Robertson	Sum ordered paid by Board	32.00
13..	1548	Professor J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	450.00
14..	1549	H. Grubb & Co	Mathematical chair	1,494.00
14..	1550	James Lee	Clapp's chair $7.75, Shrader's $11.65	19.40
14..	1551	Professor G. Hinrichs	Medical salary	225.00
16..	1552	George Tomlin	Incidental $20.00, wood sawing $21.87	41.87
18..	1553	James Lee	Library appropriation $36.00, incidental $121.10	157.10
26..	1554	F. E. Nipher	Salary on account	40.00

	27..	1555	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
	27..	1556	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Salary	450.00
	27..	1557	Dr. W. F. Peck	Sum ordered paid by Board	33.90
	28..	1558	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
	28..	1559	E. H. Borton	Wood sawing	6.00
	28..	1560	William Green	Medical Jan. $32.00, Middleton's chair $1.25	33.25
	28..	1561	Sheets, Gosburg & Co	Incidental	57.50
	28..	1562	John Vantleet	Fuel appropriation	53.05
	30..	1563	F. W. Christern	Library $27.00, Fellow's $4.00, Leonard's chair $21, Currier's ch. $2.00	298.00
	31..	1564	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	65.00
	31..	1565	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Apr.	1..	1566	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary	450.00
	1..	1567	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
	1..	1568	E. S. McLoud	From unused salaries	60.00
	1..	1569	H. F. Rohde	From unused salaries	90.00
	1..	1570	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
	1..	1571	Laura Ensign	From unused salaries	30.00
	2..	1572	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
	4..	1573	Judge F. Mott	Salary on account	150.00
	4..	1574	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company	Mathematical appropriation $19.40, Library $9.95	29.35
	4..	1575	Paine & Marshall	Fuel appropriation	87.00
	4..	1576	United States Express Company	Library $5.00, Incidental $3.85	8.85
	4..	1577	C. W. Sedgwick	Incidental	1.10
	4..	1578	W. A. Morrison	Incidental	64.95
	4..	1579	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
	4..	1580	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	6.80
	4..	1581	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	175.65
	6..	1582	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	9.90
	6..	1583	Rohnbeck & Goebeler	Mathematical chair	45.45
	6..	1584	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
	6..	1585	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
	8..	1586	S. W. Butler	Advertising Medical Department	50.20
	8..	1587	Medical Examiner	Advertising Medical Department	25.15
	8..	1588	W. B. Keen, Cook & Company	Advertising Medical Department	25.15
	8..	1589	Wm. Wood & Company	Advertising Medical Department	35.20
	8..	1590	David Clapp & Son	Advertising Medical Department	7.60
	8..	1591	Gazette Company	Advertising Medical Department	11.60
	8	1592	Edgar & Gill	Advertising Medical Department	25.20
	9..	1593	B. Mahana & Son	Incidental	5.45
	9..	1594	Wm. J. Haddock	Incidental	45.20
	9..	1595	R. L. Tidrick	Incidental	3.00
	9..	1596	Rush Clark	Incidental	20.10
	9..	1597	A. K. Campbell	General fund	6.90
	9..	1598	A. L. Reeve	General fund	31.10
	9..	1599	E. Bixby	Incidental	27.00
	9..	1600	Miss Florence Kinney	From unused salaries	30.00
	11..	1601	George Thacher	Incidental	39.35
	11..	1603	George Thacher	Traveling expense appropriation	100.00
	11..	1603	John Allyn	Books	324.00
	11..	1604	J. C. Mathews	Salary on account	75.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				$
Apr. 13.	1605	Dr. R. W. Price	Salary in full	100.00
13.	1606	R. Musser & Co	Grounds appropriation	9.28
13.	1607	Estate of Fink	Incidental	7.15
18.	1608	George Tomlin	One month's salary	20.00
18.	1609	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	50.00
20.	1610	A. G. Chandler	Grounds appropriation	8.00
20.	1611	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
20.	1612	Miss P. C. Milliken	Salary on account	25.00
20.	1613	John P. Irish	Printing	16.50
20.	1614	William Smyth	Incidental	2.50
23.	1615	Bernard McFadden	From unused salaries	30.00
23.	1616	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
25.	1617	Paine & Marshall	Library appropriation	4.90
28.	1618	Sylvanus Johnson	Grounds appropriation	5.00
28.	1619	William Scott	Wood cutting	5.00
29.	1620	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	150.00
29.	1621	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
May 1.	1622	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	140.00
2.	1623	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
2.	1624	Frank E. Nipher	Salary on account	85.00
2.	1625	William Berger	Grounds appropriation	1.25
2.	1626	Judge F. Mott	Salary on account	150 00
2.	1627	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	100.00
8.	1628	United States Express Company	Library appropriation	15.15
9.	1629	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	40.00
9.	1630	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Laboratory	51.40
11.	1631	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	200.00
11.	1632	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
12.	1633	W. G. Hammond	Salary on account	150 00
13.	1634	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
14.	1635	William Beatty	Grounds appropriation	1.25
14.	1636	Sylvanus Johnson	Grounds appropriation	2.60
16.	1637	Mrs. C. A. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
18.	1638	George Tomlin	Incidental	26.50
19.	1639	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	400.00
21.	1640	A. Choate	Grounds appropriation	2.10
22.	1641	Donaldson, Pratt & Lee	Incidental	1.13

23.	1642	Frederick Mott	Salary	400.00
23.	1643	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Fellows' chair, $3.11, Parker's chair, $5.51	8.62
23.	1644	John Allyn	Currier's chair, $12.49, Library, $25.23	67.82
23.	1645	John J. Hamilton	Wood sawing	5.78
27.	1646	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
27.	1647	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	450.00
29.	1648	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
29.	1649	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	130.00
30.	1650	Professor William G. Hammond	Salary on account	400.00
30.	1651	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	100.00
30.	1652	James Lee	Library appropriation	11.10
30.	1653	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	21.91
30.	1654	John Warner	Grounds appropriation	15.75
30.	1655	John Flannigan	Grounds	15.00
30.	1656	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Jun. 1.	1657	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	300.09
1.	1658	President George Thacher	Salary on account	500.00
3.	1659	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
5.	1660	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
5.	1661	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary on account	45.00
6.	1662	John Flannigan	Grounds	7.50
9.	1663	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary on account	125.00
10.	1664	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary	500.00
10.	1665	John Meyers	Grounds	85.00
13.	1666	Mrs C. A. Currier	Salary on account	300.00
15.	1667	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	450.00
17.	1668	William Green	Grounds	16 50
27.	1669	William N. Chalfant	Grounds	47.62
20.	1670	J. C. Matthews	Salary on account	375.00
20.	1671	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	400.00
20.	1672	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	450.00
20.	1673	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	550.00
20.	1674	John Warner	Grounds appropriation	17.25
20.	1675	John Flannigan	Grounds appropriation	24.75
20.	1676	Frank E. Nipher	Salary balance for year	225.00
20.	1677	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary in full	425.00
20.	1678	President George Thacher	Salary in full for year	500.00
20.	1679	Allin, Wilson & Co.	Library, $4.24, History, $12.60	16.84
20.	1680	James Lee	History chair	5.15
20.	1681	C. M. Ramsdell	History chair	5.00
20.	1682	A. N. Currier	History chair	12.75
20.	1683	Iowa City Republican	History chair	5.00
20.	1684	United States Express Company	Library appropriation, seventy-five cents, History, $4.00	4.75
20.	1684½	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary in full to September, 1874	300.00
20.	1685	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary in full to September, 1874	450.00
20.	1686	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary in full to September, 1874	450.00
20.	1687	Professor Samuel Calvin	Salary in full to September, 1874	400.00
20.	1688	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary in full to September, 1874	300.00
20.	1689	Miss E. A. Griffith	Salary in full to September, 1874	225.00
20.	1690	Professor William G. Hammond	Salary in full to September, 1874	550.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				
June 20..	1691	Judge F. Mott	Salary in full to September, 1874	$ 200.00
20..	1692	William J. Haddock	Salary in full to September, 1874	600.00
20..	1693	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
20..	1694	Miss P. E. Milliken	Salary in full for year	175.00
20..	1695	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	3.50
20..	1696	B. F. Hoyt	Grounds appropriation	1.00
20..	1697	E. S McLoud	From unused salaries	60.00
20..	1698	F. Rohde	From unused salaries	30.00
20..	1699	Miss Laura Ensign	From unused salaries	30 00
20..	1700	Miss L. Schreiner	From unused salaries	60.00
July 1..	1701	John S. Frazee	For appropriation for outstanding bills	12.00
2..	1702	C. M. Ramsdell	History chair	10 00
2..	1703	L. F. Parker	Commencement Incidental	56.20
2..	1704	John Flannigan	Appropriation for outstanding bills	16.35
2..	1705	John Warner	Appropriation for outstanding bills	15.50
3..	1706	George Thacher	Outstanding bills $2,06, com't incid, $75, Calvin's chair $10, incid, $5.	182.06
3..	1707	Joseph Pisha	Commencement incidental	50.00
3..	1708	George Tomlin & Co	Appropriation for outstanding bills	11.25
3..	1709	Robert Stewart	Appropriation for outstanding bills	18.75
6..	1710	F. X. Rittenmeyer	Appropriation for outstanding bills	19.54
6..	1711	George Thacher	Incidental	6.50
6..	1712	Iowa City Republican	Printing from $2,000 appropriation	50.50
6..	1713	N. H. Brainerd, P. M	From appropriation for outstanding bills	142.52
6..	1714	Seydell & Pattersen	Appropriation for outstanding bills	39.80
8.	1715	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library	15.38
8..	1716	E. Bixby	Appropriation for unpaid bills	70.95
8..	1717	James Lee	Appropriation for unpaid bills	15.35
8..	1718	Rev. J. A. Nash	Commencement Incidental	10.85
8..	1719	John Allyn	Library appropriation	76.00
8..	1720	Phillip Bradley	Appropriation of $2,000.00 for outstanding bills	2.00
8..	1721	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Appropriation of $2,000.00 for outstanding bills	12.66
8..	1722	B. Mahana & Son	Appropriation of $2,000.00 for outstanding bills	26.00
8..	1723	M. J. Moon	Appropriation of $2,000 00 for outstanding bills	11.00
8..	1724	William N. Chalfant	Appropriation of $2,000.00 for outstanding bills	31.44
9..	1725	Xanten & Hart	Appropriation of $2,000.00 for outstanding bills	25.00
9..	1726	Musser & Porter		15.85
9..	1727	Samuel Calvin	Calvin's chair appropriation	20.50

9..	1728	B. McFadden	Commencement Incidentals	12.00
9..	1729	S. L. Saunders	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	9.90
9..	1730	William A. Morrison	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	32.65
9..	1731	William A. Morrison	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	3.75
10..	1732	Mills & Co	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	1,011.50
10..	1733	Boaris & Swain	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	6.50
10..	1734	Thomas C. Carson	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	34.60
11..	1735	Shepard & Hess	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	66.99
11..	1736	George Tomlin	Appropriation of $2,000 for unpaid bills	25.00
11..	1737	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science chair	14.85
11..	1733	H. F. Andrews	Incidental	30.00
13..	1739	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Incidental	25.50
13..	1740	Mozier & Coast	Commencement Incidental	20.00
13..	1741	Phillip Weber	Appropriation for outstanding bills	10.55
13..	1742	C. M. Green	Appropriation for outstanding bills	12.10
13..	1743	S. M. Finch	Incidental appropriation	100.00
13..	1744	Iowa State Register	Appropriation for unpaid bills	3.60
13..	1745	B. Westerman & Co	Appropriation for unpaid bills	12.50
13..	1746	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Hinrichs' appropriation, $500—Laboratory, $56.57	556.57
14..	1747	William N. Chalfant	Appropriation for unpaid bills	15.12
14..	1748	John Meyers	One month's salary	35.00
14..	1749	United States Express Company	Appropriation for unpaid bills	12.20
15..	1750	Kelby & Quaintance	Appropriation for unpaid bills	2 00
17..	1751	Peter A. Dey	Executive Committee appropriation	50.00
18..	1752	T. J. Rigg	Appropriation for unpaid bills	3.25
48..	1753	Peter Delane	Appropriation for unpaid bills	3.50
20..	1754	John Schneider	Appropriation for unpaid bills	1.00
21..	1755	I. P. Wilson	Ordered paid by Board	100.00
21..	1756	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's appropriation	12.80
23..	1757	George W. Kenyon	Observatory appropriation	48.00
25..	1758	H. O. Hutchinson	Appropriation for unpaid bills	5.25
25..	1759	John P. Irish	Printing	9.20
27..	1760	Levi Robinson	Executive Committee appropriation	50.00
28..	1761	Iowa City Ice Company	Commencement incidentals	16.40
29..	1762	E. G. Stephens	Appropriation for unpaid bills	4.67
29..	1763	Glenn, Price & Stephens	Appropriation for unpaid bills	3.20
30..	1764	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
30..	1765	Farnsworth & Huebner	Commencement incidentals	25.10
31..	1766	E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material, $71.25. Appropriation four unpaid bills, $35.96	107.21
Aug. 1..	1767	M. D. Wood	Commencement Incidentals	29.00
1..	1768	C. Burch	Observatory appropriation	200.00
1..	1769	George Tomlin	Wood sawing appropriation	10.50
1..	1770	William Marshall	Fuel appropriation	732.35
1..	1771	Nicholas Dalscheidt	Appropriation for unpaid bills	21.50
3..	1772	John Schneider	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	125.75
3..	1773	Green & Choate	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	56.59
4..	1774	Seydell & Patterson	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	64.85
4..	1775	E. Bixby	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	24.30
4..	1776	Sale & Co., per Lodge & Owen	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	78.73
4..	1777	Sale & Co., per Musser & Thornberry	Appropriation for repairing Hospital	50.00

Date.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				
Aug. 4..	1778	Sale & Co	Appropriation for repairing hospital	$ 19.77
5..	1779	B. Mahana & Son	Hospital repairs	40.34
5..	1780	Sale & Co. per H. S. Welton	Hospital repairs	12.00
5..	1781	R. Musser & Co	Hospital repairs	113.82
5..	1782	C. L. Moser	Hospital repairs	46.83
6..	1783	James O'Hanlon	Hospital repairs	30.25
6..	1784	J. D. Bowersock	Hospital repairs	158.87
6..	1785	James R. Paul	Observatory	60 00
6..	1786	Thomas K. Wilson	Hospital repairs	112.51
7..	1787	Sickles & Whedon	Hospital repairs	46.00
7..	1788	C. M. Reno	Hospital repairs	40.70
7..	1789	Donaldson, Pratt & Lee	Hospital repairs	29.44
7..	1790	Glenn & Pryce	Hospital repairs	17.04
8..	1791	President George Thacher	President's Incidental appropriation	45.00
8..	1792	John Porter	Hospital repairs	50 27
10..	1793	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
13..	1794	W. Prather	Hospital repairs	12.00
15..	1795	C. Busch	Observatory appropriation	204.25
15..	1796	N. R. Leonard	Observatory appropriation	26.10
15..	1797	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Hinrichs' chair, $100.00; Laboratory, $21.81	121.81
17..	1798	James R. Paul	Observatory appropriation	25.00
17..	1799	President George Thacher	Salary on account	400.00
19..	1900	J. N. Coldren & Co	Hospital repairs	48.75
22..	1901	C. Busch	Observatory appropriation	188.67
22..	1902	G. W. Theobald	Observatory appropriation	1.50
24..	1913	Boarts & Swain	Hospital repairs	30.00
24..	1904	W. Prather	Grounds appropriation	8.00
26..	1905	Mason & Smith	Middleton's chair appropriation	32.40
26..	1906	B. Westerman & Co	Hinrichs' appropriation	49.45
28..	1907	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
28..	1908	William A. Sale & Co	Hospital repairs	33.00
29..	1909	James R. Paul	Observatory appropriation	101.93
29..	1910	M. Boarts	Observatory appropriation	50.00
Sep. 3..	1911	O. Startsman	Appropriation for unpaid bills	6.25
7..	1012	William M. Martin	Observatory appropriation	17.65
8..	1913	M. Boarts	Observatory appropriation	75.00
12..	1914	M. Boarts	Observatory appropriation	100.00

12.	1915	George Tomlin	Incidental	13.00
12.	1916	George A. Misch & Bro	Incidental	20.90
12.	1917	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
12.	1918	W. M. Martin	Incidental	21.65
19.	1919	C. M. Ramsdell	Geological appropriation	32.25
19.	1920	M. Boarts	Observatory appropriation	100.00
19.	1921	John Allyn	Library appropriation	122.00
19.	1922	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	23.50
19.	1923	F. Christern	Library appropriation	11.15
19.	1924	United States Express Company	Incidental $1.65, Library $5.05, Laboratory $9.20	15.90
23.	1925	Gazette Company	Printing	24.10
23.	1926	Jens Lourenzen	Laboratory appropriation	2.00
24.	1927	Shepard & Hess	Repairing Hospital	6.85
25.	1928	King & Company	Repairing Hospital	2.60
25.	1929	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company	Incidental $1.40, Library $6.35	7.75
26.	1930	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
26.	1931	William G. Hammond	Law Library $120.00, Commencement incidentals $65.73	185.73
28.	1932	Nixon & Doe	Repairing Hospital	14.00
28.	1933	Nixon & Doe	Appropriation for unpaid bills	8.75
30.	1934	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Oct.	1.	1935	President George Thacher	Incidental and traveling expenses	25 00
	1.	1936	William Marshall	Grounds appropriation	45.00
	2.	1937	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	8.50
	2.	1938	Sale & Company	Repairing Hospital	160.00
	4.	1939	Miss Mary Apthrop	Salary on account	100 00
	4.	1940	Alex Long	Incidental	1.25
	4.	1941	C. W. Sedgwick	Incidental	2.80
	4.	1942	George Tomlin	Repairing Medical Rooms	8.00
	4.	1943	M. Boarts	Observatory appropriation	615.59
	4.	1944	M. A. Seydell	Incidental	121.40
	4.	1945	E. Bixby	Incidental	39.50
	7.	1946	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's chair	11.35
	9.	1947	H. D. Overholt	Repairing Hospital	4.75
10.	1948	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
10.	1949	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
10.	1950	Frank E. Brush	Salary on account	60.00
10.	1951	William Green	Incidental	12.00
10.	1952	W. M. Martin	Incidental	2.25
10.	1953	Musser & Porter	Observatory $29.89, grounds $6.22, Incidental $9.00	45.21
12.	1954	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
16.	1955	George Tomlin	One month's salary	20.00
17.	1956	M. B. Cochran	Incidental	360.00
17.	1957	J. W. Queen & Co.	Laboratory appropriation	53.73
17.	1958	H. O. Hutchinson	Medical incidental	96.50
17.	1959	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.	Observatory	1.80
17.	1960	Sheets, Gesburg & Co.	Observatory	500.00
19.	1961	B. Mahana & Son	Observatory	24.50
19.	1962	John Browning	Observatory	588.06
21.	1963	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	100.00
21.	1964	C. D. Bowersock	Incidental	118.55

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				
Oct. 21..	1965	Berend, Shon & Bros	Robertson's chair	$ 57.30
24..	1966	William A. Sale	Observatory	75.00
24..	1967	James Lee	Incidental	73.20
25..	1968	John S. hneider	Incidental	62.05
25..	1969	J. C. Mathews	Salary on account	50.00
25..	1970	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
26..	1971	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
26..	1972	President George Thacher	President's Incidental fund	100.00
26..	1973	Miss Sarah F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
26..	1974	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
26..	1975	John Allyn	Library appropriation	96.08
26..	1976	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	250.00
27..	1977	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	200.00
29..	1978	Dr. J. C. Shrader	Shrader's chair	35.00
30..	1979	Samuel A. Jones	Observatory	61.50
31..	1980	William A. Sale	Observatory	25.00
31..	1981	William G. Hammond	Advertising Law Department	98.20
31..	1982	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	25.00
31..	1983	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	30.00
31..	1984	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 2..	1985	Professor S. Calvin	Salary on account	200.00
2..	1986	N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
3..	1987	E. Palmer	Library appropriation	230.00
3..	1988	William Green	Salary Medical Janitor	40.00
7..	1989	William M. Martin	Incidental	7.08
7..	1990	W. A. Sale	Observatory	50.00
7..	1991	Professor J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	200.00
7..	1992	E. Bixby	Incidental	17.11
9..	1993	President George Thacher	Salary on account	300.00
9..	1994	Professor Frederick Mott	Salary on account	300.00
10..	1995	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Incidental	30.45
10..	1996	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
10..	1997	Professor G. Hinkham	Salary on account	100.00
10..	1998	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	30.00
10..	1999	Dr. W. F. Peck	Incidental	15.00
11..	2000	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	55.00
14..	2001	Professor Currier	Library appropriation	150.00

	14.	2002	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	55.35
	14.	2003	C. M. Ramsdell	Chair Natural Science	7.39
	14.	2004	W. A. Sale	Observatory appropriation	50.00
	14.	2005	George Thatcher	Incidental	24.51
	16.	2006	George Tomlin	Incidental	29.00
	18.	2007	H. T. Woodman	Collection of specimens	750.00
	19.	2008	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary on account	200.00
	20.	2009	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
	21.	2010	J. C. Mathews	Salary on account	50.00
	21.	2011	James Lee	Obstetrics Chair	28.00
	21.	2012	Jacob Seydell	Incidental	114.26
	21.	2013	W. M. Martin	Incidental	7.68
	24	2014	James Cochran	Marine collection	44.10
	24.	2015	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
	25.	2016	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary on account	200.00
	25.	2017	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	100.00
	27.	2018	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
	27.	2019	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
	28.	2020	John P. Irish	Incidental	28.00
	28.	2021	Frank E. Krush	Salary on account	115.00
	28.	2022	W. M. Martin	Incidental	2.53
	28.	2023	James Lee	Farnsworth chair, $27.80, Incidental, $11 85	39.65
	28.	2024	Miss Anna C. Bixby	Salary on account	150.00
	28.	2025	E. Bixby	Observatory	178.55
	28.	2026	John Schneider	Incidental	28.00
	30.	2027	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	100.00
	30.	2028	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
	30.	2029	Professor W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	250.00
	30.	2030	James W. Queen & Co.	Hinrichs chair	127.75
	30.	2031	Bliss & Toney	Clapp's chair	11.75
	30.	2032	C. M. Creen	Printing	15.00
	30.	2033	E. H. Sargent	Middleton's chair	4.78
	30	2034	A. S. Kissell	Library appropriation	12.35
Dec.	1.	2035	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary to date	200.00
	1.	2036	Professor Samuel Calvin	Salary to date	250.00
	1.	2037	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary to date	300.00
	1.	2038	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary to date	200.00
	1.	2039	Miss Phebe Schofield	Salary to date	225.00
	1.	2040	Alfred Wood	Salary to date	175.50
	1.	2041	Professor F. Mott	Salary to date	150.00
	1.	2042	Professor C. C. Cole	Salary on account	300.00
	1.	2043	William Berger	Observatory	1.45
	2.	2044	William Green	Medical Janitor	40.00
	2.	2045	William G. Hammond	Salary on account	550.00
	2.	2046	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	200.00
	3.	2047	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	250.00
	5.	2048	Iowa City Gas Company	Incidental	79.30
	5.	2049	Iowa City Gas Company	Incidental	6.20
	5.	2050	W. A. Sale	Observatory	12.33
	5.	2051	Dr. Mark Ranney	Salary, $150.00, Incidental, 5.80	155.80

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1874.				
Dec. 7..	2052	W. W. Berger	Incidental	$ 2.75
8..	2053	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Incidental $3.60, Observatory $4.28	7.85
8..	2054	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	250.00
9..	2055	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	8.90
9..	2056	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	104.65
9..	2057	A. Bryant, Jr	Grounds appropriation	6.75
10..	2058	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35 00
10..	2059	J. C. Mathews	Salary in full to date	28.60
12..	2060	Sheets, Gesberg & Co	Observatory	641.00
12..	2061	W. A. Gibbons	Wood sawing	2.70
12..	2062	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	35.00
12..	2063	M. Vansickle	Incidental	20.00
15..	2064	President George Thacher	Incidental	1.20
15..	2065	Dr. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	500.00
16..	2066	M. B. Cochran	Observatory	122.00
17..	2067	H. T. Woodman	Marine specimens	250.00
18..	2068	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
19..	2069	George Tomlin	Incidental $29.00, Observatory $50.18	79.18
19..	2070	W. H. Day	Marine collection	7.00
19..	2071	C. M. Ramsdell	Natural Science chair	2.95
19..	2072	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	19.00
19..	2073	Musser & Porter	Observatory	19,74
21..	2074	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary on acount	250.00
21..	2075	Dr. W. S Robertson	Salary on account	500 00
21..	2076	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	100.00
23..	2077	W. M. Martin	Observatory	4.70
23..	2078	Dr. E. H. Hazen	Salary on acount	150.00
23..	2079	Mary Craven	Incidental	10.00
24..	2080	President George Thacher	Salary on acount	100.00
24..	2081	Professor E. Clapp	Salary on account	200.00
26..	2082	E. Bixby	Observatory $74.65, Incidental $8.50	83.15
26..	2083	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	105.00
26..	2084	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library $11.07, Calvin's chair $38.82	49.89
28..	2085	Mrs Anna Bixby	Balance of salary	50.00
28..	2086	William Wood & Co	Medical Library	17.85
28..	2087	Professor J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	250.00
28..	2088	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	125.00

29.	2089	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
30.	2090	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
31.	2091	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
31.	2092	Prof. A. Jones	Observatory	78.19
31.	2093	Dr. R.W. Pryce	Salary on account	50.00
1875.				
Jan'y 2.	2094	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	200.00
2.	2095	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
2.	2096	William Green	Medical Janitor	40.00
2.	2097	George Tomlin	Incidental	15.65
2.	2098	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
6.	2099	W. V. Smith	Wood sawing	5.50
8.	2100	N. T. Guernsey	Wood sawing	7.26
8.	2101	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing	2.05
9.	2102	D. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary on account	500 00
12.	2103	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	225.00
16.	2104	George Tomlin	Incidental	29.00
16.	2105	G. P. Putnam	General Library	34.00
16.	2106	Mills & Co	Advertising Law Department	50.00
19.	2107	Mike Shubert	Incidental	4.37
19.	2108	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	121.95
20.	2109	J. J. McConnell	Wood sawing	2.10
22.	2110	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	250.00
22.	2111	John Meyers	Incidental	7.22
22.	2112	Kimball, Stebbins & Co	Fuel	14.65
22.	2113	Prof. L. P. Parker	Salary on account	200.00
22.	2114	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
22.	2115	George Thacher	Incidental	14.50
22.	2116	George Thacher	Incidental	30.00
22.	2117	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Incidental, $109.69, Marine Specimens, $14.53	124.22
23.	2118	United States Express Company	Laboratory, $9.50, Library. $5.45, Incidental, $8.20	23.15
23.	2119	E. Bixby	Observatory, $5.75, Incidental, $27.40	33.15
23.	2120	B. Mahana & Son	Observatory, $19.70, Shells, $37.36	57.81
25.	2121	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co	Incidental, $8.30, Calvin's, $6.70	10.00
25.	2122	K. E. Backenstos	Fuel	3.59
26.	2123	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Middleton's chair	6.80
26.	2124	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
27.	2125	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	1.75
27.	2126	Davison & Lane	Incidental	10.00
28.	2127	Israel Koser	Fuel	322.97
28.	2128	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	200.00
29.	2129	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	40.00
29.	2130	H. F. Woodman	Marine Specimens	500.00
29.	2131	Prof. N. R.Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
30.	2132	John P. Irish	Incidental	28.00
30.	2133	H. F. Woodman	Marine Specimens	55.40
30.	2134	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
30.	2135	Prof P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
30.	2136	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's chair	16.80
30.	2137	John Schneider	Observatory, $14, Incidental, 50c	14.50

EXPENDITURES.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
Jan. 30..	2138	Michael Shubert	Marine specimens appropriation	4.37
Feb. 1..	2139	Dr. J. B. Carleton	Demonstrator of Anatomy	275.00
1..	2140	Shinn & Skarbal	Cabinet appropriation	136.94
1..	2141	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	116.46
1..	2142	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
2..	2143	John Whetstone	Incidental	12.95
2..	2144	W. W. Berger	Incidental	2.00
5..	2145	Judge F. Mott	Salary on account	300.00
5..	2146	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary on account	400.00
5..	2147	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
6..	2148	W. M. Martin	Observatory $26.99, incidental $3.40	30.19
6..	2149	J. K Elliott	Incidental	2.60
6..	2150	James Lee	Library	25.75
6..	2151	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas	125.10
6..	2152	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's chair	6.50
8..	2153	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	6.70
10..	2154	G. C. Huebner	Incidental teaching	50.00
10..	2155	Judge Jno. F. Dillon	Salary for Lectures	150.00
12..	2156	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
12..	2157	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing	8.25
12..	2158	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary on account	125.00
12..	2159	D. Appleton & Company	Advertising Medical Department	24.10
12..	2160	Medical Examiner	Advertising Medical Department	15.10
12..	2161	Bliss & Torey	Clapp's chair	20.20
12..	2162	Mason & Smith	Middleton's chair	3.60
12..	2163	James W. Queen & Company	Middleton's chair $30.07, Robertson's chair $55,18	85.20
12..	2164	Iowa State Register	Advertising Law Department	30.15
12..	2165	New England Glass Company	Appropriation for Janitors $70.00, Incidental $28.03	98.03
13..	2166	Wm. Marshall	Fuel appropriation	44.10
13..	2167	Frank E. Brush	Salary on account	75.00
16..	2168	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	75.00
18..	2169	George Tomlin	Incidental	39.00
18..	2170	Charles Schump	Incidental	3.00
18..	2171	L. Smith Hanna	Incidental Teaching	60.00
20..	2172	J. P. Pisna	Incidental	10.00
22..	2173	Shepard & Hess	Incidental	16.42
22..	2174	Professor Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	450.00

22..	2175	Samuel Calvin	Marine Specimens $45.00, Calvin's chair $16.30	61.30
22..	2176	Gate City	Printing	9.85
23..	2177	William V. Smith	Wood sawing	5.00
23..	2178	Judge W. E. Miller	Salary on account	300.00
25..	2179	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
25..	2180	Seydell & Patterson	Incidental	21.42
25..	2181	Michael Shubert	Incidental	10.00
25..	2182	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary on account	250.00
25..	2183	O. Startsman	Incidental	4.75
25..	2184	George W. Marquardt	Incidental	3.00
27..	2185	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	75.00
27..	2186	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary on account	50.00
27..	2187	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Laboratory	250.99
27..	2188	Professor Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary on account	225.00
27..	2189	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library $46.75, Calvin's chair $2.41	49.16
27..	2190	W. A. Gibboons	Wood sawing	5.78
27..	2191	B. F. Hoyt	Wood sawing	3.59
Mar. 1..	2192	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
1..	2193	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
1..	2194	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
1..	2195	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	250.00
1..	2196	Mrs. Mary E. Apthorp	Salary on account	70.00
1..	2197	Alfred Wood	Salary on account	175.00
1..	2198	Miss Phœbe Schofield	Salary on account	225.00
1..	2199	Frank E. Brush	Salary on account	100.00
1..	2200	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	85.00
1..	2201	President George Thacher	Salary on account	400.00
1..	2202	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	250.00
1..	2203	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	300.00
1..	2204	William Green	Medical Janitor	80.00
1..	2205	William G. Hammond	Salary on account	550.00
1..	2206	Frederick Mott	Salary on account	150.00
2..	2207	Professor W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	500.00
2..	2208	Professor W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	250.00
2..	2209	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
2..	2210	Professor W. F. Peck	Salary on account	500.00
3..	2211	Dr. E. H. Hazen	Salary on account	150.00
3..	2212	Dr. G. R. Skinner	From appropriation for Executive Committee	10.50
3..	2213	Dr. B. F. Kirnuff	From appropriation for Executive Committee	13.50
3..	2214	Dr. Knott	From appropriation for Executive Committee	37.40
3..	2215	H. M. Dean	From appropriation for Executive Committee	7.75
3..	2216	E. H. Clark	From appropriation for Executive Committee	10.00
3..	2217	J. J. Thomson	From appropriation for Executive Committee	5.00
3..	2218	Dr. Frasier	From appropriation for Executive Committee	9.10
3..	2219	G. C. Huebner	Incidental Teaching	50.00
5..	2220	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	91.40
7..	2221	Joseph Pisha	Incidental	15.00
7..	2222	S. J. Switzer	Fuel	250.00
7..	2223	Dr. J. C. Shrader	Appropriation for unpaid bills	22.30
7..	2224	Professor J. C. Shrader	Salary in full for year	250.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
Mar. 7..	2225	Wm. Marshall	Fuel	45.00
7..	2226	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's appropriation	1.00
7..	2227	Dr. R. W. Pryce	Salary in full for year	50.00
8..	2228	Professor P. J. Farnsworth	Salary in full for year	500.00
8..	2229	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing	8.00
11..	2230	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Hinrich's chair	63.98
11..	2231	Glenn & Pryce	Observatory $7.88, Cabinet $5.23, incidental $2.30	15.41
12..	2232	Mills & Co	Printing and advertising	60.40
13..	2233	L. Smith Hanna	Incidental teaching	40.00
13..	2234	Michael Shubert	Incidental	2.50
15..	2235	N. H. Tullos & Co	Observatory	10.70
15..	2236	William Green	Medical Janitor	20.00
15..	2237	Drs. Shaffer & Kimball	Incidental	20.00
15..	2238	Professor A. N. Currier	Salary in full	900.00
15..	2239	A. N. Currier	Library	88.12
16..	2240	Professor L. F. Parker	Salary in full	900.00
17..	2241	George Tomlin	Incidental	42.00
18..	2242	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
20..	2243	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	14.55
20..	2244	A. Jennings	Incidental	1.30
20..	2245	C. M. Ramsdell	Ordered paid by Board	17.60
22..	2246	W. F. Peck	Calvin's chair appropriation	3.00
22..	2247	Peter A. Dey	Military appropriation	83.50
22..	2248	A. Morsman	Incidental	35.25
24..	2249	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
26..	2250	Harmon Rupin	Salary as Janitor	62.50
27..	2251	William Green	Incidental	5.25
29..	2252	E Bixby	Incidental	33.40
30..	2253	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
31..	2254	James Lee	Incidental	63.80
Apr. 1..	2255	Miss Lotta Schriener	Incidental teaching	30.00
2..	2256	L. Smith Hanna	Incidental Teaching	30.00
2..	2257	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
2..	2258	Miss Hattie J. Parker	Incidental	12.00
3..	2 59	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
5..	2260	Frank Greeley	Incidental	178.00
7..	2261	Professor F. Mott	Salary on account	150.00

9..	2262	Clark & Haddock	Attorney's fees	$ 50.00
9..	2263	Bundenshon & Bros.	Surgery chair	25.00
9..	2264	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	450.00
9..	2265	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Military appropriation	2.00
9..	2266	K. E. Backenstos	Wood cutting	6.00
10..	2267	G. C. Huebner	Incidental Teaching	50.00
10..	2268	W. M. Martin	Incidental	13.85
10..	2269	U. S. Express Company	Incidental	31.45
12..	2270	K. E. Backenstos	Wood cutting	3.00
12..	2271	Nixon & Doe	Incidental	28.35
12..	2272	F. E. Brush	Salary on account	75.00
12..	2273	Charles Schump	Incidental	1.00
14..	2274	John P. Irish	Military appropriation	15.50
15..	2275	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	150.00
17..	2276	George Tomlin	Incidental	39.00
17..	2277	William A. Sale	Incidental	7.00
19..	2278	R. A. McChesney	Military appropriation	219.68
19..	2279	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
20..	2280	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's chair $2.00, incidental 50 cts	2.50
22..	2281	William V. Smith	Wood sawing	2.00
24..	2282	J. J. Hamilton	Incidental	24.00
26..	2283	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
28..	2284	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing	1.14
29..	2285	Harmon Ruppin	Salary as Janitor	62.50
30..	2286	Miss Sarah F. Longbridge	Salary on account	50.00
May 1..	2287	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
1..	2288	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
1..	2289	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
1..	2290	Judge F. Mott	Salary on account	200.00
1..	2291	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Military appropriation	48.98
1..	2292	Frederick Mott	Law Department periodicals	47.00
1..	2293	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
4..	2294	Sisters of Mercy	Incidental	3.00
4..	2295	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	46.80
4..	2296	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
7..	2297	Iowa City Republican	Printing appropriation	77.10
7..	2298	L. Smith Hanna	Salary on account	20.00
7..	2299	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	100.00
7..	2300	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
7..	2301	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	45.90
8..	2302	George Thacher	Incidental	17.50
14..	2303	Judge William E. Miller	Salary in full	100.00
14..	2304	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
15..	2305	J. C. Shrader	Obstetrics appropriation	16.75
15..	2306	William M. Martin	Incidental	2.90
15..	2307	Folsom & Fletcher	Incidentals	6.00
17..	2308	George Tomlin	Incidentals	30.50
19..	2309	William J. Vogt	From appropriation by Board	2.65
19..	2310	A. D. Draper	Military appropriation	3.85
20..	2311	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Incidental	9.15

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Appropriations.	Amount.
1875.				
May 21..	2312	G. C. Hucbener	Incidental Teaching	50.00
22..	2313	Judge C. C. Cole	Salary in full	200.00
24..	2314	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary in full	150.00
25..	2415	President George Thacher	President Incidental	25.00
26..	2416	Base Ball Club	Military appropriation	10.50
26..	2417	T. J. Rigg	Incidentals	1.00
28..	2418	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Military appropriation	1.00
28..	2419	Patrick Farrel	Incidental	2.50
29..	2420	Harmon Ruppin	Salary as Janitor	62.50
29..	2421	Levi Kauffman	Grounds appropriation	29.08
29..	2422	John P. Irish	Printing	17.50
29..	2423	James Lee	Printing	11.85
June 1..	2424	A. Morsman	Incidental	11.60
1..	2425	Professor S. Calvin	Salary on account	450 00
1..	2426	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
1..	2427	President George Thacher	Salary on account	1000.00
2..	2428	William Berger	Incidental	4.00
2..	2429	John Glenn	Incidental	21.30
2..	2430	O. Startsman	Incidental	3.50
2..	2431	Bryson & Sharp	Grounds	3.90
2..	2432	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	200.00
3..	2433	Miss Mary E. Apthorp	Salary on account	200.00
3..	2434	Frank E. Brush	Salary on account	100.00
3..	2435	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
5..	2436	Sarah F. Loughridge	Salary on account	100.00
5..	2437	Alfred Wood	Salary on account	175.00
5..	2438	Iowa City Gas Company	Gas appropriation	66.80
5..	2439	William Green	Incidental	1.75
5..	2440	William B. Ketner	Incidental	19.20
5..	2441	John Warner	Incidental	22.50
7..	2442	S. Coldren & Bellclub	Military Science	14.10
8..	2443	Professer G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	150.00
8..	2444	William G. Hammond	Salary in full	1100.00
9..	2445	Frederick Mott	Salary in full	550 00
9..	2446	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	200.00
10..	2447	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
12..	2448	Professor Samuel Calvin	Calvin's chair	25.00

	12..	2449	S. J. Switzer	Fuel	50.00
	14..	2450	B. Mahana & Son	Incidental	6.55
	18..	2451	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	400.00
	18..	2452	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary on account	250.00
	19..	2453	C. M. Ramsdell	Calvin's chair	5.40
	19..	2454	Phillip Weber	Incidental	17.25
	19..	2455	President George Thacher	President's Incidental	15.00
	19..	2456	C., R. I. & P. R. Co.	Incidental	9.35
	19..	2457	Professor P. H. Philbrick	Salary in full	600.00
	19..	2458	Laurence Rooney	Grounds	16 50
	21..	2459	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary in full	450.00
	22..	2460	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary in full	450.00
	22..	2461	Professor G. Hinrichs	Salary in full	500.00
	22..	2462	Professor S. Calvin	Salary in full	450.00
	22..	2463	Professor S. N. Fellows	Salary in full	200.00
	22..	2464	Professor G. L. Pinkham	Salary in full	400.00
	22..	2465	Professor W. C. Preston	Salary in full	400.00
	22..	2466	Miss. Mary E. Apthorp	Salary in full	200.00
	22..	2467	Alfred Wood	Salary in full	175.00
	22..	2468	Miss Phœbe Schofield	Salary in full	450.00
	22..	2469	Frank E. Brush	Salary in full	175.00
	22..	2470	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary in full	50.00
	22..	2471	E. Clark, Treasurer	Salary in full	250.00
	22..	2472	Harmon Ruppin	Salary in full	62.50
	22..	2473	William N. Martin	Incidental	2.65
	22..	2474	W. W. Berger	Incidental	2.25
	22..	2475	G. C. Huebener	Incidental Teaching	100.00
	22..	2476	L. Smith Hanna	Incidental Teaching	80.00
	22..	2477	Dr. W. S. Robertson	Theory and Practice chair	11.00
	22..	2478	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	400.00
	22..	2479	Bliss & Torey	Surgery chair	30.10
	22..	2480	Thompson & Carmichall	Middleton's chair	6.50
	22..	2481	Samuel Calvin	Natural Science chair	105.55
	22..	2482	N. R. Leonard	Incidental	6.05
	22..	2483	John Myers	Grounds appropriation	35.60
	22..	2484	William A. Morrison	Incidental	65.30
	22..	2485	Flannigan & Rooney	Grounds appropriation	39.00
	22..	2486	George Thacher	Grounds appropriation	50.00
	22..	2487	John Warner	Incidental	24.00
	26..	2488	L. Smith Hanna	Outstanding bills	10.00
	28..	2489	J. R. Reed	Commencement exercises	19.05
	29..	2490	N. H. Brainerd	Outstanding bills	174.20
	29..	2491	Dr. Burns	Commencement exercises	20.00
July	1..	2492	F. R. Williams	Commencement exercises	17.10
	1..	2493	George Tomlin	Outstanding bills	62.50
	1..	2494	C. C. Burnett	Commencement incidental	50.00
	1..	2495	Joseph Pisha	Commencement incidental	36.00
	3..	2496	Mills & Co	Outstanding bills	1,073.62
	3..	2497	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Outstanding bills	34.06
	6..	2498	N. H. Tullos	Outstanding bills	11.00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Date.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
July 6.	2500	First National Bank, Iowa City	Outstanding bills	$ 125.00
6.	2501	Peter A. Dey	Salary of Executive Com	50.00
7.	2502	Ryerson & Sharp	Appropriation for outstanding bills	4.80
9.	2503	William A. Morrison	Appropriation for outstanding bills	27.03
9.	2504	E. Bixby	Appropriation for outstanding bills	14.15
9.	2505	United States Express Company	Appropriation for outstanding bills	12.25
10.	2506	E F. Clapp	Appropriation of $1,200 for Medical Department	27.95
10.	2507	R. J. Hart	Appropriation of $1,200 for Medical Department	15.00
10.	2508	T. F. Kelleher	Appropriation of $1,200 for Medical Department	9.00
10.	2509	Mozier & Coast	Appropriation for outstanding bills	37.81
10.	2510	Seydell & Patterson	Appropriation for outstanding bills	1.25
14.	2511	J. C. Shrader	Appropriation for outstanding bills	34.00
14.	2512	A. N Benedict	Incidental	7.50
17.	2513	Professor N. R. Leonard	Meteoric stone appropriation	262.00
17.	2514	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Printing appropriation	42.40
19.	2515	E. B. Meyers	Outstanding bills	221.60
20.	2516	H. Strohm	Outstanding bills	15.35
20.	2517	John P. Irish	Outstanding bills	11.25
20.	2518	Laurence Rooney	Grounds appropriation	14.00
27.	2519	John Flanigan	Grounds appropriation	14.25
29.	2520	Levi Robinson	Salary Executive Committee	50.00
30.	2521	Harmon Ruppin	Salary as janitor	62.50
30.	2522	Arthur E. Chalfant	Military appropriation	20.00
31.	2523	L. W. Ross	Outstanding bills	3.10
31.	2524	M. W. Davis & Ice Co.	Outstanding bills	10.00
Aug. 3.	2525	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	36.75
6.	2526	William Marshall	Fuel appropriation	285.00
7.	2527	E. Bixby	Observatory appropriation	30.60
7.	2528	William Green	Grounds appropriation	24.75
27.	2529	John Flanigan	Grounds appropriation	22.50
28.	2530	Arthur E Chalfant	Military appropriation. Incidental	132.01
28.	2531	James Lee	Materia Medica, Surgery	39.90
28.	2532	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	48.75
28.	2533	President George Thacher	President's incidental fund	40.00
31.	2534	John Meyers	One month's salary	35.00
Sep. 1.	2584	John Meyers	Military appropriation.	2.70
2.	2585	Harmon Ruppin	Salary as janitor	62.50

4..	2537	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental Military	5.75
4..	2538	William Marshall	Fuel appropriation	18.18
6..	2539	William G. Hammond	Advertising Law Department	421.70
6..	2540	Mrs. J. G. Fink	Commencement Incidentals	45.00
13..	2541	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	13.35
17..	2542	C. P. Bacon	Incidental	50.00
18..	2543	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	3.14
18..	2544	B. Westermann & Co	Laboratory	4.30
18..	2545	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Appropriation for Medical Department	65.12
20..	2546	Ryerson & Son	Grounds appropriation	64.75
20..	2547	Professor N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	18.50
20..	2548	Professor O. C. Howe	Salary on account	50.00
21..	2549	W. P. Ross	Chapel fixing appropriation	125.00
21..	2550	O. Moore	Incidental	3.30
21..	2551	William O'Donnell	Medical Department appropriation	20.00
27..	2552	C. F. Loveless	Chapel fixing	31.65
27..	2553	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Company	Chapel fixing	210.00
27..	2554	G. Hinrichs	Laboratory	9.65
28..	2555	Professor C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	60.00
28..	2556	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	100.00
30..	2557	President George Thacher	President incidental	62.50
		Paid also for the grounds for Observatory building out the interest accumulated on income fund		100.00
				1,175.00
		Total		$114,818.09

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The following are the names of all the officers and instructors of the University with their salaries annexed.

George Thacher, President.....$2,800.00
Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Dean of the Academical Faculty 1,800.00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Science, and Director of the Laboratory..... 2,250.00
Charles A. Eggert, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature..... 1,800.00
William G. Hammond, LL. D., Resident Professor of Law, and Dean of the Law Faculty..... 2,500.00
J M. Love, (Judge of the U. S. Court,) Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights... 1,000.00
Amos N. Currier, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and University Librarian..... 1,800.00
Stephen N. Fellows, D. D., Professor of Didactics, and Instructor in Political and Moral Science..... 1,800.00
John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge), Professor of Medical Jurisprudence..... 300,00
W. F. Peck, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty..... ..... 1,000.00
P. J. Farnsworth, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.....$1,000.00
W. S. Robertson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine..... 1,000.00
W. D. Middleton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy..... 1,000.00
J. C. Shrader, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, and Curator of the Anatomical Museum..... ..... 900.00
Leonard F. Parker, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in History..... 1,800.00
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D., Professor of Anatomy..... 900.00
Philetus H. Philbrick, M. S., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering..... 1,800.00
O. C. Howe, (late Judge of the Circuit Court,) Professor of Pleading and Practice..... 1,500.00

Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature..... 1,600.00
Samuel Calvin, Professor of Natural Science, and Curator of the University Cabinet..... 1,800.00
Alexander D. Schenck, (First Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery,) Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....Paid by U. S.
William C. Preston, B. Ph., Assistant Professor of Physical Science 1,200.00
Phebe Scofield, Instructor in Mathematics..... 900.00
Mary E. Apthorp, A. M., Instructor in Latin and Greek..... 800.00
C. M. Hobby, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology 300.00
Mark Ranney, M. D., (Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant) Lecturer on Insanity..... 150.00
Sarah F. Loughridge, Assistant in Latin..... 800.00
Gustavus C. Hubner, Assistant in German..... 700.00
T. B. Charlton, M. D., Demonstrator in Anatomy..... 275.00
R. W. Pryce, M. D., Pro-Sector of Surgery..... 100.00
T. C. Matthews, A. M., Assistant in Mathematics..... 100.00
Blanche Lee..... 700.00
Wm. D. Tisdale..... 700.00

Besides the above, there is a number of assistants employed by the term or for limited periods, when necessary, who have no annual salary, but at an expense of several hundred dollars a year to the University.

Appropriations made by the Board of Regents at the June session, 1875, for the year commencing June 20, 1875, and ending June 20, 1876, for the purposes specified.

SALARIES.

Six Medical Professors	$ 5,800.00
Eight Academical Professors	14,400.00
Professor Pinkham	1,600.00
W. C. Preston	1,200.00
Medical Lecturer, Ophthalmology and Otology	300.00
Dr. Ranney	100.00
Dr. Pryce	100.00
Three Instructors, Academical Department	2,500.00
Hammond, Law Department	2,500.00
O. C. Howe, Law Department	1,500.00
Cole's Position	1,000.00
President Thacher	2,800.00
Haddock, Secretary	800.00
E. Clark, Treasurer	1,000.00
Janitor work, Ruppin	750.00
Assistant, Greek, &c	700.00
Hinrichs, Medical salary	450.00
Demonstrator of Anatomy	275.00
Medical Janitor	250.00
Fuel appropriation	1,800.00
Contingent appropriation	2,000.00
Commencement expenses	500.00
Law Department Advertising	200.00
Assistant teachers' appropriation	1,400.00
Dissecting Material appropriation	600.00
Printing and Advertising appropriation	400.00
President's incidentals	150.00
Gas bill appropriation	400.00
Wood-cutting appropriation	150.00
Grounds and lawn	400.00
Executive committee	100.00
Library and binding	300.00
Additional janitor work	340.00
Catalogues appropriation	800.00
Law Library appropriation	500.00
To meet unpresented warrants, but which were regularly and properly issued	2,282.00
For audited bills on which the warrants were not issued	1,383.00
Also to pay postage due on catalogues	260.00

Unaudited and unpresented bills, but for sums *due* as estimated and when audited to pay same	2,000.00
University Library	300.00
Chapel fixing, warming, windows, etc	600.00
Medical department, as provided	1,200.00
Cistern at Observatory	122.00
Meteorite	262.00
Physical Science chair (Hinrichs)	200.00
Natural Science chair (Calvin)	200.00
Engineering (Philbrick)	200.00
Military (Schenck)	200.00
John F. Dillon	300.00
Total	$ 57,926.00

SUMMARY.

By examining the foregoing we find:

That on June 20, 1875, the total amount of income fund in the Treasurer's hands, and the total estimated income of the University for the ensuing year ending June 20, 1876, was in all the sum of $58,197.00

That the total appropriations made by the Board of Regents at the June session of the Board for the year commencing June 20th, 1875, and ending June 20th, 1876, to cover the running expenses of the University,—actual necessaries and current unsettled bills and unpresented warrants was in all the sum of $57,926.00

Balance ..... $ 171.00

That on June 20th, 1876, there will be in the University Treasury after liquidation of the year's expenses ending on that date the sum of $171.00. and that will then be the only income fund at the disposal of the Board except the then current interest due or accruing on the permanent fund of the institution for the current year commencing on June 20th, 1876.

The original vouchers and receipts are on file in the secretaries' office.

By order of the Board of Regents, October 1, 1875.

C. C. CARPENTER, *Chairman.*

Wm. J. Haddock, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

TO THE

BOARD OF REGENTS.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1875.

To His Excellency, Cyrus C. Carpenter, *Governor of Iowa, and Ex-officio President of the Board of Regents of the State University:*

I herewith submit to you my Third Biennial Report of the State University, for the period from Sept. 15, 1873, to Sept. 15, 1875.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. THACHER,

President of the University.

Iowa City, Sept. 15, 1875.

REPORT.

To the Board of Regents:

GENTLEMEN:—Section 1600 of the Code, in accordance with which this report is prepared, is as follows:

"The President of the University shall make a report on the 15th day of September preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, to the Board of Regents, which shall exhibit the condition and progress of the Institution in its several departments, the different courses of study pursued therein, the branches taught, the means and methods of instruction adopted, the number of students with their names, classes, and residences, and such other matters as he may deem proper to communicate."

Of the information here specified, the greater part is contained in the last two catalogues of the University, already in your possession, and which will be supplied to the several members of the approaching legislature, immediately on its organization; but it will assist the purpose of this report to repeat some part of this information in connection with certain views concerning the several departments of the University, not elsewhere formally set forth.

I.

CONCERNING

THE

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Academical Department comprises the usual four years' curriculum of our American Colleges, and a two years' course of preparatory and selected study for sub-freshman students, and students not pursuing any regular course.

From the last two catalogues, it appears that the number of students during the two years, in the Academical Department, (and that of

Civil Engineering, which is partially blended with the other for reasons to be stated hereafter,) was—

	1873–4	1874–5
Seniors	19	33
Juniors	39	36
Sophomores	42	37
Freshmen	46	40
Total Collegiate	146	146
Sub-Freshmen	228	187
Not in Course	44	90
Total Non-Collegiate	272	277
Total in Academical Department	418	423

RELATION OF OUR SUB-FRESHMAN COURSE TO THE COLLEGIATE CLASSES.

It is worthy of remark that, of the eighty-six Freshmen, sixty-nine were promoted from the Sub-Freshman class, and every one of the other seventeen was obliged to pursue *some* Sub-Freshman studies during his collegiate course, in order to make up previous deficiencies, and from a careful examination of the matter it is believed that the same is substantially true every year. This fact amply illustrates the great value of our preparatory course as an indispensable feature of our academical system. Our Freshman class is supplied with members, almost exclusively, from the Sub-Freshmen.

If this is true, it would seem to be nearly self-evident that with no preparatory classes we could have no College, because up to this time the latter has grown from the former as a tree from its roots. If the root be destroyed what will become of the tree? If we cut off from the University the year or two of preparatory work which furnishes more than seven-eighths of our collegiate students, how long will the College exist or be worth sustaining?

Yet it is said that that very thing ought to be done, that the non-collegiate division of our Academical Department should be abandoned ! !

WHY SHOULD THE SUB-FRESHMAN COURSE BE ABOLISHED?

What are the reasons assigned for this proposed change? Chiefly two:

1. *It costs too much.*—The expense of instruction is found, on a

somewhat rigid investigation, to be not far from $3,575 per year. But the receipts are $2,850, leaving a balance of $750. Add to this the probable cost of fuel, $250, and we have as the annual outlay of money, for this large and exceedingly useful part of the institution, only $1,000. In order to save this paltry sum to the State, less than four mills to each household in the commonwealth, we are urged to abolish that course of study without which we should be comparatively destitute of students for the other courses. This is at least a most questionable economy. If the people intend to have a University at all worthy of the name, why stick at a small expenditure which is entirely necessary to success?

These remarks show the utter folly of those who, being taxed for a High School in their own places of residence, complain that they are required to assist in the support of another in connection with the University. The one they cheerfully submit to as a matter of educational convenience and local pride. The other they demur to as a burden from which they ought to be exempt. We have shown that this burden is less than half a cent per family. The whole cost per town of 300 families would be less than the earnings of a common laborer for a single day.

2. *It interferes with the Public High Schools.*—The argument is this: The University, by affording facilities for the study of elementary English, Latin, German, Algebra, Geometry, and History, uses its great influence, as a leading educational institution of the State, to entice to its own preparatory department those who would otherwise pursue these studies at the High Schools. In this way great injury is done to the schools through the loss of many of their best pupils, whose attendance and proficiency in study for two or three years would give character to the school, and reputation to the instructors, and create a powerful stimulus for the fostering of these local institutions in every part of the State. Thus the University is said to exert a discouraging and repressive influence on the schools.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

In answer to all this it is sufficient to say: First, that there are probably not more than *forty* schools in the whole State whose grade of instruction entitles them to be ranked as superior to the ordinary primary and grammar schools. The unhappy results of the influence of the University on the interests of education, must be limited, there-

fore, to the counties in which these schools are located, for the remaining sixty counties have no schools of which our preparatory course can be deemed a rival.

But the case is much stronger than this, for, SECONDLY, of these forty high schools, only *fifteen* have the means of fitting their pupils for our Freshman class. The report of the State Superintendent for 1874, contains carefully prepared statistics on this point, and shows that of all the graded schools within the borders of Iowa, there is only this small number in which Latin and German are taught, two studies without which no one can become a member of either of our collegiate courses except with very great difficulty to the student and great inconvenience to his instructors, on account of the absolute necessity of devoting his time after his admission to work which he should have done before.

But this fact limits the evil effects of our Sub-Freshman Department to fifteen counties. And if the youths of both sexes sometimes leave those schools to prosecute in the University the studies which they could just as well pursue within a few rods or a few miles of their homes, it plainly cannot be laid to the fault of the University. But in truth, only a very few find their way from these High Schools to our preparatory classes. During the last two years, out of our hundreds of sub-freshmen, *only ten* came from these few highly favored portions of the State.* The students that come to us from them nearly always enter the Freshman or some higher collegiate class. Thus the argument against the University, that its preparatory course interferes with the highest grade of our public schools, falls to the ground.

In connection with this general subject it is important to add three other remarks.

NO HOPE OF OBTAINING STUDENTS ELSEWHERE.

1. The opinion, which we sometimes hear expressed, that the reputation of the University will secure a sufficient number of students from

*NOTE.—One of our oldest Teachers says in a letter to me: "We find it very difficult to get either boys or girls to pursue their studies farther than the extent of our High School course, and in fact very few even that far. There has not to my knowledge a single young man graduated from any respectable college since I have been Superintendent of these Public Schools,—a period of nearly eight years. When I had a classical school here for ten years, I had a class of boys at the end of every year (for the last five years of the ten) who went to college somewhere, and most of them graduated, but since I have been in the public schools, only *sixteen* young men have graduated from our High School in seven years. Only one of the sixteen is now at college three have studied professions, and the rest are in business."

other colleges to fill our collegiate classes, is utterly groundless and contrary to fact. The time may come and probably will, when the University, like some Eastern institutions, will command a large attendance of members of its four years' course simply by means of its great facilities, its laboratory and observatory, its library and cabinet, its large corps of professors, eminent for learning and didactic ability, and its long list of graduates containing many names of men distinguished in the higher walks of life, and shedding the luster of their own reputation on their *alma mater*. We anticipate this with confidence: we are working for it with unceasing diligence, and we are advancing towards it with steady progress.

But that time may be yet far distant, and until it come there can hardly be a more unwise course proposed to the friends of the University than the abolition of that part of our system on which we now depend for respectable numbers in our college, *in the expectation* that other colleges will supply the deficiency from their own higher classes or their preparatory schools. For up to the present time, the accessions to the University from denominational institutions in the State or out of it, have been but very few whether from their sub-freshman or higher classes. Nor is there any reason known to us, for believing that the influences operating in all these institutions to retain their students will be any less effective hereafter than hitherto. There are, and will be for many years to come, too many colleges, and too few students to warrant such hope. To a great extent, the real merit and prosperity of an educational institution are popularly gauged by the number attending it. Boys and young men greatly prefer the college that counts many hundreds on its catalogue, to that which can boast of only a few scores, and older and wiser heads approve of their judgment. The result of this is to make all colleges greedy of numbers and unwilling to part with their students, except for imperative reasons. They will certainly resist the removal of students from their own classes to the State University by all fair means.

PREPARATORY INSTITUTION SEPARATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY IS DESIRABLE.

2. Notwithstanding our earnest zeal for our preparatory school, the entire Academical Faculty would hail with joy the establishment of an institution in Iowa City or the vicinity, which would do the same work and relieve the University of all expense, labor, and responsibility for fitting students for college. It is not a thing coveted by us. Could

the end aimed at be accomplished by other means, it would, in all respects, be an advantage. A preparatory school is an undesirable appendage to a college or university, and is endured or encouraged only as an unavoidable evil.

DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING SUCH A SCHOOL.

3. Of so great moment is a first-rate preparation for college deemed, by the most eminent scholars and educators of the country, that there is hardly a subject within the whole range of education on which they speak and write with more cogent reasoning and earnest eloquence. Witness the addresses at Elmira and Detroit, 1873 and 1874, by Presidents McCosh and Porter, before the National Educational Association. These and other gentlemen assuredly do not over-rate the importance of multiplying and elevating the facilities for pre-collegiate study. The value of collegiate training very largely depends on the training that precedes it. It is not enough that a student pass successfully the entrance examination. The more ample his mental development at the outset of his college life, the more noble his achievements (probably) through the entire course. And the more numerous and excellent these fitting schools are in a State, the greater will be the number who use them, the more abundantly will the colleges be supplied with promising pupils, and the more admirably educated will be the graduates sent forth from their halls to shed the blessings of fine intellectual culture on society and the world.

It would therefore be no easy task, but rather a laborious and costly undertaking, to build up in Iowa City or elsewhere, such an Academy or High School as would prove superior to our own sub-freshman course, while, until that be done, any attempts to impair the reputation or efficiency and solid worth of the latter would be little less than sacrilege.

WORK AND PAY OF ASSISTANTS.

The time spent by the assistant teachers, some of whom are partly occupied with collegiate classes, is four full hours every day, at a compensation of from $700 to $900 per annum. Instructors of the same grade in many other colleges are occupied at the longest, only three hours per day at a salary ranging from $750 to $1000. Our teachers on an average do more work for less pay. That they do their work equally well with those elsewhere who are more largely compensated, is believed to be generally true. They are certainly the best teachers

to be had for the price in the State. They consume from six to eight hours every recitation day in the service of teaching, with the work that is incidental and necessary thereto. The four hours of consecutive instruction are a laborious and exhaustive work. They have no employment besides that of instructors in the University. Most fully do I believe that they earn their money, that they are indispensable to the successful working of the institution, and that it will be a sorry day for the University when their labors are imposed on the already sufficiently and most efficiently worked Professors.

SHALL THE EXPERIMENT BE TRIED?

It certainly is in our power as Regents to make the trial. We have the right to dismiss any persons connected with the Institution whenever it seems to us wise to do so.

Suppose then that, at our regular meeting on the 1st of March, 1876, we resolve that after the expiration of their present term of employment, on the 28th of June, 1876, there shall be no assistant teachers in the Academical Department, except possibly one or two, whose services may seem to be absolutely necessary, and that thereafter the work now done by them, shall be transferred to the occupants of the several chairs, or to the Professors. Such action would of course be regarded as a candid expression of the views and purposes of the Board, and the Faculty would be justified in looking for its exact fulfillment. In other words, it would be a warning to all interested parties of an approaching entire revolution in the internal affairs of the oldest Department of the University. This step is taken and carried out in deference to an outside demand for a proper economy. Look at

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

Half a dozen ladies and gentlemen, or a majority of them, of far more than average ability and education and experience, and every qualification for their position, some of them persons of very rare fitness for the places they occupy, are doomed to be sent away from their posts of honor and usefulness, in order to save for the State of Iowa the small amount of money necessary for their support.

We have a University, a State institution, it is undeniably a respectable and *growing* institution, it offers its various and invaluable advantages to all the youths of the State alike, the three thousand pupils that have studied here, many of whom have gone forth with honorable testimonials of successful scholarship, and many more of whom are reaping

the priceless benefits of diligent study in our halls, are ready to affirm the excellence of the facilities here enjoyed, and the claims of the University on the confidence and support and honor of the entire people, believing with us that the time is fast coming when it will rank high among the seats of learning in our land, if only it be fostered with an ungrudging generosity. And yet, if we pursue the supposed course, in compliance with the wishes of a few—and I believe a very few—friends of the University who, however intelligent in other matters, have not studied, and therefore do not understand, this subject, we strike the institution a heavy if not fatal blow, for the sake of saving the salaries of those teachers!

IS IT NECESSARY?

Allow me to inquire, gentlemen, whether there is any such stress of circumstances as to justify this ruinous policy, and most respectfully to suggest that this Board should set their faces with unfaltering purpose against every attempt to cripple the institution under the poor pretense of saving a little money. Colleges, Professional Schools and Universities, are not built up on any such parsimonious principle. Rather should the ground be boldly taken and maintained that this commonwealth cannot afford a stinted outlay in support of any valuable educational institution, insisting as indubitably true, that whatever it may cost now, it will most amply pay back in due time. The few thousand dollars which we may possibly save by dismissing our assistant teachers, will prove a curse to the University, and a very poor investment for the State, as money hoarded which ought to be disbursed always is.

THE REMEDY.

But the resolution which I have supposed possible, would contain a provision against the evil which threatens to follow the dismissal of the assistant teachers. For it would require that the greater part of the instruction of the Academical Department should be given by the Professors.

This must mean that the Professors can and should do the work of the assistants *in addition* to that which they already do. Under the present arrangement they give all the instruction to the College students except five or six hours teaching by the assistants. The question is inevitable—*can the Professors* render this additional service? Can they take upon themselves the extra labor of at least *eighteen recitations daily*, now heard by the subordinate instructors?

To some of us who are most deeply concerned for the best condition, and the largest usefulness and highest honor of the University, this question seems to admit of but one answer—*it is impossible.* I will venture the assertion that no similar demand was ever made of a similar corps of Professors, and that should it be made in the present instance it would only excite astonishment by its manifest absurdity as a requisition that could not be fulfilled.

THE WORK OF THE PROFESSORS.

I have before me, prepared at my special request, the statements of our nine Professors, (the Military Professor is an exceptional case), giving a detailed account of their respective kinds and degrees of University duties and employments. I subjoin extracts from each without indicating the several writers, to show the facts which bear on the question under discussion, and their own estimate of the extent and importance of the labor performed by them.

Prof. A. has two recitations every term, and a great amount of miscellaneous work, fully equivalent to two other recitations, adding, "My time outside of recitation duties is fully and closely devoted to University work."

Prof. B. says, "Ever since my connection with the institution I have been instructing four classes daily. During one term, for three years, I used to hear five classes, but the fifth class was in a study in which I have long been interested, and which proved rather a stimulus for my other ordinary work than an additional task. I have always tried to do my work as a Professor, not merely as an ordinary teacher, and this means that I have made every possible exertion by study and other work, to benefit my classes to the utmost of my ability. My total of mere daily work is from eight and one-third to thirteen and one-third hours. This, of course, is exclusive of general study, in which I habitually spend every available moment for the *distinct* purpose of keeping my mind fresh and in a condition *fit to do my work creditably to the institution.* I might have answered your question more properly by simply assuring you that every moment of my time not absolutely needed for other unavoidable duties is conscientiously devoted by me to efforts in behalf of the University."

Prof. C.—"I spend three hours daily throughout the year in classroom work, which consists of recitations and short informal lectures if so ambitious a title is appropriate." To other indispensable duties growing out of my relations to the institution, "I devote at least an

average of one hour per day. I might say further that my whole time and strength are devoted to my University work, and the necessary preparation for it."

Prof. D.—"Fall term: three daily recitations, with occasional lectures, and one evening per week" in laborious practicalwork. "Winter term: three daily exercises in" some of the very highest studies pursued in the Department. "I find the labors of this term very exhausting from the large number of lectures I have to deliver." "Spring term: two daily exercises" in recitations in the most difficult subjects taught in the University, with laborious scientific practice every day. "As to the occupation of my time outside of the recitation room, I find it both useful and agreeable to spend it *all* in preparation for the duties of the class-room, and would be glad of more time to spend in the same way."

Prof. E.—"The time actually spent with classes in recitations or lectures, averages throughout the year, about three and a-half hours each day. It will be a low estimate, indeed, if we reckon the time occupied in the drudging" of my chair, "as equal to an additional three and a-half hours daily. There is also at least an average of two hours per day necessarily spent in looking over the lessons to be heard, or in preparation of the lectures to be delivered. The work of this chair may be said to culminate during the Spring term, when five hours are occupied each day in recitations or lectures, and the written exercises of about sixty students must be daily examined and corrected; so that on an average throughout the year, not less than nine hours daily are required for just the routine work of this chair, leaving but a small amount of time, and greatly diminished energy for the work—as absolutely necessary as any other—of pursuing investigation beyond what is of immediate use in the class-room, and keeping abreast with the progress of science as it is pushed onward by thousands of indefatigable and unincumbered observers."

Prof. F.—"In compliance with your request for information as to the amount of time spent by me in the service of the University, I would say in a word—*all of it.* No other than University work occupies my attention, for the care of my family may be fairly regarded as coming in the intermission of labor. My class-room work is three hours in the Fall term, four in the Winter, four in the Spring. The class-room exercises are recitations and lectures both familiar and formal. Out of the class-room all of my time is not given to the *immediate* preparation for the lessons of each day, but chiefly to general and specific studies directly and indirectly connected with the proper work of my chair."

Prof. G.—"I do not hear any recitations. I deliver each week at least seven lectures. At these lectures experimental demonstrations are given which require considerable time in preparation, and afterwards again considerable time for the removal and cleaning of apparatus used. I have not unfrequently four hours of work to do in the preparation of apparatus for one lecture. The general laboratory work for the regular college classes occupies the first three afternoons of every week. It is impossible to express the work done "in my chair" by the number of recitations, etc. As a rule I am engaged in University work from 8½ till 12, and from 2 till half past 4 on every day of the week. The work required to be done in order to keep myself properly prepared in this progressing science is largely done at home in the evening."

Prof. H.—"I am employed daily at my rooms in University work from 7:30 A. M. to 12 M., and from about 2 to 6 P. M. Three hours per day are devoted to teaching and lecturing, the remaining five and a half hours are employed in preparation for teaching, and other duties assigned by the Faculty."

Prof. I.—"I have daily four classes in the Fall term, three in the Winter, and three in the Spring. For the majority of the classes the time for recitation is uniformly one hour, but some of the exercises require more time, and to them two hours are allotted, occasionally even more than that. The nature of the classroom work admits of my absence some of the time, so that I am not with my classes as much as six hours in the day. But the necessary preparation for my classes, and the miscellaneous occupations connected with my stated duties fill out the day, and render it unavoidable to postpone till evening any extra work or investigation which I may wish to make."

The bare perusal of these statements will be enough to convince any candid reader that the Professors in this Department of the University do a great amount of work, and that it would be in the last degree unreasonable to demand of them an increase.

It will be borne in mind that the salary of each of the gentlemen is $1,800, with one exception of $1,600.

WORK REQUIRED AND SALARIES IN OTHER STATE UNIVERSITIES.

The following extracts from letters from several of our State Universities, in widely separated parts of the country, contain information of the various rates of compensation allowed to the Presidents and Professors, and the hours spent by the latter in the class-room.

1. "The Superintendent of this Institution receives a salary of $3,000 per annum, and each Professor $2,000 per annum.

They pay for their board.

The Assistant Professors receive $750 per annum, and board.

The University furnishes quarters to them all.

We try to arrange our schedules so that each Professor shall be employed in the actual business of teaching not more than two hours per day during five days of the week."

2. Salary of President $4,000, and of Professors varying from $1,500 to $2,000. Hours in classroom from two to five.

3. Salaries of Professors, $2,250, hours of work not uniform, but in no instance more than three, and in many cases less than three.

4. President's salary, $2,500 and house. Professors' salaries $2,000 without a house. Average daily recitations, three hours.

5. President's salary $3,600 and house. Professors' salaries, $2,000. Hours of recitation not given.

6. "The salary of the President has been $4,000 per annum. At my own suggestion it is now fixed at $3,000. The Professors receive $2,000. The number of hours *per diem* for each Professor is somewhat variable. We aim however to give three recitations or lectures as the work of each Professor. We think three are enough, if done as that work ought to be, by proper preparation on the part of the Professor, and by vigorous work with the class. Few men can do work of this kind, one year after another, and make any improvement in their own stock of knowledge, and maintain good health, with labor beyond what I have indicated. They become too much wearied every day for any original work, and soon fall into the feeling and ways of a drudge."

7. President's salary $3,000 and house. Professors' salaries vary from $1,500 to $2,250, the majority being $1,800. The minimum of recitations is fifteen per week, or three per day. This estimate does not include time of correcting papers and the like.

8. President's salary $4,500 and house. Professors' salaries $2,500. Two, or at most, three hours per day are considered full time in the lecture room. Some do not have an average of more than an hour per day. Assistants and instructors rarely average more than three.

9. President's salary $3,600. Professors' each $2,000. Average number of hours spent in instruction daily, including lectures occasionally, three.

10. Salary of President $3,500 and house. Professors' salaries

$2,000 each. Average number of hours spent in instruction, three per day.

Unless there is some special reason why our Academical Professors should go beyond the majority of those who hold corresponding positions in other State institutions, in the amount of regular and miscellaneous work done, while their compensation is much smaller, then the suggestion that their duties should be increased by the dismission of the assistant teachers seems to be utterly indefensible.

A.—Students "Not in Course."

The students pursuing selected studies, or those called in the above table "not in course," were twice as many in the year 1875 as in 1874, or as 90 to 44.

This great difference results from greater vigor of classification than has heretofore prevailed in this Department, in consequence of which many students who would otherwise have ranked with those pursuing a regular course, have been called irregulars, because permitted to follow their own choice of studies under the general direction of the Faculty. During the year 1875 the Faculty began a more careful discrimination, and placed all students not aiming at entire conformity to some one of our prescribed courses of study, in the catalogue by themselves under the head "not in course." But henceforth, agreeably to the requisition of the Regents as expressed in a resolution at their meeting in June, 1875, these irregular students, as far as possible, will be published in the catalogue with those who are looking forward to graduation, for the purpose of indicating in general their grade of scholarship.

B.—The Chair of Natural Science.

Mr. Samuel Calvin assumed the duties of this chair as acting Professor in January, 1874, and was appointed full Professor at the annual meeting of the Regents in June of the same year.

The Cabinet of Natural Science has been very greatly improved by the addition of many new cases, the re-arrangement of the old material, the purchase of several thousands of new specimens, and the labelling of the entire collection, so that the teaching value of the Cabinet is many times greater than before, while the whole museum has become a strong attraction to citizens and strangers, and enhances the reputation of the University.

The purchases were made from Mr. H. T. Woodman, of Dubuque, to whose experience and skill we are also indebted for the present admirable order and fine appearance of the collection.

C.—The Military Chair.

Major Alexander D. Schenck, 1st Lieut. of the 2d U. S. Artillery, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and of the U. S. Artillery School, was detailed to the chair of Military Science and Tactics, one year ago, by the President of the U. S., at the request of the Board of Regents. He has been engaged one year in the duties of his Professorship, and has given military instruction, practical and theoretical, to such of the students as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Federal Government in the appointment of an army officer for that purpose.

The optional nature of these exercises was determined by the Academical Faculty at the beginning of the year, and confirmed by the unanimous action of the Regents at their meeting in March. That action was reversed at the June meeting, and the drill made obligatory on all able-bodied male students except such as should be excused by the President.

D.—Astronomical Observatory.

An astronomical observatory has been erected in a desirable location near to the University, at an expense of about $6,000. It is furnished with a tower, lecture-hall, and Professor's room, and, with the instruments previously purchased, constitutes a valuable help to the pursuit of astronomical science.

E.—Female Students and Co-Education.

During the two years under review there were in 1873–4, 161 young ladies in this Department, and 122 in 1874–5. This diminution may not be repeated very soon, but there is reason to fear that the attendance of young women and girls will continue to decline unless some arrangement be made for providing them with desirable places of residence while in the institution.

This matter is one of very great importance not only on their account, but in view of the beneficial and most manifest influence of the co-education of the sexes, on the quiet and orderly conduct of the whole body of students. For it is believed that few institutions of learning

where a multitude of pupils are assembled, can show a better record in respect of decorous behavior. It is not pretended that there are no violations of propriety or even of morality here. We sometimes have serious rumors of such. But we can rarely discover reliable evidence of their truth. We exercise no espionage over the students, and are never on the look-out for mischievous fun or immoral conduct. Nor could the Academical Faculty be easily induced to exercise such watchfulness. They are of one mind in the opinion that greater evil than good would be the result. At the same time there would be no hesitation on their part to use any necessary severity in order to suppress serious disorder even if it should require summary expulsions from the University. But we fear no serious disorder. We discover no symptoms of it. Our students govern each other. The two sexes exert a reciprocal influence of the most salutary kind, and it would be a great misfortune should the proportion of young women become so small as to render their presence nugatory as a means of genuine manliness on the part of the young men.

F.—Scholarship.

The Scholarship of the Department is gradually rising in excellence. Among the students there is an increasing number who realize the fact that the first great object to be sought here, is that thorough mental discipline which is to be secured only by four years of intellectual toil in the mastery of every part of a prescribed course of study.

Which is to say that scholarship is the great means afforded by the University of acquiring that vigor and facile use of the mind, which is necessary to eminent success in life.

If it seem to you faint praise, when we affirm that the institution is advancing in scholarly character, our answer is, that this is a *young* University in a *young* State, that educational institutions, like forest trees, are of slow growth; that very many elements must combine with many years, or even centuries, to produce that all-pervading, systematical excellence which characterizes the venerable Universities of Europe and of older States; and that high scholarship is one of the last attainments, because one of the most difficult, demanding a rare conjunction of virtue, diligence, patience, abstraction, perseverance, self-control, judgment, and a certain pure and noble ambition, which refuses to be diverted by any enticement from its lofty purpose.

But this love of study and of sound knowledge, which is implied in scholarship, is becoming to some extent the *esprit du corps* of the

Department, our *genius loci*, and to promote this sentiment, to fix it as a permanent and controlling influence here, is a constant aim of this Faculty. We believe in general information, in that acquaintance with human life and character which is derived from desultory reading, from travel, from the daily papers, daily talk, and daily living; in all that which makes one what we call an intelligent man. But we also believe that a deep and firm substratum of some knowledge united with the thoughtful and critical habits of the genuine scholar, will qualify any one even to read the newspapers, and to carry on a conversation, or write a letter, much more to compose an essay, or a book, or make an elaborate speech, in a more satisfactory, profitable and effective way, than he can command who is only a man of good but uncultivated intellect, a moral or intelligent but not well trained man. Therefore, it is that as a Faculty we feel that scholarship in its truest sense, should be the steadfast aim of the instruction given here; painstaking accuracy, systematic acquisitions, comprehensive knowledge, knowledge of principles and relations, definite, certain, scientific knowledge,—all those qualities of mind which are implied in the most devoted and successful student life: and therefore it is that we rejoice to be able to testify to any growth of this Department in this direction.

G.—Courses of Study.

The present programme of study was adopted by the Board of Regents at their meeting in March, 1873. It is not too much to say that, having been in operation for a period of two full years, it has proved a success. By this is not meant that it is incapable of improvement. And there is no opposition on the part of any Professor to any change that can be shown to be an improvement. But it is earnestly insisted that such changes be made only with the approval of the Faculty, after due consideration on their part, and on their recommendation. As a body the Faculty is most deeply concerned for the vital interests and permanent prosperity of the University, and are not unwilling to sacrifice personal preferences and convenience for the good of the whole. If any irreconcilable difference of judgment should arise, they should choose to abide by the decision of the Board, knowing and strongly feeling that the unity of the institution is a matter of vital importance, and that general agreement and harmonious action are indispensable.

II.

CONCERNING

THE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Prof. Philbrick, of this Department, entered on the duties of his chair immediately after the date of my last biennial report in September, 1873. The number of students was then very small, but has steadily increased, and his work promises to become in magnitude and efficiency all that the admitted importance of his profession would lead us to expect. His Department is closely connected with the Academical, since the Civil Engineering students prosecute a large part of their five years' course of study under the Academical instructors, and are subject to the same rules of government and order as the Academical students. But inasmuch as one of these Departments is for general culture, and the other for special and professional, it seems hardly proper to call the latter a chair in the former.

III.

CONCERNING

THE

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department has had two years of distinguished success the number in attendance having been, for 1873–4 NINETY-THREE, and for 1874–5, ONE HUNDRED AND SIX, facts which indicate the increasing popularity of the school and the well-deserved celebrity of the instructors.

At the meeting of the Regents in June, 1875, letters of resignation, with a statement of reasons therefor, were received from Professors

Wm. E. Miller, and Frederick Mott, of the chairs of Constitutional and Criminal Law, and of Pleading and Practice, respectively, and the following response made by the Board.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents have received with regret the communication of Hon. Wm. E. Miller, tendering his resignation as Professor of Constitutional Law. We recognize the valuable service rendered the University by Judge Miller as a Professor in the Law Department, and in accepting his resignation express the confidence of the Board of Regents in his ability as a Lawyer and Professor, and in his integrity as a man, and we take pleasure in the expression of our high esteem for Judge Miller.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University reluctantly accept the resignation of Professor Frederick Mott, and regret that the pressing demand for his valuable services has been made and presented in such a manner as to lead him to believe that it was his duty to accept of the position tendered to him. The Board take this occasion to express their warmest thanks to Prof. Mott for the faithful discharge of his duties in the Law Department, for his influence in aiding the University generally, and for the kind words for its future prosperity.

That we regard Prof. Mott as a true Christian man, a ripe scholar and eminently qualified for the duties of a teacher in his new field of labor, and trust he may realize his highest anticipations in making the institution of learning over which he has just been called to preside a worthy co-laborer with the State University in the great work of education in the State.

The following extracts from the records of the same meeting contain important information concerning the recent history of this Department:

Resolutions relating to the Law Department.

1. *Resolved*, That hereafter William G. Hammond, resident Professor of Law and Dean of the Law faculty, shall be known and styled Chancellor of the Law Department, and that his salary be fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars.

2. *Resolved*, That there be appointed a person learned in the law, who shall be known and styled resident Professor of Law, and that his salary be fixed at fifteen hundred dollars, and that O. C. Howe of Newton, Iowa, be and is hereby appointed as such Professor.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of the University shall be a member of the Law Faculty, and shall have and exercise the same powers and duties in respect to said Department as heretofore vested in and exercised by him.

The duty of instruction in this Department is hereby laid upon the Chancellor, and Professors and such lecturers upon special subjects as the needs of the Department shall require and the means within the control of the Board of Regents shall admit of.

4. *Resolved*, That the chairs of Constitutional and Criminal law, and of Pleading and Practice, made vacant by the resignation of Professors Miller and Mott be, and the same are hereby abolished. That the subjects of these chairs shall hereafter be taught by the Chancellor, Professors and special Lecturers, under such system and division of labor as shall be most promotive of the interest of the Department.

5. *Resolved*, That the salary of Professor C. C. Cole be, and the same is hereby affixed, at one thousand dollars for ten (10) weeks labor.

6. *Resolved*, That there be and hereby is appropriated for the Library of the Law Department the sum of five hundred dollars.

Shortly after the passage of these resolutions, Professor Cole sent the following communication to the Board :

To the Honorable the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University:

GENTLEMEN :—I am willing to render further services as Professor of Law for a period of not less than six nor more than eight weeks per year, at and for compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per week. If the Board think this price too much, or by reason of the condition of the University treasury, or other reason, the Board cannot or do not choose to pay that compensation, I ask the Board to regard and accept this as my resignation, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

C. C. COLE.

June 29, 1875.

This communication resulted in the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The resignation of Profs. Miller and Mott render ten weeks instruction necessary from the chair of Prof. Cole. And

WHEREAS, The means under the control of the Board will not permit of a greater compensation than one hundred dollars per week for such services. Therefore

Resolved, That should Prof. Cole not withdraw his conditional resignation, then that the same be accepted, and that the sum of $1,000 set apart as the salary of Prof. Cole, be, and the same is hereby placed under the control of the Executive Committee and Law Faculty, to be employed so far as necessary in procuring the instruction required from the chair of Prof. Cole.

The conditions of Professor Cole's resignation failing, his position became vacant, and was immediately filled on application to Hon. J. M. Love, for many years Judge of the United States District Court, who readily accepted it on the terms declined by Prof. Cole. Arrangements were also made with Judge Dillon, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the delivery of his lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, to the students of this Department by themselves, instead of conjointly with the medical students as heretofore.

The Faculty consists at present of

William G. Hammond, LL. D., *Chancellor.*
Orlando C. Howe, *Resident Professor.*
James M. Love, LL. D.
John F. Dillon, LL. D.

In the accession of Judges Love and Howe to our corps of Law Teachers, the Department has had the greatest good fortune.

Professor Love is known as a lawyer of the highest ability, and having had long experience on the bench of the U. S. Court, he comes to his new work with rare qualifications.

Professor Howe has occupied important judicial positions in the State, and both as a judge and an attorney has won the esteem of those who know him as abundantly qualified for the place to which he has been called.

The entire *personelle* of this Faculty, with characters above reproach or suspicion, are sure to win the confidence of one another, and the public, and to inspire their pupils with the truest respect, not only as men of clear intellect and sound learning, but as gentlemen of honorable sentiments and genuine courtesy.

The great want of the Department is now, as it long has been, a greatly enlarged Library and more spacious accommodations. But these matters have been sufficiently discussed in previous years, and are perfectly understood by the Regents and others without further amplification here.

IV.

CONCERNING

THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The students in this Department during the last two years have numbered *one hundred and fifty-nine*,—in 1873–4, *sixty-five*, and in 1874–5, *ninety-four*.

One thousand and twenty-one lectures have been delivered.
One hundred and thirty-four clinics have been held.

Nine hundred and ninety-four patients have been under treatment.

Five hundred and fifty prescriptions have been issued.

These patients, of both sexes and all ages, come from all parts of the State, afflicted with every variety of bodily disease, injury and misfortune.

Many capital operations have been performed, and medical and surgical skill, derived from thorough knowledge and extensive experience and observation, has been used for the temporary and permanent relief of the sufferers, with the utmost professional fidelity, without expense and with the best results.*

Our dissecting classes have been amply supplied with material.

Dr. Ranney, of the Mt. Pleasant Asylum for the Insane, has given each year a course of lectures on his specialty, and Judge Dillon, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has done the same on Medical Jurisprudence.

To say nothing of the advantages thus conferred on the thousand recipients of the gratuitous services of our Medical Professors, it needs only the simple statement of these facts to prove to any intelligent person that our Medical students enjoy the best opportunities of qualifying themselves for medical practice.

The success of this Department seems to have been established beyond a peradventure. The dissatisfaction with it, which existed for a year or two at the beginning, has largely died out, and many most decided opponents have become its warmest friends. Its prospects were never so hopeful as at present. The chairs, with one exception, are filled by their original occupants, and none of them have exhibited any abatement of their former zeal.

There seems to be now no obstacle to its continued and increasing prosperity, excepting—as with the Law Department—the want of a more spacious building, and, besides that, of more abundant means of illustration by models, charts, and all the various facilities of instruction which the skillful handiwork of the artist or artisan can prepare, but only money can supply.

*NOTE.—There is one suggestion which ought to be of force with those who are wont to complain of the cost of this Department of the University as if it were of no value to the public, but only to the individual students. It is this: The surgical and medical practice bestowed as a gratuity on those who have resorted to it for treatment during the past two years, would, at the regular tariff of rates in the profession, have amounted to not less than $10,000. If the eleemosynary institutions of Iowa, involving very great expense to the State, which is justified because devoted to the relief of orphans, the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb, are worthy of support, this Medical School is entitled to some generous consideration on account of the incidental benefits conferred by it on other unfortunate sufferers at the rate of five hundred per year.

CONCLUSION.

The various wants of the several Professors, in the proper and necessary work involved in their chairs, and of the different Departments, and of the University as a whole, will be fully set forth in another paper, which will be furnished to the Regents and the Legislature some time during the session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. THACHER,
President.

INDEX.

PAGE.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL 3
REPORT 5

SECTION I.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT 5
Relation of Sub-Freshman Course to the Collegiate Classes ... 6
Why Should the Sub-Freshman Class be Abolished? 6
Objections Answered 7
No Hope of Obtaining Students Elsewhere 8
Separate Preparatory Institution Desirable 9
Difficulty of Establishing such a School 10
Work and Pay of Assistants 10
Shall the Assistant Teachers be Dispensed with? 11
State of the Case 11
Is it Necessary? 12
The Remedy 12
The Work of the Professors 13
Work Required and Salaries in other State Universities 15
Students "Not in Course." 17
The Chair of Natural Science 17
The Military Chair 18
Astronomical Observatory 18
Female Students and Co-Education 18
Scholarship 19
Courses of Study 20

SECTION II.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING 21

SECTION III.

LAW DEPARTMENT 21
Resolutions relating to the Law Department 22

SECTION IV.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT 24
CONCLUSION 26

REPORT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 1, 1877.

DES MOINES:
E. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER
1877.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, October 1, 1877.

Hon. C. W. von Coelln, *Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa.*

Sir.—Attached, we herewith transmit to you the Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa, including the Report of the President to the Governor, *ex-officio* President of the Board of Regents, as required by law.

This Report covers the Period commencing October 1, 1875, and ending October 1, 1877.

By order of the Board of Regents.

Respectfully,

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

p5757

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ASSETS OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, JUNE 20, 1876.

Interest bearing Mortgage notes	$197,849.52	
Contract notes taken in part payment of lands sold	15,343.36	
Saline Fund	4,106.85	
Cash on hand	1,047.53	
Total working capital		$218,347.26
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	$ 2,100.00	
Lands unsold—estimated value	13,500.00	
Total assets		$233,947.26

ASSETS JUNE 15, 1877.

Mortgage notes	$194,803.13	
Contract notes on lands sold, &c	10,882.74	
Saline Fund	4,106.85	
Cash on hand	8,554.54	
Total working capital		$218,347.26
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	$ 2,100.00	
Lands unsold—estimated value	13,500.00	
Total assets		$233,947.26

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

Mortgage notes	$195,423.13	
Contract notes, &c	10,357.74	
Saline Fund	4,106.85	
Cash on hand	8,459.54	
Working capital		$218,347.26
Property purchased at Sheriff's sale	$ 2,100.00	
Lands unsold—estimated value	13,500.00	
Total assets		$233,947.26

The Principal fund since last report, June 20, 1875, was increased by the sale of the following lands, to-wit:

NE qr. of NE qr. 19-71-23	$160.00
NE qr. of NE qr. 13-70-27	280.00
SW hf. 31-72-22	480.00
Total increase since June 20, 1875	$920.00

The Unsold Lands of the University are Located as follows:

Dallas county	110.00 acres.
Davis county	1,037.36 acres.
Decatur county	280.00 acres.
Lucas county	232.34 acres.
Union county	40.00 acres.
Wapello county	280.00 acres.
Warren county	80.00 acres.

Saline Lands.

Appanoose county	1,895.78 acres.
Davis county	40.00 acres.
Decatur county	160.00 acres.
Lucas county	600.00 acres.
Monroe county	160.00 acres.
Wayne county	311.32 acres.
Donated lands	560.00 acres.
Lands purchased at Sheriff's sale	160.00 acres.
Total acres	5,946.80

EXHIBIT.

Showing Income of University from June 20th, 1875, to June 20th, 1876.

Balance on hand	$ 7,770.80
Received from Tuition, Collegiate	3,310.00
Received from Tuition, Law	3,300.00
Received from Tuition, Medical	3,233.00
Received from Appropriation	17,250.00
Received from Interest on Mortgage and Contract Notes	18,396.30
Received from Societies for gas furnished	9.00

EXHIBIT.

Showing Income of University from June 20th, 1876, to June 15th, 1877.

Received Tuition, Collegiate	$ 2,805.00	
Received Tuition, Law	3,950.00	
Received Tuition, Medical	2,187.00	
Received Graduation fees—Medical	370.00	
Received from Appropriations	11,864.24	
Received from Interest on Mortgage and Contract notes.	18,135.78	
Received from sale of barn on Observatory lot	50.00	
Balance overdrawn, June 15, 1877	5,002.38	
Total Income for two years ending June 15, 1877		$97,633.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on Secretary's Warrants to June 20, 1876	$50,388.12	
Paid on Warrants to June 15, 1877	46,964.38	
Paid on Incidentals, per bill	281.00	
		—$97,633.50

JOHN N. COLDREN, *Treasurer.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

It will be observed that the Treasurer's report in the foregoing extends from June 20th, 1875, to June 15th, 1877. The accounts of the Treasurer are settled and duly balanced by the Board of Regents at the regular meeting in June of each year, and hence the Treasurer can report only from such rests and settlements. The itemized report of the expenditures is made from October 1st, 1875, to October 1st, 1877, thus showing the actual biennial expenditure, as required by the statute. The amount shown as paid will of course differ in the Treasurer's report from the amount as shown in the schedule of warrants in as much as the periods are different, but for same time the amounts are exactly the same, of course.

EXPENDITURES.

The following Exhibit shows the Expenditures of the Income Fund of the University from October 1, 1875, *to October* 1, 1877, *being a list of the Warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution for that Period.*

It also shows for what General Purposes the Money was expended, to-wit:

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
Oct. 1	2558	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation, one month's pay	$ 35.00
Oct. 2	2559	S. J. Switzer	Balance fuel appropriation	205.85
Oct. 2	2560	Shrim & Skrabal	Chapel fixing appropriation	180.00
Oct. 2	2561	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Oct. 2	2562	Wm. A. Sale	Medical department appropriation	14.35
Oct. 2	2563	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	100.00
Oct. 2	2564	S. L. Saunders	Incidental appropriation	9.73
Oct. 4	2565	John Whetstone	Outstanding bill appropriation	12.65
Oct. 5	2566	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	75.00
Oct. 6	2567	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Oct. 6	2568	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Oct. 9	2569	Wm. G. Hammond	Outstanding bill appropriation	48.00
Oct. 9	2570	Wm. Green	Medical janitor	6.90
Oct. 9	2571	Thos. Morrison	Observatory appropriation	72.00
Oct. 9	2572	Geo. Tomlin	Chapel fixing appropriation	34.37
Oct. 9	2573	W. M. Martin	Incidental appropriation	3.05
Oct. 9	2574	James Lee	Library appropriation	24.25
Oct. 11	2575	James Lee	Medical department appropriation	89.50
Oct. 14	2576	W. D. Tisdale	Salary on account	50.00
Oct. 14	2577	Mahana Bros.	Chapel appropriation, $17.00, Medical department, $8.59	25.59
Oct. 16	2578	Geo. Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	24.00
Oct. 16	2579	Harmon Ruppin	Outstanding bills appropriation	30.00
Oct. 16	2580	Wm. F. Ross	Incidental, $384.32, Chapel fixing, 145.68	530.00
Oct. 18	2581	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	24.00
Oct. 19	2582	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental appropriation	1.00
Oct. 20	2583	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	100.00
Oct. 21	2584	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	250.00
Oct. 21	2585	Brooks F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	10.00
Oct. 25	2586	George Shockey	Hospital repair, medical department appropriation	21.00
Oct. 27	2587	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Oct. 27	2588	Dr. J. C. Shrader	Outstanding bills appropriation	20.25

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
Nov. 4	2589	Harmon Ruppin	Salary one month on account	$ 62.50
Nov. 4	2590	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	200.00
Nov. 4	2591	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	300.00
Nov. 4	2592	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation, one month's work	35.00
Nov. 4	2593	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 4	2594	J. C. Matthews	Salary on account	50.00
Nov. 4	2595	William Green	Medical janitor, one month's pay	40.00
Nov. 4	2596	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	200.00
Nov. 5	2597	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 6	2598	George Thacher	Wood cutting appropriation	11.55
Nov. 6	2599	Seydell & Patterson	Medical department appropriation	11.65
Nov. 9	2600	C. F. Lovlace	Incidental appropriation	169.72
Nov. 12	2601	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50 00
Nov. 12	2602	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Medical department, $1.75; library appropriation, $31.87	33.62
Nov. 13	2603	W. W. Cooke	Wood sawing appropriation	6.81
Nov. 13	2604	Jansen, McClurg & Co	Medical department appropriation	23.60
Nov. 13	2605	Jasper Stevens	Incidental	25.00
Nov. 13	2606	W. D. Tisdale	Salary on account	90.00
Nov. 13	2607	E. Bixby	Incidental	22.72
Nov. 13	2608	H. C. Smith	Medical department appropriation	1.25
Nov. 13	2609	Alex. Brennernan	Wood sawing appropriation	6.12
Nov. 13	2610	J. K. Corlett	Grounds appropriation	1.75
Nov. 16	2611	George Tomlin	Extra janitor appropriation	27.12
Nov. 17	2612	B. F. Hoyt	Extra janitor appropriation	10.00
Nov. 17	2613	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 18	2614	John Glenn	Medical department appropriation	5.60
Nov. 19	2615	Wm. Wood & Co	Medical department appropriation	55.25
Nov. 19	2616	New England Publishing Co	Advertising law department	15.10
Nov. 19	2617	Muscatine Tribune office	Advertising law department	5.10
Nov. 19	2618	Gazette Co., Davenport	Advertising law department	10.10
Nov. 19	2619	Rich & Woodruff	Advertising law department	10.10
Nov. 19	2620	Chicago Legal News Co	Advertising law department	11.10
Nov. 19	2621	Musser & Porter	Medical department, $36.23; Incidental, $15.35	51.58
Nov. 20	2622	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 22	2623	Prest. George Thacher	Salary on account	375.00
Nov. 23	2624	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62 50
Nov. 23	2625	L. Allbee	Wood sawing appropriation	4.20

Nov.	23	2626	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	150.00
Nov.	23	627	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing appropriation	4.90
Nov.	23	2628	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	25.35
Nov.	23	2629	Sisters of Mercy	Medical department appropriation	2.05
Nov.	23	2630	New England Journal	Advertising law department	15.20
Nov.	23	2631	Nonpareil Printing Company	Advertising law department	20.10
Nov.	23	2632	Richardson Bros	Advertising law department	20.10
Nov.	24	2633	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	275.00
Nov.	24	2634	Davenport Gazette Company	Advertising law department	12.10
Nov.	24	2635	Ham & Carver	Advertising law department	12.10
Nov.	24	2636	George Tieman & Co	Medical department appropriation	3.10
Nov.	24	2637	E. B. Meyers	Law library appropriation	23.20
Nov.	24	2638	Miller & Richardson	Advertising law department	10.10
Nov.	24	2639	New York Tribune Company	Advertising law department	23.60
Nov.	24	2640	Argus Printing Company	Advertising law department	5.10
Nov.	24	2641	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	24	2642	George W. Marquardt	Incidental, $13.90; military, $1.65	15.55
Nov.	27	2643	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Nov.	27	2644	Gustavus C. Hubbner	Salary on account	175.00
Nov.	27	2645	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	200.00
Nov.	27	2646	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	8.00
Nov.	29	2647	S. L. Saunders	Incidental appropriation	6.72
Nov.	29	2648	W. & L. E. Gurley	Outstanding bills ordered by board	16.00
Nov.	29	2649	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	200.00
Nov.	29	2650	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	200.00
Nov.	29	2651	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	125.00
Nov.	19	2652	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library, $6.55; Philbrick's appropriation, $18.61	25.16
Dec.	1	2653	William Louis & Bro	Medical department appropriation	16.98
Dec.	1	2654	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	1	2655	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	1	2656	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	225.00
Dec.	2	2657	United States Express Company	Incidental	9.80
Dec.	2	2658	William Green	Medical janitor, one month's salary	40.00
Dec.	2	2659	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	35.00
Dec.	2	2660	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	350.00
Dec.	4	2661	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	75.00
Dec.	4	2662	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.30
Dec.	4	2663	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	350.00
Dec.	4	2664	L. Allbee	Wood sawing appropriation	6.05
Dec.	4	2665	William Marshall	Library, $4.00: military, $8.80; fuel, $14.75	27.55
Dec.	4	2666	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	200.00
Dec.	6	2667	T. K. Wilson	Medical departmetnt appropriation	50.00
Dec.	7	2668	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	7	2669	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250 00
Dec.	8	2670	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
Dec.	11	2671	T. J. Rigg	Medical department appropriation	21.20
Dec.	11	2672	Daniel Corlett	Grounds appropriation	18.50
Dec.	11	2673	W M. Martin	Incidental appropriation	4.75
Dec.	11	2674	E. Bixby	Incidental appropriation	16.50
Dec.	13	2675	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Civil engineering appropriation	55.08

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1875.				
Dec.	13 2676	James Lee	General library appropriation	$ 17.82
Dec.	13 2677	Howell & Clark	Advertising, law department	15.10
Dec.	14 2678	Chancellor W. G. Hammond	Salary on account	625.00
Dec.	14 2679	Wm. G. Hammond	Law department, advertising	223.95
Dec.	16 2670	Geo. Tomlin	Extra janitor appropriation	27.75
Dec.	16 2671	Shepard & Hess	Medical department appropriation, $7.95, Incidental, $6.98	14.93
Dec.	17 2672	W. W. Cooke	Wood sawing appropriation	5.90
Dec.	17 2673	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	10.00
Dec.	18 2674	President George Thacher	Salary on account	675.00
Dec.	18 2675	Miss Caroline Pinkham	Assistant teacher's appropriation	75.00
Dec.	18 2676	Dr. C. M. Hobby	Lectures, eye and ear	100.00
Dec.	18 2677	E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	125.74
Dec.	21 2678	Leydell & Patterson	Medical department appropriation	13.50
Dec.	21 2679	Thomas Morrison	Incidental	5.00
Dec.	21 2680	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing appropriation	3.97
Dec.	21 2681	W. D. Tisdale	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	21 2682	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	21 2683	W. A. Hills	Wood sawing appropriation	9.72
Dec.	21 2684	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250.00
Dec.	22 2685	J. C. Matthews	Salary on account	50.00
Dec.	22 2686	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	250.00
Dec.	22 2687	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	275.00
Dec.	22 2688	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary on account	500.00
Dec.	22 2689	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	22 2690	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	22 2691	Miss F. R. Kinney	Incidental	14.00
Dec.	22 2692	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	24.00
Dec.	23 2693	Dr. W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	500.00
Dec.	23 2694	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Dec.	23 2695	A. N. Currier	Incidental $18.50, Calvin's account, $8.50, ex	27.00
Dec.	27 2696	Elijah Biggs	Chair natural science	6 00
Dec.	29 2697	Wm. Berger & Son	Incidental	6.70
Dec.	29 2698	John C. Shrader	Medical department appropriation	77.15
Dec.	29 2699	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	300.00
Dec.	30 2700	Ryerson & Son	Grounds appropriation	2.40
Dec.	30 2701	Prof. E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	450.00
Dec.	30 2702	G. W. Marquardt	Military appropriation	9.22

Dec. 31	2703	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	45.00
1876.				
Jan. 3	2705	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 3	2706	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	400.00
Jan. 3	2707	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 3	2708	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 3	2709	Miss Blanche H. Lee	Salary on account	175.00
Jan. 3	2710	Wm. Green	One month, medical janitor	40.00
Jan. 4	2711	James W. Queen & Co	Outstanding bills appropriation	34.85
Jan. 5	2712	Alex. Brennernan	Wood sawing appropriation	4.87
Jan. 6	2713	Samuel Calvin	Calvin's appropriation	74.30
Jan. 8	2714	D. H. Young	Wood sawing	6.30
Jan. 11	2715	J. T. Deven	Medical department appropriation	8.00
Jan. 13	2716	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
Jan. 13	2717	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
Jan. 14	2718	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	74.00
Jan. 15	2719	David G. Franers	Calvin's appropriation	37.55
Jan. 17	2720	George Tomlin	Incidental	24.50
Jan. 17	2721	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	10.00
Jan. 17	2722	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	6.50
Jan. 17	2723	U. S. Express Co	Incidental	5.30
Jan. 18	2724	W. W. Cooke	Wood sawing	3.95
Jan. 18	2725	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	50.00
Jan. 18	2726	Price & Wilson	Printing appropriation	43 50
Jan. 20	2727	Mozier & Coast	Medical dep't appropriation, $16.74; military ap., $30.35	47.09
Jan. 22	2728	George Thacher	Library appropriation	24.00
Jan. 24	2729	C. F. Lovlace	Incidental	200.00
Jan. 24	2730	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	100.00
Jan. 29	2731	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary on account	62.50
Jan. 29	2732	John D Parsons	Law library appropriation	171.30
Jan. 29	2733	E. B. Meyers	Law library appropriation	18.90
Jan. 29	2734	Prof W. C. Preston	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 29	2735	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 31	2736	Prof. N. B. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 31	2737	C. F. Lovlace	Incidental	50.00
Jan. 31	2738	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Feb. 1	2739	James Lee	Incidental, $34.35; library, $35.80	70.15
Feb. 1	2740	Wm. Green	Medical janitor	40.00
Feb. 1	2741	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 1	2742	Emma Haddock	Incidental	20.00
Feb. 1	2743	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 2	2744	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	200.00
Feb. 2	2745	John Glenn	Medical department appropriation	5 60
Feb. 2	2746	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 3	2747	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250.00
Feb. 17	2748	Wm. J. Haddock	Traveling expenses, incidental	78.60
Feb. 17	2749	Mills & Co.	Law library and incidental	297.90
Feb. 19	2750	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 19	2751	George Tomlin	Incidental	33.84
Feb. 19	2752	Dr. J. B. Charlton	Salary, medical department	275.00

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1876.				
Feb. 19	2753	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary, medical department	$ 100.00
Feb. 19	2754	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	11.60
Feb. 19	2755	United States Express Company	Observatory appropriation	16.95
Feb. 19	2756	Hugh Brown	Incidental	5.00
Feb. 19	2757	W. D. Tisdale	Salary on account	90.00
Feb. 19	2758	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	21.24
Feb. 19	2759	Pres. Geo. Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
Feb. 19	2760	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	450.00
Feb. 19	2761	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 21	2762	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	300.00
Feb. 21	2763	Chancellor Hammond	Salary on account	625.00
Feb. 21	2764	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor's salary	10.00
Feb. 21	2765	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	100.00
Feb. 24	2766	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
Feb. 26	2767	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	300.00
Feb. 26	2768	John Schneider	Incidental	4.20
Feb. 26	2769	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 26	2770	Pryce & Wilson	Printing appropriation	90.00
Feb. 26	2771	A. Morsman	Medical department appropriation	9.42
Feb. 28	2772	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Feb. 29	2773	A. J. Hershire	Incidental	100.00
Feb. 29	2774	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	500.00
Feb. 29	2775	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 29	2776	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 29	2777	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250.00
Feb. 29	2778	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	300.00
Feb. 29	2779	Prof. W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	500.00
Feb. 29	2780	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
Feb. 29	2781	N. H. Brainard, P. M	Outstanding bills appropriation	27.20
Feb. 29	2782	Prof J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	150.00
Feb. 29	2783	Dr. W. F. Peck	Medical department appropriation	25.10
March 1	2784	Dr. W. F. Peck	Medical commencement, incidental	185.30
March 1	2785	Slagle, Reeve and Ross	Traveling expenses, incidental	53.65
March 2	2786	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary in full	500.00
March 2	2787	Wm Green	Salary medical janitor	40.00
March 3	2788	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
March 3	2789	Prof. C. M. Hobby	Salary in full for one year	200.00

March	3	2790	Prof. E. F. Clapp	Salary in full for year	450.00
March	4	2791	Joseph Pisha	Music, medical department appropriation	15.00
March	4	2792	Wm. A. Morrison	Medical department appropriation	53.15
March	4	2793	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
March	4	2794	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	2.85
March	6	2795	Wm. Marshall	Fuel appropriation	65.70
March	8	2796	Judge John F. Dillon	Salary in full for year	300.00
March	8	2797	Wm. J. Haddock	Outstanding bills appropriation	27.20
March	8	2798	Dr. Mark Ranney	Salary in full	100.00
March	16	2799	George Tomlin	Incidental appropriation	28.75
March	16	2800	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
March	16	2801	W. D. Lisdale	Salary on account	80.00
March	17	2802	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	5.25
March	17	2803	H. A. Hurlburt & Co	Medical department appropriation	70.43
March	17	2804	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor salary	10.00
March	18	2805	John P. Irish	Hinrichs' acct. $2.75, med. dept. acct. $9.00, incidental $3.00	14.75
March	20	2806	Wm. J. Haddock	Incidental expenses	35.80
March	20	2807	Reeve & Campbell	Incidental expenses	42.00
March	21	2808	Oliver Startsman	Incidental	4.00
March	23	2809	K. E. Backenstos	Wood sawing appropriation	2.28
March	24	2810	Hazard & Stephens	Grounds appropriation	8.31
March	25	2811	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
March	25	2812	John C. Coldren	Treasurer's salary	500.00
March	25	2813	Sisters of Mercy Hospital	Medical department appropriation	4.00
March	27	2814	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary in full for year	900.00
March	27	2815	Harmon Ruppin	Salary for one month	62.50
March	28	2816	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	125.00
March	29	2817	J. J. Hamilton	Incidental teaching appropriation	30.00
March	31	2818	Dr R. W. Pryce	Salary on account	100.00
March	30	2819	Gustavus C. Hubner	Salary on account	175.00
March	30	2820	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	100.00
March	30	2821	W. W. Cooke	Incidental appropriation	12.00
March	31	2822	John Glenn	Incidental appropriation	6.95
March	31	2823	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
April	3	2824	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
April	4	2825	Miss B. H. Lee	Salary on account	175.00
April	4	2826	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
April	5	2827	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	75.00
April	8	2828	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	6.10
April	10	2829	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	200.00
April	12	2830	James Lee	Library appropriation	100.44
April	13	2831	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	100.00
April	13	2832	John Meyers	Incidental	3.00
April	14	2833	Prof. J. M. Love	Salary as law professor	1,000.00
April	17	2834	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	10.00
April	18	2835	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Philbrick's account, and Calvin's account	121.76
April	18	2836	George Tomlin	Additional janitors appropriation	24.50
April	18	2837	Dr. George Thacher	Salary on account	600.00
April	18	2838	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	225.00
April	19	2839	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1876.				
April 19	2840	Dr. H. P. Gisborne	Advertising medical department	$ 5.10
April 19	2841	W. B. Keen, Cook & Co	Advertising medical department	10.15
April 19	2842	William Wood & Co	Advertising medical department	55.00
April 19	2843	C. W. Slagle	Incidental appropriation	16.50
April 19	2844	Dr. I. P. Wilson	Medical department appropriation	100.00
April 22	2845	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
April 22	2846	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	200.00
April 24	2847	C. M. Reno	Medical department appropriation	1.50
April 24	2848	United States Express Co	Incidental	3.55
April 28	2849	Iowa City Gas Co	Gas appropriation	293.80
April 28	2850	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
April 20	2851	United States Express Co	Incidental appropriation	.85
May 1	2852	W. D. Tisdale	Salary on account	50.00
May 2	2853	John H. Whetstone	Medical department appropriation	41.15
May 2	2854	John N. Coldren	Medical department appr., $60,12; outstanding bills, $101,00	161.12
May 2	2855	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
May 3	2856	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	75.00
May 4	2857	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
May 4	2858	F. V. Moffit	Incidental	.90
May 4	2859	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	100.00
May 4	2860	Wm. Green	Medical janitor appropriation and grounds appropriation	71.85
May 6	2851	Prest. George Thacher	Salary on account	450.00
May 6	2852	Fred. Kielmeyr	Grounds appropriation	21.75
May 6	2853	Wm. M. Martin	Medical department appropriation	5.05
May 8	2854	James Lee	Medical department appropriation	16.35
May 8	2855	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
May 11	2856	T. J. Rigg	Medical department appropriation	.85
May 13	2857	Henry Jackson	Hinrichs' appropriation	75.13
May 13	2858	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	.75
May 13	2859	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	103.65
May 13	2860	J. C. Schrader	Incidental	10.00
May 13	2861	E. F. Clark	Medical department and dissecting appropriations	85.33
May 15	2862	E. H. Sheaffer	Medical department appropriation	2.00
May 16	2863	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	10.00
May 18	2864	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	24.13
May 19	2865	Wm. Marshall	Medical department	2.30
May 20	2866	Prest. George Thacher	Salary on account	300.00
May 20	2867	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00

May	23	2869	Nixon & Dove	Incidental	11.00
May	23	2870	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Incidental	4.00
May	27	2871	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	24.00
May	27	2872	Prof. S. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
May	27	2873	Joseph Pisha	Incidental	10.00
May	29	2874	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	75.00
May	29	2875	Harmon Rappin	Salary on account	62.50
May	30	2876	Alex. Brennanan	Wood sawing appropriation	2.45
June	1	2877	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	225.00
June	1	2878	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	200.00
June	1	2879	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
June	1	2880	Dr. W. S. Robertson	Medical department appropriation	20.00
June	1	2881	E. B. Meyers	Law library appropriation	14.20
June	1	2882	Wm. Green	Grounds appropriation	35.00
June	1	2883	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
June	1	2884	Gus. C. Hubner	Assistant teacher's salary	175.00
June	1	2885	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	200.00
June	2	2886	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	200.00
June	2	2887	W. D Tisdale	Salary on account	65.00
June	2	2888	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary in full	450.00
June	3	2889	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	300.00
June	3	2890	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Philbrick's appropriation, and library	28.25
June	5	2891	Miss Blanche Lee	Salary on account	175.00
June	6	2892	Mozier & Coast	Commencement incidental	15.00
June	8	2893	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
June	8	2894	S. L. Saunders	Incidental appropriation	6.75
June	9	2895	Wm. G. Hammond	Salary in full for one year	1,250.00
June	10	2896	George Thacher	Incidental appropriation	30.69
June	10	2897	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	27.00
June	12	2898	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	13	2899	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	13	2900	Amos N. Currier	Library appropriation	56.23
June	13	2901	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary in full for year	400.00
June	13	2902	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	13	2903	James Lee	Library appropriation	13.75
June	13	2904	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	14	2905	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	14	2906	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary in full for year	450.00
June	14	2907	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary in full for year	425.00
June	14	2908	Miss Phoebe Schofield	Salary in full for year	900.00
June	14	2909	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary in full for year	400.00
June	14	2910	Mary E. Apthorp	Salary in full for year	200.00
June	14	2911	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary in full for year	375.00
June	14	2912	John N. Coldren	Salary in full for year	500.00
June	14	2913	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary in full for year	400.00
June	14	2914	Harmon Rappin	Salary in full for year	62.50
June	14	29 5	W. D. Tisdale	Salary in full for year	175.00
June	14	2916	Miss Blanche Lee	Salary in full for year	125.00
June	14	2917	Gus. C. Hubner	Salary in full for year	157.00

EXPENDITURES - Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.
1876.				
June 14	2918	William Green	Grounds appropriation	$ 35.00
June 14	2919	John Meyers	Grounds appropriation	9.00
June 14	2920	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	11.50
June 14	2921	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	24.00
June 14	2922	Wm. A. Merrison	Medical department appropriation	41.20
June 14	2923	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	1.50
June 14	2924	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	10.75
June 14	2925	N. H. Tulloss & Co	Incidental	13.65
June 14	2929	Miss Florence R. Kinney	Incidental	10 00
June 22	1	N. H. Edgerton	Leonard's appropriation	196.00
June 22	2	J. W. Woolworth	Commencement expenses	50.20
June 22	3	A. S. Welch	Commencement expenses	25.00
June 22	4	B. F. McFaddon	Commencement expenses	8.40
June 24	5	Peter A. Dey	Executive committee pay	50 00
June 24	6	Joseph Pisha	Commencement expenses	60.00
June 24	7	William Marshall	Incidental expenses	5.55
June 24	8	John P. Irish	Commencement expenses	12.00
June 26	9	A. F. Reeve	Special account ordered by the board	50.00
June 26	10	W. G. Hammond	Commencement expenses	56.80
June 26	11	George Thacher	Incidental	75.00
June 26	12	B. Westerman & Co	Eggert's appropriation	16.10
June 28	13	W. N. Chalfant	Incidental	64.66
June 28	14	N. H. Brainard	Postage	132 60
July 3	15	Levi Robinson	Executive committee pay	50.00
July 6	16	George Tomlin	Commencement and general incidental	16.00
July 6	17	Philip Weber	Incidental	3.75
July 7	18	Wm. Tierney	Incidental	1.00
July 8	19	Gazette Company	Catalogue appropriation	800.00
July 8	20	James Lee	Incidental appropriation	58.70
July 11	21	Stephen S. Wright	Allowed by board	30.00
July 11	22	John N. Rogers	Allowed by board	100.00
July 15	23	Wm. Marshall	Fuel and incidental	718.60
July 15	24	St. James Hotel	Commencement expenses	8.25
July 19	25	Mrs. J. G. Fink	Commencement expenses	10.35
July 19	26	Wm. N. Chalfant	Library alcove	40.00
July 27	27	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62 50
July 28	28	Wm. N. Chalfant	Library	45.00
July 29	29	George Tomlin	Law room fixing	24.70

July	29	30 M. J. Morsman	Fuel appropriation	$ 317.20
Aug.	7	31 John W. Porter	Incidental appropriation	35.86
Aug.	8	32 W. A. Coyle	Incidental appropriation	61.52
Aug.	10	33 N. H. Brainerd	Postage appropriation	32.92
Aug.	10	34 Michael Shubert	Grounds appropriation, for mowing	34.50
Aug.	10	35 W. A. Morrison	Incidental	19.55
Aug.	12	36 Alpheus Rowley	Lightning rod appropriation	105.20
Aug.	12	37 George Tomlin	Lightning rod and incidental	17.00
Aug.	12	38 W. N. Chalfant	Lightning rod appropriation	32.50
Aug.	21	39 N. H. Tulloss & Co	Lightning rod appropriation	12.00
Aug.	26	40 D. Van Nostrand	Philbrick's and incidental	141.00
Aug.	26	41 Gazette Company	Catalogue appropriation	16.00
Aug.	26	42 Alpheus Rowley	Lightning rod appropriation	94.00
Aug.	28	43 George Thacher	President incidental	150.00
Aug.	29	44 Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
Aug.	30	45 Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	68.59
Aug.	30	46 Iowa City Republican	Incidental appropriation	52.45
Aug.	31	47 R. B. Mahana & Co	Incidental appropriation	8.70
Aug.	31	48 Wm. Green	Incidental appropriation	70.00
Sept.	1	49 Wm. N. Chalfant	Library fixing appropriation	7.85
Sept.	2	50 John P. Irish	Printing and law advertising appropriation	37.00
Sept.	2	51 Ottumwa Democrat	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	52 Fort Dodge Messenger	Law department advertising and printing appropriation	9.10
Sept.	2	53 Cherokee Times	Law department advertising	5.10
Sept.	2	54 Thos. G. Newman & Co	Printing appropriation	3.60
Sept.	2	55 Common School, per Crosby	Printing appropriation	3.10
Sept.	2	56 Geo. D. Perkins	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	57 McGregor News	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	58 Dr. E. F. Clapp	Incidental	25.00
Sept.	2	59 The Globe, Lincoln, Neb	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	60 Sherman & Howard	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	61 Goodman & Dickerson	Advertising University	6.10
Sept.	2	62 Miller & Richardson	Advertising University and law department	15.20
Sept.	2	63 S. Lucas	Advertising law department	5.10
Sept.	2	64 Albany Law Journal	Advertising law department	17.20
Sept.	2	65 Davenport Gazette	Catalogue appropriation	15.00
Sept.	4	66 E. Bixby	Incidental	16.55
Sept.	4	67 Dr. George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
Sept.	5	68 Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	50.00
Sept.	5	69 A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
Sept.	6	70 Thomas C. Carson	Incidental	10.10
Sept.	6	71 C., R. I. & P. R. R Co	Safe appropriation	19.60
Sept.	7	72 D. S. Covert & Co	Safe appropriation	240.40
Sept.	9	73 Wm. N. Chalfant	Incidental	12.00
Sept.	9	74 James Barry	Fuel appropriation	9.00
Sept.	9	75 Wm. Marshall	Incidental	4.00
Sept.	11	76 Peter Miller	Laboratory appropriation	12.25
Sept.	11	77 Mozier & Coast	Library and incidental	48.61
Sept.	12	78 John Williams	Natural science appropriation	10.00
Sept.	13	79 Ed. E. Brainard	Commencement incidental	10.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1876.				
Sept. 13	80	Jacob Beard	Fuel appropriation	25.00
Sept. 16	81	William M. Martin	Incidental	7.00
Sept. 16	82	James Barry	Fuel and grounds appropriation	9.00
Sept. 16	83	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
Sept. 16	84	Indianola Tribune	Advertising University	3.10
Sept. 16	85	S. A. Cravath	Advertising University	3.10
Sept. 16	86	Vancise & Thorpe	Advertising University	3.10
Sept. 16	87	Cerro Gordo Republican	Advertising University	4.65
Sept. 16	88	Globe Printing Company	Advertising University	13.15
Sept. 16	89	Valentine Baliuff	Advertising University	2.10
Sept. 16	90	Parrott, Girton & Sherman	Advertising University	3.35
Sept. 16	91	Sanford & Burkhardt	Advertising University	5.10
Sept. 16	92	The McGregor News	Advertising University	3.60
Sept. 20	93	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Sept. 22	94	State Leader, per First National Bank	Printing	14.00
Sept. 23	95	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	8.25
Sept. 23	96	Gazette Printing Company	Advertising University	7.10
Sept. 23	97	Dyke Brothers	Advertising University	2.10
Sept. 23	98	W. H. Hartman	Advertising University	3.35
Sept. 23	99	D. Porter	Advertising University	5.10
Sept. 23	100	Michael Boalts	Stone wall appropriation	50.60
Sept. 25	101	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Sept. 25	102	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Company	On contract for stone	105.00
Sept. 27	103	D. N. Richardson	Commencement incidental	12.00
Sept. 27	104	A. K. Campbell	Commencement incidental	10.00
Sept. 27	105	C. W. Slagle	Commencement incidental	10.00
Sept. 27	106	John W. Henderson	Commencement incidental	6.00
Sept. 28	107	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
Sept. 29	108	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Sept. 29	109	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
Sept. 29	110	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary	62.50
Sept. 30	211	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Sept. 30	112	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Sept. 30	113	William Green	Grounds appropriation	35.00
Sept. 30	214	Daniel Ham	Commencement incidental	2.00
Sept. 30	115	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	9.00
Sept. 30	116	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	125.00
Oct. 4	117	J. D. Bowersock	Library appropriation	5.78

Oct.	4	118	Jacob Beard	Fuel appropriation	25.00
Oct.	5	119	Wm. G. Hammond	Adv. law department	78.00
Oct.	5	120	Wm. G. Hammond	Salary on account	200.00
Oct.	7	121	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	6.40
Oct.	7	122	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	9.00
Oct.	9	123	John Glenn	Incidental	22.09
Oct.	11	124	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
Oct.	14	125	W. W. Berger & Son	Incidental	5.50
Oct.	14	126	Wm. Marshall	Incidental	3.80
Oct.	14	127	George Tomlin	Incidental and additional janitor salary	34.00
Oct.	14	128	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	9.00
Oct.	16	129	Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company	Stone walk appropriation	1.83
Oct.	17	130	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	6 00
Oct.	18	131	E. Bixby	Library appropriation	4 00
Oct.	19	132	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Freight, stone walk appropriation	143.50
Oct.	20	133	Alex. Brennaman	Fuel appropriation	6.45
Oct.	21	134	James Barry	Grounds and walk appropriation	8.25
Oct.	21	135	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
Oct.	21	136	M. A. Seydell	Incidental appropriation	5.38
Oct.	21	137	Thomas Morrison	Incidental appropriation	1 50
Oct.	23	138	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
Oct.	24	139	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	6.00
Oct.	24	140	W. G. Hammond	Advertising law department and law library	94.32
Oct.	24	141	Isaac Nobes	Stone walk appropriation	300.00
Oct.	24	142	Weekly Indianola Herald	Advertising for University	3.10
Oct.	24	143	Chandler, Lord & Co	Advertising for University	6.94
Oct.	24	144	Tribune office, Muscatine	Advertising for University	9.10
Oct.	24	145	Ham & Carver	Advertising for University	10.10
Oct.	24	146	Hawkeye Publishing Company	Advertising for University	10.10
Oct.	24	147	Rich & Murphy	Advertising for University	2.60
Oct.	24	148	Mahin Bros	Advertising for University	6.10
Oct.	24	149	Dubuque Telegraph Company	Advertising for University	8.10
Oct.	24	150	Conservative office	Advertising for University	3.10
Oct.	24	151	Republican Printing Company	Advertising for University	10.10
Oct.	24	152	J. M. Hedrick & Company	Advertising for University	5.10
Oct.	24	153	Journal Publishing Company	Advertising for University	2.60
Oct.	24	154	American Journal of Education	Advertising for University	5.10
Oct.	24	155	B. Westerman & Co	Hinrichs' laboratory appropriation	54.01
Oct.	24	156	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	150.00
Oct.	24	157	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
Oct.	24	158	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	100.00
Oct.	28	159	E. Bixby	Incidental appropriation	40.95
Oct.	28	160	Wm. J. Haddock	Ordered by board for law fees	100.00
Oct.	28	161	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	98.91
Oct.	28	162	James Barry	Stone walk appropriation	9.00
Oct.	31	163	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	300.00
Nov.	1	164	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Nov.	1	165	William Green	Medical janitor appropriation	45.00
Nov.	2	166	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Nov.	2	167	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1876.				
Nov. 2	168	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	$ 100.00
Nov. 2	169	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 3	170	United States Express Company	Incidental	12.05
Nov. 3	171	William Osmond	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 4	172	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	19.50
Nov. 4	173	Prof. John C. Shrader	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 6	174	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Incidental	2.30
Nov. 10	175	Prof. W. S. Robertson	Incidental	40.00
Nov. 10	176	Prof. W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	200.00
Nov. 10	177	President George Thacher	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 11	178	F. W. Christern	Library appropriation	130.00
Nov. 11	179	Western Union Telegraph Company	Incidental appropriation	2.03
Nov. 11	180	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Stone walk appropriation	35.00
Nov. 11	181	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	35.75
Nov. 11	182	James Barry	Stone walk appropriation	13.50
Nov. 11	183	S. F. Richards & Balker	Law tuitions—ordered by Board	80.00
Nov. 11	184	W. G. Hammond	Law library	103.00
Nov. 11	185	Michael Boarts	Stone walk appropriation	100.00
Nov. 13	186	R. B. Mahana & Co	Incidental	7.45
Nov. 13	187	John Schneider	Incidental	9.15
Nov. 13	188	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 15	189	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 14	190	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	150.00
Nov. 16	191	Brooks F. Hoge	Extra janitor appropriation	4.00
Nov. 16	192	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary on account	200.00
Nov. 18	193	Iowa City Republican	Advertising law department and printing	77.85
Nov. 18	194	James Barry	Stone walk appropriation	7.50
Nov. 18	195	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	15.35
Nov. 20	196	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100.00
Nov. 20	197	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material appropriation	100.00
Nov. 20	198	Alex. Brenaman	Fuel appropriation	1.70
Nov. 20	199	Philip Bradley	Stone walk appropriation	3.20
Nov. 20	200	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	200.00
Nov. 21	201	William Marshall	Fuel appropriation	21.60
Nov. 22	202	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	75.00
Nov. 22	203	James Barry	Stone walk appropriation	9.00
Nov. 27	204	Prof. C. M. Hobby	Salary on account	125.00
Nov. 27	205	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50

Nov.	28	206	Nixon & Doe	Fitting law rooms and incidental	83.75
Nov.	28	207	Prof. G. Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
Nov.	28	208	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	200.00
Nov.	28	209	Mary M. Girling	Medical tuition refunded	10.00
Nov.	28	210	Prof. A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
Nov.	28	211	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
Nov.	28	212	Chancellor W. G. Hammond	Salary on account	425.00
Nov.	29	213	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100.00
Nov.	29	214	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material appropriation	100.00
Dec.	1	215	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250.00
Dec.	1	216	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	1	217	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	1	218	Miss M. E. Arthorp	Salary on account	75.00
Dec.	1	219	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	50.00
Dec.	1	220	John U. Miller	Stone walk appropriation	50.00
Dec.	2	221	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	2	222	Charles A. Eggert	Eggert's appropriation	25.00
Dec.	2	223	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	300.00
Dec.	2	224	William Green	Medical janitor and incidental account	47.00
Dec.	2	225	Isaac Nobes	Stone walk appropriation	229.56
Dec.	2	226	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	4.37
Dec.	6	227	Western Methodist Book Concern	Advertising University	3.30
Dec.	6	228	S. C. Saunders	Incidental	7.60
Dec.	6	229	U. S. Express Company	Incidental	10.60
Dec.	7	230	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	7	231	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	200.00
Dec.	9	232	James Lee	Incidental	47.10
Dec.	9	233	John U. Miller	Stone walk appropriation	10.00
Dec.	12	234	Dr. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	150.00
Dec.	13	235	Jacob Beard	Fuel appropriation	140.20
Dec.	14	236	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	4.00
Dec.	16	237	President George Thacher	Salary on account	50.00
Dec.	16	238	Levi Robinson	Pay as Executive Committee	50.00
Dec.	16	239	Wm. N. Chalfant	Incidental	2.00
Dec.	16	240	Sheets, Gesburg & Co.	Incidental	10.81
Dec.	16	241	A. N. Currier	Leonard's and Calvin's appropriations	22.30
Dec.	16	242	Geo. Tomlin	Hinrichs' appropriation and additional janitor fees	36.00
Dec.	16	243	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	8.12
Dec.	17	244	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
Dec.	18	245	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	145.00
Dec.	19	247	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
Dec.	19	248	President George Thacher	Salary on account	50.00
Dec.	19	249	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	20	250	Wm. Osmand	Salary on account	50.00
Dec.	20	251	Dr. W. F. Peck	Salary on account	250.00
Dec.	20	252	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	300.00
Dec.	22	253	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	125.00
Dec.	23	254	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Dec.	23	255	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	6.25
Dec.	26	256	Prof. C. M. Hobby	Salary on account	125.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1876.				
Dec. 28	257	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	$ 350.00
Dec. 28	258	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library and incidental appropriation	13.53
Dec. 28	259	James Lee	Law department appropriation	9.25
Dec. 29	260	Ayers & McClelland	Advertising University	5.10
Dec. 29	261	Wm. A. Morrison	Incidental	2.45
Dec. 29	262	Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
Dec. 29	263	Frank McClintock	Advertising University	1.60
Dec. 29	264	J. C. Buttre	Incidental	17.45
Dec. 29	265	Sioux City Tribune	Advertising University	6.10
Dec. 29	266	Chapin & Sower	Advertising University	5.10
Dec. 29	267	Davenport Democrat	Advertising University	5.10
Dec. 30	268	H. C. Smith	Incidental	3.50
Dec. 30	269	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	200.00
Dec. 30	270	John U. Miller	Stone walk appropriation	24.37
Dec. 30	271	University Reporter	Printing and advertising appropriation	24.00
Dec. 30	272	Michael Boarts	Stone walk appropriation	66.56
Dec. 30	273	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	2.50
1877.				
Jan. 2	274	Musser & Porter	Incidental	19.02
Jan. 2	275	Mozier & Coast	Incidental	36.53
Jan. 2	276	Sharp & Smith	Incidental	42.71
Jan. 2	277	Wm. Green	Medical janitor's salary	45.00
Jan. 2	278	Samuel Calvin	Calvin's appropriation	7.60
Jan. 2	279	John H. Whetstone	Incidental	40.66
Jan. 2	280	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 2	281	Jacob Beard	Fuel appropriation	420.00
Jan. 5	282	G. S. Trowbridge	Fuel appropriation	4.27
Jan. 8	283	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 9	284	Prof. E. F. Clapp	Dissecting material	175.00
Jan. 9	285	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
Jan. 9	286	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
Jan. 10	287	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary on account	250.00
Jan. 12	288	Brooks F. Hoyt	Additional janitor's pay	4.00
Jan. 12	289	Judge John F. Dillon	Law and medical salaries in full	300.00
Jan. 13	290	Jacob Beard	Fuel appropriation	54.55
Jan. 13	291	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	34.25
Jan. 16	292	K. E. Backenstos	Fuel appropriation	1.12
Jan. 16	293	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	75.00

Jan.	18	294	John P. Irish	Incidental	9.50
Jan.	20	295	S. N. Fellows	Fellows' appropriation	9 50
Jan.	20	296	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	100.00
Jan.	20	297	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	250.00
Jan.	22	298	Miss S. F. Longbridge	Salary on account	150.00
Jan.	25	299	Prof. J. C. Shrader	Salary on account	150.00
Jan.	25	300	Prof. W. S. Robertson	Salary on account	300.00
Jan.	27	301	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
Jan.	27	302	James Barry	Incidental	6.87
Jan.	27	303	Peter A. Dey	Salary as executive committee	50.00
Jan.	27	304	Wm. Marshall	Stone walk apppropriation	48 65
Jan.	29	305	Nixon & Doe	Law room fixing	31.0
Jan.	29	306	Burg Brown	Fuel appropriation	8.00
Jan.	29	307	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	60.00
Jan.	29	308	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
Jan.	31	309	Dr. W. D. Middleton	Salary on account	125.00
Feb.	1	310	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	100.00
Feb.	1	311	William Green	Salary on account, janitor	45.00
Feb.	2	312	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Feb.	2	313	William Osmond	Salary on account	125.00
Feb.	2	314	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	175.00
Feb.	2	315	Judge Austin Adams	Salary on account	200.00
Feb.	3	316	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150 00
Feb.	3	317	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
Feb.	3	318	United States Express Company	Incidental	6.15
Feb.	3	319	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
Feb.	3	320	Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
Feb.	5	321	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	9.90
Feb.	5	322	E. Bixby	Incidental	32.75
Feb.	8	323	Chancellor Hammond	Salary on account	225.00
Feb.	10	324	Shepard & Hess	Incidental	7.80
Feb.	10	325	Brooks F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	4.00
Feb.	12	326	George Tomlin	Janitor salary, laboratory and incidental appropriations	35.15
Feb.	17	327	James Lee	Eggert's library and incidental apppropriations	23.50
Feb.	17	328	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation	78.20
Feb.	17	329	Maresh & Holuber	Lightning rod appropriation	4.25
Feb.	20	330	W. H. Bayless	Incidental	10.00
Feb.	21	331	W. D. Middleton	Incidental	1.00
Feb.	23	332	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	50.00
Feb.	23	333	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	145.00
Feb.	24	334	Prof. J. M. Love	Salary on account	500.00
Feb.	26	335	President George Thacher	Salary on account	950.00
Feb.	27	336	Chancellor Hammond	Salary on account	400.00
Feb.	28	337	Harmon Ruppin	One month's salary on account	62.50
Feb.	28	338	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	250.00
Feb.	28	339	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	5.85
Feb.	28	340	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Feb.	28	341	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
March	1	342	Prof. W. S. Robertson	Salary in full	500.00
March	1	343	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1877.				
March 1	344	William Green	Medical janitor appropriation	$ 45.00
March 1	345	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
March 1	346	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
March 1	347	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
March 1	348	Prof. E. F. Clapp	Salary on account	900.00
March 1	349	Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
March 1	350	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	75.00
March 1	351	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	150.00
March 2	352	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	75.00
March 3	353	John Allyn	Library, Fellows' & Currier's appropriations	101.88
March 3	354	Dr. R. W. Price	Salary in full	100.00
March 3	355	Sisters of Mercy Hospital	Incidental	5.00
March 6	356	Prof. John C. Shrader	Salary in full	300.00
March 6	357	Prof. P. J. Farnsworth	Salary in full	550.00
March 6	358	Prof. W. F. Peck	Salary in full	500.00
March 6	359	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
March 6	360	The Gate City Office	Printing appropriation	11.10
March 6	361	The Iowa State Register	Printing appropriation	12.10
March 6	362	E. B. Myers	Law library appropriation	175.75
March 6	363	Dr. Mark Ranney	Salary in full	150.00
March 7	364	W. F. Peck	Commencement incidental	172.25
March 7	365	Prof. W. D. Middleton	Salary in full	375.00
March 7	366	W. F. Peck	Ordered by board	32.80
March 7	367	Dr. C. M. Hobby	Salary in full	325.00
March 9	368	John Glenn	Incidental appropriation	3.95
March 10	369	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	250.00
March 10	370	John P. Irish	Printing appropriation	10.50
March 10	371	Wm. A. Morrison	Incidental	48.70
March 10	372	James Lee	Printing appropriation	25.00
March 10	373	Harmon Ruppin	Incidental	1.00
March 12	374	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	4.00
March 13	375	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation and incidental	33.15
March 14	376	Mrs. J. G. Fink	Lightning rod and incidental	34.75
March 16	377	O. Startsman	Incidental	3.75
March 16	378	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Library and incidental	5.35
March 17	379	Elijah Biggs	Incidental	7.50
March 19	380	United States Express Co	Incidental	4.35
March 19	381	G. S. Trowbridge	Fuel appropriation	6.00

March 19	382	Wm. Green	Medical janitor appropriation	$ 25 00
March 21	383	C. G. Neill	Fuel appropriation	10.46
March 23	384	Joseph Pishn	Incidental	10.00
March 24	385	Judge O. C. Howe	Salary on account	125.00
March 26	386	John D. Parsons	Law library appropriation	14.60
March 26	387	The State Register	Advertising law department	45.25
March 27	388	Wm. Osmond	Salary on account	150.00
March 27	389	Burg Brown	Fuel appropriation	2.29
March 27	390	Harmon Ruppin	Janitor salary and incidental	67 50
March 27	391	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	70.00
March 29	392	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
March 31	393	Prof. S. N. Bellows	Salary on account	150.00
March 31	394	Mm. Marshall	Fuel appropriation	52.36
March 31	395	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
March 31	396	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
April 2	397	B. Westerman & Co	Eggert's appropriation	15.50
April 2	398	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00
April 3	399	E. H. Borton	Fuel appropriation	10.17
April 3	400	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
April 3	401	The Common School	Law advertising and advertising University	25.15
April 4	402	Wm. J. Haddock	Salary on account	100.00
April 4	403	Wm. N. Chalfant	Incidental	24.00
April 7	404	K. E. Backenstos	Fuel appropriation	4.09
April 9	405	W. U. Telegraph Co	Incidental appropriation	2.29
April 9	406	C. M. Reno	Incidental appropriation	2.00
April 9	407	Henry Brown	Incidental appropriation	7.85
April 9	408	University Reporter	Printing appropriation	24.00
April 10	409	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100.00
April 14	410	Judge J. M. Love	Salary in full	500.00
April 14	411	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	35.35
April 14	412	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Parker's appropriation and General Library appropriation	105.33
April 14	413	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	4.00
April 16	414	Iowa City Social Band	Incidental	15.00
April 17	415	W. C. Preston	Salary on account	200.00
April 18	416	C. J. Neill	Fuel appropriation	7.59
April 19	417	K. E. Backenstos	Fuel appropriation	2.00
April 19	418	Little, Brown & Co	Law library appropriation	136.90
April 20	419	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	145.00
April 23	420	Elijah Biggs	Incidental	8.00
April 23	421	Elmer F. Clapp	Dissecting material	70.54
April 23	422	S. L. Saunders	Incidental	5.15
April 24	423	President George Thacher	Salary on account	100.00
April 24	424	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
April 24	425	B. Owen, Postmaster	Incidental	16.15
April 28	426	Wm. M. Martin	Incidental	8.15
April 30	427	President George Thacher	Salary on account	400.00
April 30	428	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
April 30	429	Gazette Company	Printing address	518 23
May 1	430	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	50.00
May 1	431	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	150.00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.
1877.				
May 1	432	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	$ 75.00
May 1	433	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
May 1	434	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
May 2	435	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
May 5	436	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	100.00
May 5	437	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Pinkham's appropriation	47.97
May 5	438	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
May 9	439	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
May 10	440	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	300.00
May 10	441	A. N. Currier	Library appropriation	100.00
May 12	442	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	34.00
May 12	443	Michael Shubert	Incidental appropriation	7.75
May 15	444	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	4.00
May 16	445	William N. Chalfant	Incidental	3.00
May 17	446	Metric Bureau	Engineering appropriation	3.65
May 18	447	Burg Brown	Fuel appropriation	1.35
May 18	448	Judge Austin Adams	Balance of salary	100.00
May 18	449	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
May 19	450	President George Thacher	Salary on account	200.00
May 19	451	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
May 19	452	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Pinkham's appropriation, and library	2.52
May 19	453	John Allyn	Library appropriation, Currier & Parker's appropriation	87.31
May 19	454	Richardson Bros.	Historical work expenses	14.85
May 26	455	T. J. Rigg	Incidental	5.00
May 26	456	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	75.00
May 29	457	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	62.50
May 29	458	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	200.00
May 30	459	A. M. Kirk	Incidental	4.00
May 30	460	Chancellor Hammond	Salary on account	625.00
May 31	461	Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary on account	450.00
May 31	462	William Osmond	Salary on account	100.00
May 31	463	United States Express Co	Incidental and Philbrick's appropriation	4.35
June 1	464	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary on account	150.00
June 1	465	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary on account	150.00
June 1	466	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary on account	50.00
June 1	467	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
June 2	468	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary on account	150.00
June 2	469	R. B. Mahanna	Incidental	4.90

June	2	470	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary on account	$ 150.00
June	2	471	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	100.00
June	2	472	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.	Incidental	2.65
June	5	473	John N. Coldren	Salary on account	750.00
June	6	474	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary on account	100.00
June	7	475	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary on account	150.00
June	7	476	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary on account	75.00
June	7	477	Astronomical Register	Leonard's appropriation	4.60
June	9	478	E. W. Bell	Incidental	.35
June	9	479	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Library appropriation, Philbrick's and Calvin's appr's	191.91
June	9	480	James Lee	Leonard's and Hinrichs', incidental and library appr's	82 50
June	9	481	Fort Dodge Times	Printing and advertising appropriation	4.10
June	9	482	D. Van Nostrand	Engineering appropriation	85.73
June	9	483	Rohrbeck & Goebeler	Hinrichs' appropriation	20.10
June	9	484	Westerman & Co	Hinrichs' appropriation	35.62
June	9	485	Gazette Co	Printing and advertising appropriation	5.10
June	11	486	William J. Haddock	Incidental appropriation	30.00
June	11	487	William J. Haddock	Salary on account	200.00
June	16	488	William M. Martin	Incidental appropriation	3.50
June	19	489	C. N. Hunt	Incidental appropriation	14.50
June	20	490	George Thacher	Lecture expenses, ordered by board	100.00
June	20	491	President George Thacher	Salary in full	400.00
June	20	492	William Osmond	Salary in full	225.00
June	21	493	Prof. Samuel Calvin	Salary in full	450.00
June	22	494	C. J. Neill	Fuel appropriation	9.50
June	22	495	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
June	22	496	Prof. S. N. Fellows	Salary in full	450.00
June	22	497	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary in full	200.00
June	22	498	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Salary in full	100.00
June	22	499	Miss Phebe Schofield	Salary in full	900.00
June	22	500	Miss S. F. Loughridge	Salary in full	225.00
June	22	501	Philip Weber	Incidental	14.15
June	23	502	B. F. Hoyt	Additional janitor appropriation	5.00
June	23	503	Joseph F. Pisha	Commencement expenses	70.00
June	23	504	John P. Irish	Incidental	7.00
June	23	505	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary in full	410.00
June	23	506	George Tomlin	Additional janitor appropriation	51.00
June	23	507	Prof. C. A. Eggert	Salary in full	450.00
June	23	508	Prof. W. C. Preston	Salary in full	300.00
June	23	509	Harmon Ruppin	Salary and sum allowed by board	71.60
June	23	510	John J. Hamilton	Incidental	6.00
June	25	511	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
June	25	512	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Incidental	2.00
June	29	513	John G. Blair	Catalogue appropriation	544.50
June	29	514	Mills & Co	Diplomas, &c	213.25
June	29	515	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Balance of salary	150.00
July	5	516	Prof. A. N. Currier	Salary on account	100.00
July	6	517	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	150.00
July	7	518	John Kilty	Incidental	11.25
July	7	519	B. Owens, postmaster	Incidental, postage	151.45

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DATE.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.
1877.				
July 9	520	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary for 1876-7	$ 300.00
July 9	521	Chancellor Hammond	Salary for 1876-7	625.00
July 11	522	William Marshall	Incidental	14.20
July 16	523	Iowa City Republican	Printing appropriation	74.00
July 16	524	George Tomlin	Fuel appropriation	11.25
July 17	525	Prof. L. F. Parker	Salary in full for 1876-7	250.00
July 18	526	Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs	Salary in full for 1876-7	450.00
July 21	527	Michael Boarts	Incidental	5.00
July 21	528	E. J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court	Incidental	5.50
July 21	529	Wm. J. Haddock	Balance of salary, 1876-7	200.00
July 21	530	Wm. Marshall	Fuel appropriation	614.94
July 24	531	Miss M. E. Apthorp	Balance of salary, 1876-7	125.00
July 24	532	Iowa City Ice Co	Incidental	2.00
July 26	533	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salaly in full for 1876-7	175.00
July 27	534	Harmon Ruppin	Salary for July, 1877	50.00
Aug. 1	535	American Express Co	Incidental	6.69
Aug. 4	536	Prof. A. N. Carrier	Salary in full for 1876-7	450.00
Aug. 6	537	Prof. P. H. Philbrick	Salary in full for 1876-7	300.00
Aug. 15	538	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	10.30
Aug. 20	539	William N. Chalfant	Military appropriation	12.00
Aug. 24	540	Harry G. Clark	Incidental	9.00
Aug. 24	541	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Society hall stairs	300.00
Aug. 30	542	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	50.00
Aug. 30	543	William J. Haddock	Grounds appropriation—evergreens	11.00
Sept. 1	544	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	4.37
Sept. 1	545	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	Hinrichs' and incidental appropriations	15.85
Sept. 3	546	Pauline Wentz	Incidental	7.50
Sept. 3	547	Dr. M. H. Edelmann	Hinrichs' appropriation	154.90
Sept. 3	548	Nixon & Doe	Incidental	4.00
Sept. 3	549	Will A. Coyle	Incidental	5.00
Sept. 6	550	William A. Morrison	Incidental	5.25
Sept. 8	551	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	7.50
Sept. 10	552	George Tomlin	Incidental and military appropriations	7.75
Sept. 15	553	Carl Vogt		10.40
Sept. 15	554	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	7.50
Sept. 15	555	W. H. Dickerson	Homeopathic appropriation	48.55
Sept. 17	556	William M. Martin	Incidental and Parker's appropriations	4.35
Sept. 22	557	Mozier & Coast	Commencement incidental	12.50

Sept.	22	558	George Fomlin	Incidental appropriation	27.75
Sept.	22	559	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	7.50
Sept.	24	560	Prof. O. C. Howe	Salary on account	100.00
Sept.	27	561	Harmon Ruppin	Salary on account	50.00
Sept.	27	562	Eli C. Way	Incidental appropriation	5.00
Sept.	28	563	Prof. N. R. Leonard	Salary on account	150.00
Sept.	29	564	Prof. G. L. Pinkham	Salary on account	100.00
Sept.	29	565	Sheets, Gesburg & Co	Fixing medical building	310.00
Sept.	29	566	N. R. Leonard	Leonard's appropriation	9.75
Sept.	29	567	James Barry	Grounds appropriation	6.87
Sept.	29	568	Allin, Wilson & Smith	Parker's and incidental	11.75
			Total		$101,602.83

A

The following schedule exhibits the number, name and salary of the professors, tutors and other officers of the University, with the compensation of each:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Slagle, President.....$2,800.00
Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Dean of the Academical Faculty..... 1,700.00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Science, and Director of the Laboratory..... 1,700.00
Charles A. Eggert, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature..... 1,700.00
Amos N. Currier, A. M., Professor of the Latin language and Literature, and University Librarian..... 1,700.00
Stephen N. Fellows, D. D., Professor of Didactics, and Instructor in Political and Moral Science..... 1,700.00
Leonard F. Parker, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in History..... 1,700.00
Philetus H. Philbrick, M. S, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the Engineering Faculty..... 1,700.00
Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature..... 1,700.00
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Professor of Natural Science, and curator of the University Cabinet..... 1,700.00
James Chester, (First Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, Brevet Capt., U. S. A.,) Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
William C. Preston, B. Ph., Assistant Professor of Physical Science..... 1,200.00
Phebe Scofield, Instructor in Mathematics..... 900.00
Mary E. Apthorp, A. M., Instructor in Latin and Greek..... 900.00
Sarah F. Loughridge, Assistant in Latin..... 900.00
William Osmond, A. B., Assistant in German..... 800.00

LAW DEPARTMENT.

William G. Hammond, LL. D., Chancellor of the Law Department.....$2,500.00
James M. Love, LL. D., (U. S. District Judge for Iowa,) Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights..... 1,000.00

Orlando C. Howe, Resident Professor of Law..... 1,700.00
John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and of the Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts..... 150.00
Austin Adams, A. M., (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa,) Lecturer on the Law of Corporations, and Insurance..... 300.00
John F. Duncombe, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of Railroads.
John N. Rogers, Esq., Lecturer on Constitutional Law..... 100.00
Lewis W. Ross, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of Real Property.
James H. Rothrock, (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa,) Lecturer on Law..... Expenses.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.....$ 150.00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology..... 450.00
W. F. Peck, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty..... 950.00
P. J. Farnsworth, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Diseases of Children..... 950.00
W. S. Robertson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine..... 950.00
J. C. Shrader, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women..... 850.00
W. D. Middleton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy..... 950.00
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty..... 850.00
Mark Ranney, M. D., (Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant,) Lecturer on Insanity..... 100.00
C. M. Hobby, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Medical Museum..... 500.00
I. P. Wilson, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Surgery.....
R. W. Pryce, M. D., Pro-sector of Surgery..... 100.00
George O. Morgridge, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.....

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D., Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Materia Medica	950.00
W. H. Dickinson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine	950.00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

C. W. Slagle, President	$2,800.00
John N. Coldren, Treasurer	800.00
Wm. J. Haddock, Secretary	800.00
H. Ruppin, Janitor	600.00
Wm. Green, Medical Janitor	250.00
Additional Janitors—George Tomlin, B. F. Hoyt	250.00

Besides the above as set out in the several departments, there are occasional assistant instructors who are employed by the term, but receive no regular salary.

STATEMENT FOR 1877-8.

We now exhibit statement of the financial status of the State University for the year 1877-8, or year ending at next commencement, on June 20, 1878.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Income of the University from June 15, 1877, to June 15, 1878.

Interest outstanding and due, about	$ 2,500.00
Interest accruing on loans	21,800.00
Balance of state appropriation unpaid	11,866.25
Balance of state warrants on hand but unpaid	11,296.36
Tuitions, collegiate	3,000.00
Tuitions, law	3,500.00
Tuitions, medical	2,300.00
Total	$56,260.61
Deduct amount to replace fund overdrawn	5,002.38
Total net income for year 1877-8	$51,258.23

Appropriations made by the Board of Regents, at the June session, 1877, for the year commencing June 20, 1877, and ending June 20, 1878, for the purposes specified.

President's salary	$2,800.00
Prof. Leonard's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Hinrichs' salary	2,150.00
Prof. Eggert's salary	1,700.00
Chancellor Hammond's salary	2,500.00
Prof. Currier's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Fellows' salary	1,700.00
Prof. Calvin's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Philbrick's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Peck's salary	950.00
Prof. Farnsworth's salary	950.00
Prof. Robertson's salary	950.00
Prof. Middleton's salary	950.00
Prof. Pinkham's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Howe's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Parker's salary	1,700.00
Prof. Shrader's salary	850.00
Prof. Clapp's salary	850.00
Prof. Love's salary	1,000.00
Two Profs. of homeopathy, $950.00 each	1,900.00
Judge Dillon	300.00

Prof. Hobby	$ 300.00
Judge Adams	300.00
J. N. Rogers	100.00
Judge Rothrock (expenses)	100.00
W. C. Preston	1,200.00
Miss Schofield	900.00
Miss Apthorp	900.00
Miss Loughridge	900.00
Dr. Pryce	100.00
Wm. Osmond	800.00
Treasurer Coldren	800.00
Executive committee	100.00
Secretary Haddock	800.00
Fuel and cutting wood	1,500.00
Janitor Ruppin	600.00
Medical janitor	250.00
Extra janitor	250.00
Advertising and printing (University)	300.00
Advertising and printing (Law)	300.00
Advertising and printing (Medical)	250.00
Catalogue	500.00
Postage on catalogues	50.00
Library (University)	1,000.00
Library (Law)	150.00
Dissecting material	500.00
Commencement expenses	450.00
Gas	200 00
Care of grounds	150.00
Provision for Homeopathic Department	2,200.00
For Prof. Leonard's chair	125.00
For Prof. Hinrichs' chair	726.22
For Prof. Eggert's chair	50.00
For Prof. Currier's chair	50.00
For Prof. Fellows' chair	50.00
For Prof. Calvin's chair	100.00
For Prof. Chester's chair	50.00
For Prof. Pinkham's chair	50.00
For Prof. Parker's chair	100.00
Incidental expenses	1,148.78
Demonstrator of Anatomy	200.00
Society Hall stairway	400.00
Dr. Ranney	100.00
Medical library	100.00
Total	$50,800 00

SUMMARY.

By examining the foregoing we find :

That on June 20, 1877, the total amount of income fund in the treasurer's hands, and the total estimated income of the University for the ensuing year, ending June 20, 1878, was in all, the sum of..... $51,258.23

That the total appropriations made by the Board of Regents at the June session of the Board for the year commencing June 20, 1877, and ending June 20, 1878, to cover the running expenses of the University, actual necessaries and current unsettled bills, and unpresented warrants was in all, the sum of..... 50,800.00

That on June 20, 1878, there will be in the University Treasury after liquidation of the year's expenses, ending on that date, the sum of $458.23, and that will then be the only income fund at the disposal of the Board, except the then current interest due, or accruing on the permanent fund of the institution for the current year, commencing on June 20, 1878.

The original vouchers and receipts are on file in the Secretary's office.

The Regents, endeavoring to keep in view the propriety of careful legislative supervision on the subject of appropriations, and regarding also their duty as citizens to be careful as to their recommendations, "and to take upon themselves something of the responsibility that would be upon them, if the legislature did not stand between them and the treasury," most respectfully ask consideration as to the need of the university for appropriations. They are aware that the aggregate amount may seem to be large, but the necessities are great, and looking beyond the present time of financial embarrassment, the work of the University is important in the interests of the state, and the failure of present support may become calamitous. In the request for appropriations herewith submitted, is an amount for an additional building. One building is not adequate to the actual needs of the university, but a judicious economy in the present erection of one building, so as to accommodate the more urgent demands for room, would greatly facilitate the convenience of the institution, and its importance is respectfully urged. So, also, the question of repairs on the present property is a necessity, for waste is imminent unless soon attended to. An amount for insurance would seem to be the part of wisdom in so great an exposure, and in this connection a suggestion as to the methods of heating the buildings may not be inappropriate. Central Hall is at present heated entirely by stoves, North Hall by hot-air furnaces, and South Hall in part by hot air and partly by stoves. A very considerable item of expense is annually incurred for fuel and care of fires, and it is suggested that heating the buildings by steam would greatly promote both economy and safety. The libraries are a very important element in education, and their increase seems indispensable. The establishment of a lady professorship is only fair dealing towards the daughters of our state, who so greatly appreciate the opportunities afforded them by the University, and at a meeting of the Regents in June, 1875, it was resolved that in the recognized policy of the University for the education of females on an equality with males, there was not a full opportunity, as at present arranged, for the equality of the sexes in the privileges and advantages of the institution, and in order that better facilities for the education of females should be afforded there should be a lady professor in the University with the full salary of a professor, and a committee was appointed to recommend a suitable person to occupy such place, and recommend the name of the chair to be occupied by such professor, but for want of means the resolution has failed to be carried into effect. Increase for facilities in

teaching, especially in the Observatory, in the chairs of Physical Science, Natural Science, and Engineering, are needed, and all the chairs would be aided if they could be afforded facilities for illustration and instruction.

In the experience of the institution it is estimated that $51,000 is required for the annual necessary expense of the University, making for the biennial period $102,000. The income of the institution per annum may b estimated, including tuition fees, at about $31,000, making for the biennial period $62,000, leaving a deficit in two years of $40,000. With this amount the bare existence of the institution may be maintained, provided no adverse accident may befall her, but the opportunity for growth is precluded, and disaster is likely to ensue to the property by reason of neglect. Farther reference to some of the subjects here named is invited to the report of the President of the University herewith submitted.

In careful consideration of the subject, the Regents respectfully ask appropriations as follows, or an amount sufficient to meet the annexed items :

Amount for deficiencies in expense of University	$40,000
One new building	30,000
For libraries	7,000
For insurance	1,500
For repairs and repainting	5,000
For stone walls about buildings	1,500
For fencing Observatory lots and west side of Campus	2,000
For support of lady professorship for two years	3,400
For Observatory, and equipment of the various chairs and departments	9,000

Progress depends upon the positive in human action. The element in human affairs that is content to stand still is an inevitable tendency to retrogression. The Regents of the University point with pride to the attainments made in this institution in the short duration of its history, and its progress has vindicated the wisdom of the legislation which has heretofore sustained and nourished it. It may continue to be made the vehicle of unnumbered blessings to the people of the state and nation, and it is herewith earnestly commended to the consideration of the General Assembly. If it may accord with the wisdom of the legislature, the Board of Regents earnestly recommend that for the future support of the University, some policy be adopted that will meet the question of permanent support, and not require the consideration of biennial appropriations. The Regents have experienced embarrassment in planning for the best interests of the institu-

tion by reason of the uncertainty of the amount at their disposal to be expended for the University, and if they could have reliance of a certain amount to be received annually, it would greatly facilitate the making of plans for the development of the work entrusted to their care. As to what may be the best plan for this purpose the Regents hardly regard it as their province to suggest, but respectfully ask that some plan for permanent support be adopted.

By order of the Board of Regents,

J. G. NEWBOLD, *Chairman.*

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

October 1, 1877.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To His Excellency, Joshua G. Newbold, Governor of Iowa, and ex-officio President of Board of Regents of State University:

I herewith submit to you the Biennial Report of the State University, for the period from September 15, 1875, to September 15, 1877.

Very respectfully,

C. W. SLAGLE,

President of the University, Pro tempore.

Iowa City, September 15, 1877.

REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with section 1600, of the Code, is herewith respectfully submitted a report of the condition and progress of the institution. The requirements of the law, as to the different courses of study, number of students, &c., will be found in the catalogues of the last two years, accompanying this report. A brief statement of facts in the history of the University, from its inception to the present time, has been regarded as proper to communicate, and your indulgence is asked in this respect. For much herein of the early history of the institution, acknowledgments are due to the research and labor of that learned and earnest friend of the University, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., in an able address at the annual commencement, June 21, 1867, which was printed by order of the Board during the past year, and is an exhaustive history of the University to the time of its delivery.

C. W. SLAGLE, *President pro tempore.*

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Act of Congress of July 20, 1840, provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within the said territory, when it becomes a state, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

This beneficent act towards Iowa had however been long antedated as a policy of governmental support to State Universities, and is safely cited as precedent. In the famous act of 1787 it was enacted that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." And immediately thereafter, during the same congress, in the matter of the "Ohio purchase," there was reserved two townships of land for a university; and the policy has been continued in the history of the government to this time in the admission of new states, and has been the basis of the state universities of all the north-western states.

The constitution of the state, under which Iowa was admitted into the union provided as follows:

"The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition, of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university."

At the first general assembly of the state, a bill was passed for

the relocation of the seat of government, which involved to some extent the location of the university. At the same session the first act of state legislation pertaining to the university was passed, approved February 25, 1847; in which are sections as follows:

"AN ACT to Locate and Establish a State University.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That there shall be established at Iowa City, the present seat of government of the State of Iowa, an institution to be called the "State University of Iowa," with such branches as, in the opinion of the general assembly, the public convenience may hereafter require.

SEC. 2. The public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which the same are situated, be, and the same are, hereby granted for the use of said university; *provided*, that the sessions of the general assembly, and the offices of the officers of state, shall be held in the present capitol until otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 3. The two townships of land, granted by act of congress of July 20th, 1840, for the support of a university, be, and the same are, hereby donated to the said state university, to be and constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied exclusively to the support of said university, and such branches as the general assembly shall establish.

SEC. 4. That for the control of said university, and for the better management of the same, there shall be appointed by the general assembly of the state, fifteen trustees, five of whom shall be chosen biennially, who may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, under the general laws of this state authorizing incorporations for educational purposes, as may be necessary to organize and regulate said university. The superintendent of public instruction shall be president of the board of trustees, and shall have power to call special meetings of the trustees whenever in his opinion it is necessary.

SEC. 6. That whenever in the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction, it is necessary, a professorship for the education of teachers of common schools may be instituted, in such manner as in the opinion of said superintendent will best promote the interests of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 7. The two townships of land herein donated to said university, when selected, shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of said university in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as may be provided by law for the disposition and regulation of the sixteenth sections in the different townships.

SEC. 8. That when said lands shall be disposed of, as provided for in this act, the fund arising therefrom shall be paid into the state treasury; and it is hereby made the duty of the treasurer to loan the same out for a space not less than five years, upon real estate security—the interest thereon payable annually—and the interest thereof to be subject to the order of the board of trustees of said university, and by them applied to the uses intended by this act.

SEC. 10. That said university shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever.

SEC. 11. That the grants and donations herein made are upon the express condition that the said university shall, so soon as it shall be in the enjoyment of revenue from the said grant and donations at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually, in the theory and practice of teaching, as well as in such branches of learning as shall be deemed best calculated for the preparation of said students for the business of common school teaching. Said students to be selected from the different parts of the state, in such manner and under such regulations as the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the judges of the several judicial districts shall determine—said regulations to be subject to the supervision of the general assembly.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the general assembly of this state from exercising full supervision over the said university, its officers, and the grants and donations made or to be made by the state."

Owing to the fact, that the location of the seat of government, made by the commissioners at the place named "Monroe City," met with general disfavor, the law appointing the commissioners, was by the act of January 15, 1849, repealed, and the "City" vacated. This retained the seat of government for the time being at Iowa City, and as there could be no immediate occupancy of the grounds and building by the university, operating the institution became impracticable.

By the acts of assembly of January 15th, 1849, and January 16th, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon an equal footing, "in respect to funds and all other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847.

The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6th, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased, a plan for buildings adopted, and one erected; upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended; but the building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1850, and afterwards rebuilt, all by contribution of the citizens of Fairfield. No aid from the state or from the university fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the state, and in accordance with their request, the act of assembly of January 24th, 1853, was passed, severing their connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

At a special meeting of the board held February 21st, 1850, the board recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the

Upper Mississippi," an institution established at Davenport, under the laws of the state, as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa;" with the express stipulation, however, that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Immediately after the close of the first course of lectures, which commenced on the second Monday of March, 1850, the medical college was removed to Keokuk, and its second session was opened on the first Monday of November, 1850. The act of the general assembly of January 28th, 1851, confirmed the action of the board, by recognizing the college of physicians and surgeons as the medical department of the university, and making the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by the institution, evidence of qualification to practice in the state. The act of the general assembly of January 22d, 1855, placed this institution under the supervision of the board of trustees of the university, with the further provision that nothing contained in the act should "be so construed as to affect the property rights of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi." This college of physicians continued in operation, under this arrangement, until terminated by the provisions of the new constitution of the state, adopted March 5th, 1857, which took effect September 3d, 1857, providing in section eleven of article nine, that "the State University shall be established *at one place without branches at any other place*, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

From 1847 to 1855, elections were regularly had by the legislature, to supply the places of officers of the university whose terms had expired, and frequent meetings of the trustees were held, but no effectual organization of the university was had, and up to January 1st, 1855, the total amount expended by the board for all objects, was $1,044.88. In March, 1855, the university was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there were in attendance from seventy-five to one hundred students during this term.

On July 16th, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, New York, was elected president, and accepted the office but never entered fully upon its duties. The first printed document of the institution is a *circular* in catalogue form, of date first of September, 1855, and presents in detail a plan of organization by *departments*, nine in number; Amos Dean being at the head of the faculty as "Chancellor, and Professor of History." Under this organization the university was again opened in

September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under professors Welton, Johnston, Van Valkenburg and Guffin, chancellor Dean being only nominally connected with it.

By act of assembly, the capital of the state was located at Des Moines, in the spring of 1856; but for want of buildings at Des Moines, the next regular session of the legislature, commencing December 1st, 1856, was held at Iowa City.

On the 30th of June, 1856, sundry changes were made in the faculty, and under this new organization the university was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were one hundred and twenty-four students; eighty-three males, forty-one females in attendance during the year, and the *first regular catalogue* was published for the year 1856–57.

The fall term, 1857–58, was regularly opened at the appointed time.

The convention "to revise the Constitution of the State," met at Iowa City, January 19th, 1857, and the constitution then formed, became operative on the third of September, 1857. Article nine, section eleven, provided as follows :

"The State University shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other."

And article eleven, section eight, as follows:

"The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson."

In December, 1857, the state authorities vacated the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States district court; and with this exception the property at this time became the seat of the university, and passed under the control of the board of trustees.

The vacated building having had hard usage as a place for all kinds of meetings, and not being adapted in its arrangement of rooms for university purposes, required extensive repairs and modifications, to be used for its new purposes, and the board were without funds for the purpose. In January, 1858, was held the last meeting of the board under the old law. A resolution was considered at this meeting excluding females from the university and elicited considerable discussion, but was finally decided in the negative.

With the incoming of the new constitution, there was a new act of the general assembly of March 12th, 1858, for the government of the

university, not materially different from the former law, except that it contained a provision for twenty-six scholarships in the university, in which an equal number of young men, not less than sixteen years of age, selected from the high schools of the state, by certain officers designated for the purpose, were to be educated free of charge for tuition, in consideration of which they were to teach in some high or other school for a term equal to the time they had enjoyed the benefit of such scholarships.

On March 11, 1858, the legislature appropriated $3,000 for repairs and modifications of the building formerly the capitol; and $10,000 for the erection of a new building, designed for a boarding hall and dormitories, now known as South Hall, and used for recitation purposes, and occupied by the medical department and society halls. The board constituted by the new law met April 27, 1858, and were duly organized; and at this meeting it was determined to close the institution until such time as the income of the fund of the university would be sufficient to meet current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for the reception of students. Previous to this time, the building known as "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the purposes of the school.

The faculty, except the chancellor, was discharged, and all further instruction suspended, after the close of the term then in progress, until September, 1859. At this meeting a resolution was adopted excluding females from the university after the close of the existing term. A committee was appointed to select and purchase books for the library. A building committee was appointed to superintend the erection of the new building and the repairs on the old one. At a meeting of the board held August 4, 1858, the action of the previous meeting, excluding females, was modified so as to admit them to the normal department. At this meeting the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, this being the first degree conferred upon a student of the university, and diplomas were awarded to Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphry, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson; the first graduating class of the normal department. At this meeting the action of the board at the April meeting, closing the school, was reconsidered as to the normal department, and it was decided to open the same; and it was accordngly opened on the first day of November, 1858. After the enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, its constitutionality was questioned, on the ground that "school laws" should originate with the "Board of

Education;" and it was so held by the supreme court of the state. The "Board of Education" met December 6, 1858, and soon after the decision of the court was rendered, passed a law legalizing all proceedings had in conformity with the act of March 12, 1858. December 25, 1858, was passed the "Act for the government and regulation of the State University of Iowa." The law was principally a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, but omitted the clause creating scholarships, and made changes as to the board of trustees and manner of appointment. The board were allowed as compensation the same per diem and mileage when attending meetings, as members of the general assembly. Before this, the board were allowed no compensation, except mileage, at ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled in attending meetings. Both sexes were admitted to all the departments of the university, leaving the board no discretion in the matter. The new board met and duly organized at Iowa City on the second day of February, 1859. The condition of the finances of the university being found to be very inadequate to the successful prosecution of the work of the institution, and the financial affairs of the country being at the time greatly prostrated, it was, by the board, deemed unwise to re-open the university, and they resolved to continue the normal department only to the close of its term. There were at that time four hundred and eighty-four volumes in the library, purchased at a cost of $676.81. Of works on theology, fourteen; government and politics, forty-eight; science and art, one hundred and forty-five; belles-lettres, ninety; history, one hundred and eighty-seven. Apparatus in the department of natural philosophy cost $507.38. In the department of mathematics, $494.00.

The annual meeting of the board was held June 28, 1859. The normal department had closed its course, having had thirty-eight males and fifty-two females in attendance during the year; and the board now resolved to continue it in operation during the ensuing year. A special meeting was called and held October 25, 1859, and it was at this meeting decided to re-open the university in September, 1860. Amos Dean had before this resigned his position as Chancellor. He was connected with the university some four years and received but a nominal compensation for his services, the whole sum not exceeding $500.00. Though not actively employed in the special duties of his office, he manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the university. He visited the state three times, prepared the plan of organization adopted by the board; selected and purchased books for the

library; labored to secure from the general government an additional grant of land, and was an able and earnest counselor for the welfare of the institution. At the meeting of October 25, 1859, Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, and required to enter on the duties of his office in June, 1860, his salary being fixed at $2,000.00 from the commencement of his services. He delivered an address before the general assembly February 6, 1860, on the subject of "University Education." At this meeting the board were notified that the Secretary of the Interior had ordered the release of the rooms used by the United States district court, and the university had exclusive occupancy of the premises. The general assembly, by act of April 2d, 1860, appropriated from the proceeds of the saline lands $5,000, to be expended upon the new building, and $5,000 for the purchase of apparatus, and additional repairs on the old building.

The annual meeting of the board was held June 28th, 1860. During the school year then closed there had been eighty-nine students; thirty-two males; fifty-seven females. At this meeting it was determined to complete the organization of the university; and a full faculty was appointed for its equipment.

The first session under this new organization was opened the third Wednesday in September (19th) 1860; and this may be fairly regarded as the date of the existence of the institution.

The next annual meeting of the board was held June 25th, 1861. It was the early period of the war, and to those whose memories extend to that time, it needs not to be recalled, the prostration of all interests, the gloom and very darkness of the day. There were one hundred and seventy-two students in attendance during the year; eighty-six males and eighty-six females, the great majority of whom were in the normal and preparatory departments. At this meeting the board authorized the admission of two students from each county of the state, to the classical and scientific departments free of charge for tuition, to be selected by the county officers heretofore appointed to select those admitted on same terms to the normal department. The library at this time was found to contain fifteen hundred volumes, and there had been some increase in apparatus. The basement and lower story of the new building was finished and occupied as a residence and boarding hall. In the report of October 22d, 1861, the board recommended to the board of education and general assembly, the creation of a professorship of military tactics and civil and military engineering. The board of education held its last meeting December 2d, 1861,

and made some material changes in the law for the government of the university. The board were allowed three dollars per day during their sessions, and traveling expenses going to, and returning from the place of meeting. They were required to make provision for a system of gymnastics and physical training, and a separate act was passed making it the duty of the board to establish a department of military instruction so soon as the general assembly should provide means for the purpose; but no appropriation was made, and no action was taken by the board on the matter.

On June 23d, 1862, the time of the annual meeting of the board, there was not a quorum present, and an adjournment was had to the 19th of August. There had been two hundred and fifty-four students—one hundred and eighteen males, and one hundred and thirty-six females in attendance during the year, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom were in the normal, and one hundred and four in the preparatory department. At the adjourned meeting of August 19th, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned the position of president of the university, Professor Oliver M. Spencer was elected president. The property of the university, at this meeting of the board, was insured for $23,000 on buildings, and $1,000 on library and apparatus. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was at this meeting most worthily conferred upon Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The next annual meeting was held June 24th, 1863. There had been two hundred and eighty-eight students in attendance during the preceding year—one hundred and one males, one hundred and eighty-seven females—one hundred and fifty-seven being in the normal, and one hundred and sixteen in the preparatory department. The excess of female students during these years is noticeable. There were at this time one hundred and twenty-four students of the university, of its young men, in the army. At this commencement was *the first class of graduates in the collegiate department of the university.* T. M. Eddy, of Chicago, delivered an address on the "Elements of Leadership." President Spencer tendered his resignation as president, but the board declined to accept it. Tuition fees in all the departments, except for instruction in instrumental music, were abolished, and a matriculation fee of $5.00 per term, in advance, was required from each student, excepting the four selected from each county, who were to be instructed free of charge, as formerly.

At an adjourned meeting held August 13th, 1863, an appropriation

was made from the *income fund* to complete the second story of the new building, South Hall, for recitation rooms. An appropriation of $500.00 from the same fund was made for gymnastic training. A like sum was appropriated for military training, but the effort failed, and the appropriation was applied to the gymnasium. At this session the board asked an appropriation of $25,000.00 to be made by the general assembly for the use of the university. They also asked that the appropriation of lands made by the act of congress of July 2d, 1862, to the state for an agricultural college, be applied in whole or in part for the establishment of an agricultural department in the university. By the act of the general assembly, March 19th, 1864, the board of education was abolished as authorized by the constitution and the office of superintendent of public instruction restored. The general assembly, by this action, resumed control of the subject of education, and March 21st, same session, was approved an act for the government of the university. It was mainly the same as the former act. The governor of the state became, by this act, *ex-officio* president of the board of trustees. From January 15th, 1849, to December 25th, 1858, the governor had been, *ex-officio*, a member of the board. From the date of the act organizing the university, February 25th, 1847, until March 12th, 1858, the superintendent of public instruction had been, *ex-officio*, the president of the board of trustees. By the act of March 12th, 1858, he was made *ex-officio* a member of the board, which continued until December 25th, 1858, at which time the office of superintendent ceased to exist by virtue of the existence of the "Board of Education," which continued, until the act of March 21st, 1864, took effect; and again by the act of April 11th, 1870, the superintendent became *ex-officio* a member of the board, and so continued until 1872, when the membership was abolished, but was again restored in 1876.

From this is seen the intimate relation, as intended by the legislature of the state, that the university has borne to the school system of the state. During the period of the "Board of Education," there was no superintendent of public instruction, but the university trustees were elected by the board of education, and selected their president from their own number; so that during all the period of the university, except as here stated, the university and the educational department of the state have been united by this bond of official connection, and it may be remarked that during the time when this official connection did not exist, the trustees were required by the law of 1864 to make their reports to the general assembly, at each regular session,

through the superintendent of public instruction, instead of directly, as under the former law; thus keeping up through all the life of the institution, its relation to the public school system of the state. The assembly, by the act of March 24, 1864, appropriated $20,000.00 from the state treasury for an additional college building; and the law specified that it should be so constructed as to provide accommodations for a chapel, chemical laboratory, and an astronomical observatory. This building is now known as North Hall, and is used for a chapel and laboratory. The construction of an observatory in this building was abandoned as it was impossible with the appropriation made to erect such a structure as was contemplated by the act, and it proved insufficient for the building in its modified form. The first meeting of the board, under the law of 1864, was a special meeting, held May 4, 1864. One of the teachers, Charles E. Borland, having entered the army as a volunteer, was granted leave of absence from his duties. The annual meeting of the board was held June 28th, 1864, and two of the trustees, Nicholas J. Rush and Thomas H. Benton, Jr., were then in the army, and had resigned; John F. Dillon and Thompson Bird were appointed to fill the vacancies. It was decided at this meeting to postpone the erection of the new building, on account of the high price of labor and material. There had been during the previous year four hundred and thirty-two students in attendance; one hundred and seventy-seven males and two hundred and fifty-five females. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Rush Emery, the *first* student of the university who received this degree. Bishop Lee delivered the commencement address.

On March 22d, 1865, a special meeting of the board was held to make arrangements for the erection of the new building. For the year ending June, 1865, there had been four hundred and forty students; one hundred and sixty-four males, and two hundred and seventy-six females. The annual meeting of the board was held June 26th, 1865. An important change was made at this meeting in the plan of organization of the university, and a radical change in the conditions of admission and graduation; and very materially increased the attainments required of candidates for the various degrees. The building committee reported as to the erection of the new building. A donation of six hundred and eighty acres of land was made to the university by citizens of Iowa City, to aid in the construction of the building. Building material amounting to about $3,000.00 was also donated by the corporation of Iowa City. The executive committee was directed to insure the Central Hall

for $50,000.00; South Hall at $15,000.00; North Hall, (the new building), for $20,000.00; and the apparatus and furniture, for $10,000.00. A resolution was adopted at this meeting of the board, conferring on all Iowa volunteers who had served in the recent war, including in case of death, their orphan children, the privilege to receive instruction in the university free of charge. Fifty-five students availed themselves of this privilege at the opening of the next term. The general assembly which met January, 1866, by act of March 31st, 1866, appropriated $13,000.00 to complete the chapel building, (North Hall), including heating apparatus for that building; $3,000.00 for slate roof, and $2,000.00 for heating the central or old building; $1,500.00 for heating the south building, and $1,500.00 for general repairs and repainting the buildings, and authorized the expenditure of any surplus from either appropriation to be used for any of the objects named. Four trustees were elected at this session to supply expired terms. A special meeting of the board was held at Des Moines, March 29th, 1866, and steps were taken to complete the new building. President Spencer was granted fifteen months' leave of absence, from April 10th, 1866, to visit Europe, without salary after August 31st, 1866. The annual meeting was held June 26th, 1866, at Iowa City. Professor Nathan R. Leonard was elected president *pro tem.* of the faculty, and authorized to exercise the functions of the president during the absence of president Spencer.

The executive committee were instructed to renew the insurance on the property of the university for one year, for the respective amounts designated for the previous year. An appropriation of $1,500 was made for the library. At this meeting a resolution was adopted declaring vacant the professorship of the normal department; also, a resolution that at the next annual meeting the board would consider the propriety of a re-organization of the faculty, and if deemed expedient would make such changes as would conduce to the welfare and efficiency of the institution. The executive committee was at this meeting directed to consummate the ownership by the university of the property known as the Mechanics' Academy, being a half block situated two squares from the university, on which is a grove of well preserved, old oak trees, and a two-story brick building. The one-half block originally belonged to the territory, but was donated to the "Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association of Iowa City," upon certain conditions. It was claimed the conditions had not been complied with; and by the act of March 26, 1866, the legislature donated the property to the university, and by a satisfactory arrangement with the

representatives of the Mechanics' Association, the full ownership of the property and possession passed to the university. The building was used for several years as a lodging place for students, but after the organization of the medical department it has been used as a hospit in connection with the medical department, and there is attached to it a lecture room for clinical purposes.

For the year closing June, 1866, there had been six hundred and sixty-eight students in the institution: three hundred and sixty-two males, and three hundred and six females; five hundred and seventy-one of whom were in the preparatory department. A few advanced students were included in this number by reason of pursuing in this department one or more studies, in which they were deficient.

The new building, North Hall, was completed in the latter part of the autumn of 1866. For 1867, the annual meeting was held June 21st. There had been six hundred and forty students in attendance during the year—three hundred and seventy-one males, and two hundred and sixty-nine females. Seventy-nine were in the collegiate department—five seniors, six juniors, twenty sophomores, forty-eight freshmen. The normal department numbered twenty-five in the senior year, and thirty-seven in the junior year. At this meeting, the board inaugurated a reform in the preparatory department, by restricting the course to two years, and advancing the standard of qualification for admission, and requiring satisfactory evidence of ability to prepare, within two years, for admission to the freshman class of the collegiate, or junior year of the normal department, as the student might elect.

President Spencer being absent in Europe, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Under the resolution of the board at the last annual meeting, all the members of the faculty placed at this meeting their resignation in the hands of the board. Professors Leonard, Parvin, Hinrichs and Eggert were continued in office. A. N. Currier was elected professor of ancient languages. Professor Leonard was continued as president *pro tem.*, and it was ordered that the salary of the president should be $2,000, to take effect when the vacancy should be filled. At a special meeting in August following, Prof. S. N. Fellows was elected to the vacancy in the normal department. James Black, D. D., vice-president of Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, was elected president of the university, at a special meeting held March 4, 1868.

Dr. Black entered upon the duties of his office at the opening of

the fall term, September 17th, 1868, having signified his acceptance of the position to the board, at their annual meeting in June preceding.

The law department of the university was established by the board at the annual meeting in June, 1868, and a committee was appointed to look after the interests of the department, professors and lecturers, and report at the next meeting of the board.

The general assembly by act approved March 9th, 1868, appropriated $20,000.00 "for the purpose of making necessary repairs upon the buildings belonging to the state university, and giving such aid to the scientific and such other departments, as the trustees may deem proper to establish; and increase their efficiency."

At a special meeting of the board, held September 17th, 1868, the committee appointed at the previous meeting, on the law department, reported an arrangement made with the "Iowa Law School" at Des Moines, which had been organized, and for three years previous, had been in successful operation under the control of Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. C. C. Cole and Hon. Wm. G. Hammond; by which arrangement the institution as it had existed at Des Moines, was transferred to Iowa City and merged into the law department of the state university.

Of the appropriation of $20,000.00 made by the general assembly, $7,600.00 was set apart for the purpose of the law department, and the faculty was made to consist of the president of the university, and at least three professors, of whom the principal of the department should reside at Iowa City. The others to be employed in instruction by lectures or otherwise, not less than two months each university year. Hon. George G. Wright and Hon. C. C. Cole were elected professors of the department, and Hon. Wm. G. Hammond of Des Moines, was elected resident professor and principal of the department. The tuition was fixed at $80.00 for the course, or $30.00 per term. At the opening of the term there were nine students entered, and during the year the whole number was twenty-five, of whom there were seventeen graduates at the close of the term, June 28th, 1869.

During the year closed June, 1877, there were one hundred and three students in this department. Each successive year from the organization having demonstrated, by increase of numbers, the success of the department, and its acceptability to the people. At the present writing, the opening of the term, September, 1877, there are one hundred and five students in attendance. The committee from the legislature who visited the university in February, 1870, say in their report of the department, "It has added new strength to the university by

widening the sphere of its influence and usefulness; and by increasing the number of its active friends, and promises in the future to add to its prosperity and renown." Four hundred and fifty-eight students have received the degree of LL. B. from this institution, and are now practicing in almost every county of Iowa, and in every state of the north-west. The opinion of the legislative committee above quoted, has thus at this early day of "the future" been vindicated. It has been, and will continue to be, the purpose of the conductors of the department to place it in the front rank of American law schools.

At the same special meeting of the board of September 17th, 1868, a committee was appointed to consider the question of the establishment of a medical department of the university, who reported in favor of establishing the department. The faculty to consist of the president of the university and the professors of the several chairs, seven chairs being constituted. The professors to serve without compensation until such time as the board of trustees or the legislature should provide for the same. The opening of the department to take place if practicable at the commencement of the university year 1869-70, and continue until the last week in March. The report of the committee was adopted by the board.

At this meeting Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected treasurer of the university and his bond approved in the sum of $50,000.00.

For the year closed June, 1868, there had been four hundred and forty-five students in attendance, of whom two hundred and seventy-five were males and one hundred and seventy females, being one hundred collegiates; one hundred and three normals; fourteen irregulars, and two hundred and twenty-eight preparatory students.

From the number in attendance in the previous year, there was in this year a diminution of one hundred and ninety-three students, attributable to the reformation in the previous year of cutting off the first year of the preparatory course as heretofore noted.

The annual meeting of the board for 1869, was held June 26th, and continued through July 1st. At this meeting it was ordered that a part of South Hall be fitted up for the medical department, and that $3,000.00 of the $20,000.00 appropriated by the Twelfth General Assembly be set apart for fitting the apartments, lighting and heating the same, and janitorial service.

The time of opening the department was referred to the executive committee, and faculty to be elected, not later than the opening of the school year, 1870, and the fees were fixed, for matriculation, at $5.00; lectures, $80.00; graduation, $30.00.

The salary of the president was at this time fixed at $2,500.00 per annum, and professors at $1,500.00 for the ensuing year.

The committee on appropriations reported an unexpended balance of $5,000.00 of the $20,000.00 appropriation, exclusive of the $3,000.00 retained for the purposes of the medical department, and for the purposes of the ensuing year, the board appropriated the sum of $26,782.89.

There had been in the year closing June, 1869, exclusive of the law department, three hundred and ninety-three students, one hundred and forty-four of whom were females.

At the session of the general assembly, begun January 10th, 1870, there was passed the act approved April 11th, 1870, for the government of the state university, being the same as chapter 2, title XII, of the Code of 1873, except slight verbal changes; and the addition of section 1603 of the Code. Under this law was instituted the "Board of Regents" as the governing power of the university, and it is at the present time the fundamental law of the institution.

Previous to the passage of this law, the report of the committee appointed by the legislature at the same session to visit the university, had been made, in which they say "they are strongly impressed with the conviction that the state university is accomplishing a great work. They believe that in many respects it ranks with the best institutions of the kind in the country. That it may be justly regarded with feelings of pride by the people of the entire state; and that it deserves to be fostered, patronized and supported by the people of the state, whose institution it is, as the crowning glory of their grand system of free public schools." The committee recommended the reorganization as afterwards adopted; and with earnest words commended the institution to the liberal offices of the general assembly, and to the fostering care and patronage of the whole people of the state.

By the act of the same assembly, approved March 24th, there was appropriated $25,000.00 "for the use and support of the state university for the next two years."

On June 28th, 1870, the board of regents held their first meeting, and were duly organized according to the law of their appointment. William J. Haddock was elected secretary, and Mr. Clark, the treasurer, executed a new bond in the sum of $50,000.00.

Tuition in the law department was changed to $50.00 per year, if paid in advance, or if paid by the term, to $20.00 per term.

Hon. Newton Bateman, superintendent of schools of the state of Illinois, delivered the commencement address June 29th, 1870, and received the thanks of the board.

There had been in attendance during this year, exclusive of the law department, four hundred and three students, of whom two hundred and forty were males and one hundred and sixty-three females.

A special meeting of the board was held August 18th, 1870, at which Dr. Black tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect the first of December following, and a committee was appointed to report names of suitable persons from whom to select a president of the university.

The first term of the medical department was opened October 24th, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates, and the whole number of students in the department during the term was thirty-nine.

The board of regents met at the graduation of the medical class, and during this meeting, on March 1st, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was unanimously elected president of the university. Mr. Thacher accepted the position, to assume the duties of the office on the 1st of April next.

At the annual meeting in June, 1871, President Thacher was duly inaugurated.

The salaries of the professors in the collegiate department were increased to $1,600.00. Judge Wright resigned his professorship in the law department.

The students for the preceding year, exclusive of the law and medical departments, numbered three hundred and seventy-three.

By act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 6th, 1872, there was appropriated from the state treasury the sum of $52,300.00 for increase of salaries, for the support of the institution for two years, for iron fence, repairs on buildings, and libraries, and other specific purposes named in the bill.

At the June meeting, 1872, it was resolved that the salary of each professor occupying the chairs of surgery, materia medica, theory and practice, physiology, anatomy, and obstetrics, in the faculty of the medical department for the ensuing year, be nine hundred dollars. For services previously rendered no compensation was allowed to the professors in the medical department, but a committee was appointed to audit the actual expenses of the professors and demonstrators constituting the faculty, incurred in the business of the department, which expenses were so audited and paid. The salaries of the academical professors for the ensuing year, were fixed at $1,800.00.

The salary of Professor Hammond was fixed at $2,300.00 per annum, and the salary of President Thacher at $2,800.00.

A committee of homeopathic physicians appeared before the board, to request the establishment of a department in the university for giving instruction in that branch of medicine. The subject was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting of the board.

The tuition fees in the medical department were fixed as follows: lectures for entire course for one year, $20.00; matriculation ticket, $5.00; demonstrator's ticket, $5.00; graduation fee, $25.00.

There had attended the institution during the year, five hundred and eighteen students, of whom there were in the law department, sixty-four; in the medical department, seventy-one; in the collegiate department, three hundred and eighty-three There were one hundred and sixty-four female students.

At the annual meeting of June, 1873, there was established a chair of English language and literature, also the chair of civil engineering, afterwards constituted a department. An additional resident professorship in the law department was also established, and the salaries of resident professors fixed at $2,200.00 and $1,800.00 respectively.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of a department of homeopathy reported that in the condition of the finances of the university, it was impossible for the board to enlarge the operations of the medical department, and respectfully referred the subject matter to the next general assembly of the state.

Mr. Clark tendered his resignation as treasurer, which was not accepted by the board.

There had been in the year then closed five hundred and forty-nine students in attendance, of whom eighty-five were in the law, seventy in the medical, and three hundred and ninety-four in the collegiate department.

There were one hundred and fifty-eight female students.

At the session of the Fifteenth General Assembly, begun January 12, 1874, there was appropriated from the state treasury, by act approved March 18, 1874, $46,000 "to aid in support of the state university in all its chairs and departments, and the expenses necessary and incident to the maintenance of said institution."

At the June meeting, 1874, there was established a chair, "to be styled the chair of military instruction." The President of the United States was requested to detail an officer, as authorized by law of congress, to perform the duties of the chair, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the authorities at Washington, with a view to obtaining such officer. In accordance with this resolution, Lieuten-

ant A. D. Schenck, 2d artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics" at Iowa State University, by order of the war department, August 26, 1874; and reported for duty September 10, 1874. Lieutenant Schenck was afterwards relieved, and Lieutenant James Chester, 3d artillery, Brevet Captain, U. S. A., was detailed to same service, and reported for duty January 1st, 1877, and is most acceptably filling the position.

It was at this session of the board also ordered that the salaries of the non-resident professors of the medical department be $1,000.00. The resident professors to be $900.00 as heretofore.

An appropriation was also made of $4,600.00 to be expended under the direction of the executive committee for erecting an observatory building and fitting the same.

There had been during the year 1873-4, five hundred and seventy-six students, of whom were nineteen seniors, thirty-nine juniors, forty-two sophomores, forty-six freshmen, forty-four specials, the others of the collegiates being in the sub-freshman classes; there were sixty-five in the medical department and ninety-three in the law. There were one hundred and sixty-seven female students.

During the year 1874-5, there were six hundred and twenty-three students in attendance; thirty-three seniors, thirty-six juniors, thirty-seven sophomores, forty freshmen, one hundred and eighty-seven sub-freshmen, ninety not in course, one hundred and six in the law department and ninety-four in the medical department. Of the whole number, one hundred and forty-two were female students.

At the annual meeting of the board, 1875, it was ordered that the designation of the principal professor in the law faculty shall be "Chancellor of the Law Department," and the salary be $2,500.00. Another professor to be styled "Resident Professor," with a salary of $1,500.00.

At a meeting held at Des Moines, November 3, 1875, Hon. E. Clark tendered his resignation as treasurer of the university, having been elected senator from Johnson county, in the state legislature. Mr. John N. Coldren was elected treasurer, and the amount of his bond fixed at $100,000.00.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD 1875-77.

At the meeting in March, 1876, a committee of physicians of the state, who had been in attendance at the examination of the medical department, appeared before the board, and with strong commendation of the excellence of the work done by the department, and urging its value to the state as an opportunity for medical instruction, recommended to the board the increase of facilities for instruction, and better accommodations for the department.

At the session of the Sixteenth General Assembly, which began January 10th, 1876, there was appropriated, by the act approved March 17th, 1876, $47,457.00 "to aid in the present support of the state university in all its chairs and departments, and the expenditures incident to the maintenance of said institution for the ensuing biennial period."

By the same act the regents were directed to establish a department of homeopathy in connection with the medical department of the university, to consist of two chairs, and of the sum appropriated to the university, $4,100.00 were specifically set apart for the support of the chairs in homeopathy, and not to be used for any other purpose.

At the annual meeting of the board in 1876, it was "Resolved, that there is hereby established a department of homeopathy in the state university."

"That there be and are hereby established in said department, two chairs, one of practice and the other of materia medica, with a view to such other chairs as may be provided by law."

"That the sum of $4,100.00, mentioned and appropriated in said act, be, and is hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of said department of homeopathy."

A committee was also appointed to report at the next meeting of the board, as to the practicality of putting the department into immediate operation, and of all matters pertaining to the opening of the department.

It was at this meeting ordered, that after the 1st of September, 1877, the salaries of the professors in the collegiate department be reduced from $1,800.00 to $1,700.00 per annum, and the salaries of the medical faculty be reduced fifty dollars each.

It was also ordered that there be an appropriation of $200.00 to buy a fire-proof safe for use of the secretary's office, and $1,000.00 for a

walk of flag-stone commencing at the steps of Center Hall, and extending as to direction, in the discretion of the committee on buildings and grounds, as far as the appropriation will complete the walk.

There had been six hundred and eighteen students in attendance, of whom twenty-eight were seniors; twenty-eight juniors; forty-eight were sophomores; sixty-three were freshmen; seventy-six second year sub-freshmen; and one hundred and forty-seven first year sub-freshmen; forty-six not in course; eighty-one in the law, and one hundred and one in the medical department. One hundred and sixty-one of the whole number were females.

At the March meeting of the regents, 1877, Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa and president of the board of trustees of Griswold College, appeared before the board and presented the memorial and resolutions of the trustees of Griswold College, as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF IOWA:

Gentlemen:—At a late meeting of the board of trustees of Griswold College, held in the city of Davenport, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized and instructed to memorialize the board of regents of the university of the state of Iowa, to take such action, after mutual conference and agreement with the said executive committee,—the said action to be finally approved by this board, whereby on the graduation of students in arts and science in Griswold College, the degree of A. B., or B. S., shall be conferred on the terms established by the university professors, and only after examinations, written or oral, conducted by, or in accordance with the instructions of, the said university faculty, empowered to confer the said degrees; it being understood and stipulated that the said degrees, when thus conferred, shall be given by the university over and above their bestowal by Griswold College.

Resolved, That in this effort to secure affiliation with the university of the state, the board of trustees of Griswold College pledge themselves, on re-opening the college committed to their charge, to provide such a course of instruction, and to give evidence of such sympathy with the highest education, as to render this affiliation a proof of the interest of the said trustees and the church they represent, in the advance of education and culture throughout the state, to their highest possible development.

In compliance with these instructions and heartily endorsing and seconding their intent, the executive committee would respectfully ask of the regents of the university that kind consideration of their proposition which the importance of the subject at issue certainly demands.

The existence within the state of eighteen so-called universities or colleges, largely denominational in their origin and constituency, with varying standards of scholarship, and each and all alike possessing the degree-giving power, cannot but render all efforts for the establishment of a uniform and high standard of educational attainment as contemplated by the university practically inoperative. Too often the degree will be sought where it can most readily be obtained. The exaction of a high standard of attain-

ment, as a prerequisite to graduation by the university, can and will, at present, affect only those who, from love of study and free from the influence of denominational prejudice, personally attend the university, and avail themselves of its superior privileges. Could the university be multiplied, and its advantages be offered at each of the many educational centers now existing within the state, it would certainly be productive of far greater good than is now possible. Is it not practicable to secure such a result? It is not essential to the idea of a state university that its instructions should be given, and its *curriculum* maintained, in any particular place. The university of the state of New York, for example, has neither buildings nor instructors, yet, by availing itself of the various colleges, established under local or denominational influences in the state, it maintains a high and uniform standard of scholarship throughout the state; and year by year in the annual reports of its regents, contributes in a marked degree to the educational advance of the land.* The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, not content with gathering their students in centers which have been hallowed by the presence and toil of scholars for nearly a thousand years, are seeking to establish all over the United Kingdom educational centers under their control, where the same instruction, in whole or in part, will be given, and the university degrees, at least in great part, earned. The fact of the existence of these scattered and often rival educational institutions being admitted, the question for our American educators seems to be, can there be attained, by their united and uniform efforts, the grand result which the state university is felt and known to have in view? Can steps be taken whereby a degree from each and every college in Iowa shall represent a certain and well defined amount of attainment in learning and letters, and the standard of the state university be thus maintained throughout the state?

Your memorialists respectfully submit that they believe this result to be both possible and eminently desirable. With a view to bring about this result they respectfully propose in the re-opening of the college under their charge, which will take place the present year, to surrender the exercise of their power of granting the degrees of B. A. and B S., *i. e.:* the graduating degrees, save on terms to be determined by the faculty of the state university and after examinations, conducted either by representatives of said faculty of the state university in person, or in such strict accordance with their requirements as to meet fully and without any reservation the prerequisite standard of the university. And they ask of the regents that upon the students of Griswold College who shall, after examinations conducted as aforesaid, fulfill these requirements, as prescribed by the faculty of the university, for graduation either in arts or science, there shall be given by the authorities of the university the degree to which they have proved themselves entitled. To effect this result, as will be seen at a glance, a course of study and a standard of instruction must be maintained at Griswold College equivalent

* "The university of the state of New York, though generally regarded as a legal fiction, is, in truth, a grand reality. The numerous institutions of which it is composed are indeed not, as in England, crowded into a single city, but are scattered, for popular convenience, over the entire state."—P. 532, Report of Regents for 1875.

to that offered at the university. Practically therefore it will be the addition to the state university, and in closest affiliation with it, of a well-officered and thoroughly efficient co-worker in the educational field.

There can be little hazard in granting so simple a request. If the graduates of Griswold College are not able to pass the examinations prescribed by the State University they will fail to receive a graduating degree. If they are able to pass these examinations they are unquestionably entitled to that recognition of their attainments on the part of the state, they would secure if, in place of a course of study at Griswold College, they had taken a similar course at Iowa City. "Griswold" would sustain the relation to the university that "Balliol" or "Brasenose" or "Christ Church" colleges at Oxford, and "St. John's" and "Trinity" at Cambridge, do to their respective universities. It would prepare its men for the university examinations and would be at pains to do it well. Its teaching, and the application and success of its students would be ever on trial before an impartial tribunal. It would attest its hearty interest in the work of thorough education by courting the fullest scrutiny and by claiming nothing which it did not fairly earn.

Nor would this step be without results in inciting a generous emulation among other local and denominational colleges throughout the state to reach the same standard of education and thus secure similar terms from the State University. Our state system of education would soon comprise all the educational institutions that were capable of imparting an instruction worth the seeking.

The details of this plan may safely be left for further consideration if the general outlines of this scheme of affiliation with the state educational system are approved. The executive committee of the board of trustees of Griswold College in presenting this memorial, respectfully beg this general approval of their proposition, and the appointment of a committee on the part of the regents to which, in connection with a committee of their own body, the perfecting of this scheme shall be entrusted.

With the most unfeigned respect for the honorable board to which they present this, the r unanimous petition. your memorialists beg to subscribe themselves,

Respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the Board of Trustees of Griswold College by

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY,
Bishop of Iowa and President of the Board.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Griswold College, on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the memorial to the regents of the university of the state of Iowa, presented by the president of the board, be and is hereby adopted, and that the president be appointed a committee of the executive committee to present the same to the regents of the university.

Attest:

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY,
President of the Board.

The memorial was received and referred to a committee to report at the June meeting of the board.

A resolution was also adopted by the board, affiliating the high schools of the state with the university, by admitting to the freshman class of the university, without examination, students who shall present certificates of proficiency, signed by the principal and president of the board of directors, of such school or academy as may have been approved by the faculty, showing a standard of scholarship prescribed for such admission.

At the June session, 1877, an election was had to fill the chairs of the homeopathic department, which resulted in the choice of A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D., of Nebraska City, as professor of materia medica, and W. H. Dickinson, M. D., of Des Moines, as professor of theory and practice.

The committee to whom was referred, at the March meeting, the memorial of Griswold College, recommended the appointment of a committee to meet the executive committee of Griswold College, to determine the feasibility of the plan suggested in the memorial, and report the details of such plan as might be approved by the committee to the board at their next meeting in March.

In consideration of the subject of legal instruction, the board at this session resolved "that the good of the legal profession will be promoted by the passage of an act by the general assembly, requiring at least two years of study, either under private or law school instruction, as preparation for admission to the bar of Iowa," and ordered that no person under twenty-one years of age, be entitled to receive a diploma from the law or medical department; but that persons pursuing the course of study in these departments and passing examinations, will be entitled to the diploma on attaining full age of twenty-one years.

It was also ordered by the regents, that after the school year 1877–78, the rule for the present incidental fee of five dollars, required to be paid by students, be abolished, and that there shall be paid by each student entering the sub freshman classes, a tuition fee of six dollars per term, collegiate students to pay a fee of eight and one-third dollars per term, and students in the department of civil engineering, a tuition fee of ten dollars per term; and also that the students now admitted free, known as "representative students," be required to pay an incidental fee of three and one-third dollars per term.

During the session of the board, June, 1877, the relations of Dr. Thacher, as president of the university, were terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the board of regents, was elected president *pro tem.*, and a committee was appointed to ascertain and recommend to the board the names of persons suitable to be selected as president of the institution.

There had been in the school year then closed five hundred and fifty-five students. Twenty-five in the senior class; thirty in the junior class; thirty-six in the sophomore class; sixty-five in the freshman class; sixty-six in the second year of the sub-freshman; one hundred and nine in the first year of the sub-freshman; forty-two not in course; one hundred and three in the law department; seventy-nine in the medical department. Of the whole number one hundred and seventeen were females.

CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FALL TERM, 1877.

At the present time (the opening of the fall term, 1877,) the educational corps of the university consists of the president of the institution, and nine professors in the collegiate department, including the professor of civil engineering, who is of the collegiate faculty, besides the professor of military science, and six instructors in this department; the chancellor and three professors of the law department and four lecturers; eight professors of the medical department, demonstrator and assistant demonstrator of anatomy, prosector of surgery, and two lecturers, and two professors of the homœopathic medical department. Of students there have been registered at this writing, in the collegiate department, three hundred and fifty-five; three hundred and thirty-four have regularly matriculated, a few having failed to pass the required examination. Of the whole number, one hundred and four are

females. In the number of collegiate students, sixty-six counties of the state of Iowa, and eight states of the United States, are represented, and of the new students, at the present term, thirteen have come from other colleges, and an unusual proportion over the entries of any other term, have come from the high schools and academies of the state and entered advanced classes.

In the law department there are one hundred students, representing thirty-seven counties in the state of Iowa, and thirteen states and territories of the United States outside of Iowa. There are eleven students in the advanced course, or second year of this department, five of whom are not numbered in the regular class, making in all one hundred and five students in the department. Of the whole number, (25) twenty-five were graduates of colleges before entering the law class. The law library contains nineteen hundred volumes. The department has now existed twelve years.

In the medical department there are eighty students, representing thirty-six counties of Iowa and ten states and two foreign countries.

The homeopathic medical department has opened with a class of fourteen students.

The whole number of books in the medical libraries is two hundred and fifty. It is seven years since the organization of the department, and there have been one hundred and twenty eight graduates.

GENERAL REMARKS—INCLUDING COURSES OF STUDY.

On the registry card of the collegiate students there is a blank on which the student may designate the church of his preference, and of the number registered at the present time there have been designated as follows:

Episcopalian, sixteen; Christian, twenty-three; Congregational, seventy-five; Catholic, nine; no preference, fifty-three; Lutheran, two; Baptist, thirty; Universalist, five; Presbyterian, sixty; Unitarian, one; Methodist, seventy-five; United Brethren, one; United Presbyterian, five.

The law for the government of the university is faithfully observed in that it "shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever." Nor is there surveillance of religious opinions, but if the conduct and character of students may be an index of training, the university may challenge scrutiny in the fact that her influence is of the best character of culture, and she will not suffer by

comparison with any institution of learning, if tested by the lives of her students and professors.

The course of study in the institution has undergone changes from time to time, as the exigencies of the case seemed to require, and without claiming that it is at present perfect or all that should be attained, it is adapted to good educational work and high attainments for students. The faculty are ever watchful for such improvements and changes as will reach the highest standard.

The collegiate department embraces three courses of study. 1st. The classical course, in which the ancient languages are taught in connection with such other scientific and literary branches as are found in the usual courses for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts.* 2d. The philosophic course in which philosophy, science, and modern language occupy the time which in the classical course is given to the Greek language. 3d. The scientific course, in which science is made specially prominent. The two latter courses leading to the degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy.*

The course in the department of civil engineering leading to the degree of *Civil Engineer.*

It is believed that these courses fully meet the present educational demands of the youth of our state, and for further information in relation to these courses reference is made to the catalogue of 1876-77 accompanying this report.

It is proper to say in this connection that the word *department* is now used in a sense different from that in which it was employed in the early history of the university. Then it was applied to designate each of the separate lines of study, as "The Department of Mental and Moral Science," "The Department of Mathematics and Astronomy," etc.; but when the professional departments of Law and Medicine were created, all those previously called departments were grouped together as chairs or professorships under the one designation of the Collegiate Department. The Normal Department is included in this category. The question of its status was raised in 1861, in the board of trustees upon the proposition that a distinction should be made between the sense in which it was called a department, and that in which the other chairs were so called. After mature consideration the board decided that no such distinction should be made, and it has ever since, whether called a department, or chair of didactics, been simply upon the same footing with the other professorships in the collegiate department. For several years a separate normal course was

maintained and classes were graduated on completing it, but when the university from the advancement of its requirements for admission, ceased to give instruction in the ordinary common school branches and so shut out those preparing for primary teaching, the board determined to offer preparation only for the higher departments of educational work, to which a large portion of the collegiate alumni are called as principals of high schools, superintendents, etc. They have therefore placed the studies relating to this branch as electives in the senior year of the collegiate courses, so that any graduate who chooses may receive instruction in this direction. They have further provided that any pupil in the university, though not intending to graduate, may enter these classes. Since the adoption of this plan there has been gratifying evidence of its success, and it is believed that in this respect the university is rendering important service in the work of popular education. It is further gratifying to observe that the thoughts of the most enlightened educators of the time are tending toward the adoption of a similar plan for other colleges. The university of Edinburgh has recently established a professorship of didactics. That distinguished educator, secretary Northrop, of Connecticut, in a recent report commenting on this fact, uses this language: "It is a reproach to us that no similar professorship exists in any American college except the state university of Iowa." Professor Phelps, President of the National Educational Association, says in his inaugural at Baltimore: "In all our higher institutions, our colleges and universities, professorships or departments of education should be established."

LIBRARY.

The university library contains 9,379 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets distributed as follows:

Philosophy, 692; social and political science, 406; physical and natural science, mathematics and astronomy, 930; poetry, 345; fiction, 372; fine arts, 59; biography and letters, 575; geography and travel, 311; philology, 425; history, 826; works of reference, 295; archæology and ethnology, 54; education, 250; American and foreign reviews, 1,230; miscellaneous literature, 163; literature and literary criticism, 166; public documents, 1,575; unclassified, 705.

These books have been carefully selected during a series of years, with reference to permanent value, as well as to present and practical needs; and are standard authorities upon the subjects of which they

treat. Students have access to the library two hours each day, for the urpose of reading current periodicals, consulting works of reference, and drawing books for use at their rooms. The annual issues amount to about 10,000 volumes, and in quality as well as quantity, do the highest credit to the good taste and excellent judgment of the students. The influence of the library in the direction of intelligence and culture, is very marked and very gratifying.

The pressing wants of the library are: 1st. More books in all its departments, no one of which is adequately supplied. 2d. Our present badly lighted and poorly ventilated room, should be exchanged for one of three times its size, more secure from fire, properly lighted and ventilated, and provided with suitable accommodations for books and readers. 3d. Means to secure the full time of a librarian, competent to be a real professor of books. 4th. Money to print our manuscript catalogues and concordance of subjects.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

The subject of female education in the university is important. The experience of the institution has uniformly been favorable to the co-education of the sexes; their influence on each other in the acquisition of learning is most beneficial, as well as conducing to the orderly habits of the whole body of the students. It has before been well said to the board of regents, "that the presence of both sexes in the institution is an altogether invaluable feature of our policy in respect of mutual restraint from indecorum, and of mutual incitement to every virtue, while there has not been so much as a rumor of the want of honorable bearing on the part of any young man, nor of the want of true self-respect on the part of any young woman." There has, however, been a diminution in the number of female students in the university; but it may be accounted for from the fact that the accommodations for young women in some respects in the university, and in places for boarding, are not equal to those for young men. Families who accommodate students with boarding, in most instances give preference to young men. There is no lady professor in the institution whose duty it might be to interest herself in students of her own sex outside of university work. If there were means at the disposal of the board a most beneficent provision could be made for the accommodation of the young women of the state, and the experience of the university has demonstrated that they desire it, for despite the disadvantages, there

has been exhibited here a heroism on the part of young women to obtain an education, and an ability to acquire it, that deserves better recognition and better opportunity.

The following statistics may be interesting, as connected with this part of our work.

From the table of total attendance annexed, it will be seen that young ladies have constituted forty-three per cent. of the total attendance in the collegiate department during the past seventeen years. It will also be seen that this percentage would be reduced to thirty-four and one-half per cent., if we regard only the last five years.

If we consider the attendance by classes, we find the proportion of ladies diminishing as we proceed from the lower classes to the higher, but we shall also find that this diminution is less marked during the last five years than in the years preceding them, thus:

Percentage of Ladies in Attendance, by Classes, from 1867 *to* 1872, *and from* 1872 *to* 1877.

	SUB-FRESHMAN AND SPECIAL.	FRESHMAN.	SOPHOMORE.	JUNIOR.	SENIOR.
1867–72...	45 per cent.	28 per cent.	18 per cent.	16 per cent.	15 per cent...
1872–7.....	40 per cent.	28 per cent.	31½ per cent.	24½ per cent.	17 3-5 per cent.

Some of the causes for this diminution in attendance in the higher classes have been referred to in this report.

A careful examination of the records of the collegiate department for the last two years embraced in this report, shows the comparative scholarship of the two sexes to be as follows:

Comparative Scholarship of Ladies and Gentlemen in State University (College Classes only) for 1875–7.

1875–6.

CLASS.	LADIES.		GENTLEMEN.	
	No. of examinations.*	Average.	No. of examinations.	Average.
Freshman	90	92.6	223	91.2
Sophomore	76	92.	172	93.6
Junior	86	91.7	169	94.4
Senior	76	94.2	117	94.7
All classes together	328	92.6	681	93.3
1876–7.				
Freshman	114	90.8	318	93.8
Sophomore	90	91.2	217	94.1
Junior	45	95.6	186	94.6
Senior	44	94.8	121	97.3
All classes together	293	92.2	842	94.6

It will be seen from the above that the grade of scholarship is nearly the same for the two sexes. In tracing to its origin the slight deficiency in the average of the young ladies, it was found that in the mathematical and physical sciences their average for the two years together falls five per cent. below that of the young men, while for ancient and modern language the average of each is the same.

*The examinations here included were marked on a scale from 0 to 100. All below 60, having been counted as failures, are not embraced in this table.

The Annexed Table Shows the total Attendance in the University since the Year 1860:

	COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.*			LAW DEPARTMENT.			MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			Grand total.
	Ladies.	Gentlemen.	Total.	Ladies.	Gentlemen.	Total.	Ladies.	Gentlemen.	Total.	
1860-61	86	86	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
1861-62	136	118	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
1862-63	187	101	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
1863-64	255	177	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432
1864-65	276	164	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440
1865-66	306	362	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668
1866-67	269	371	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640
1867-68	170	275	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
1868-69	144	249	393	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	418
1869-70	163	240	403	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	439
1870-71	139	234	373	.....	45	45	8	29	37	455
1871-72	155	228	383	.....	64	64	9	62	71	518
1872-73	152	242	394	1	84	85	5	65	70	549
1873-74	161	257	418	.....	93	93	6	59	65	576
1874-75	132	291	423	2	104	106	8	86	94	623
1875-76	151	285	436	1	80	81	9	92	101	618
1876-77	112	261	373	2	101	103	3	76	79	555
1860-77	2,991	3,941	6,935	6	632	638	48	469	517	8,090
Alumni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Normal course.	131	54	185 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Collegiate course.	36	148	184 }	4	454	458	11	117	128	955

The number of different individuals who have received instruction at the University since 1860, is 4,416; the grand total of the above table showing, of course, individuals who may have been in the University more than one year.

WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The property of the University for school purposes consists of the three buildings, North Hall, a brick building sixty-one by ninety feet on the ground, two stories in height above the basement; the building is used as a laboratory, and for the purposes of the chair of physical science, the second story for the university chapel. Central Hall, distant one hundred and nine feet from North Hall is of the size sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories in height. In this building are the library rooms of the law department and the general library, the cabinet of natural science, the armory of the military department, the lecture room and other rooms of the law department, and several rooms used as recitation rooms by collegiate professors, also the office of the president, a part of the basement is used as a residence by the janitor. South Hall, situated on a line with the other buildings and one hundred and nine feet distant from Central Hall is of the size of one hundred and eight by forty-five feet, and three stories high. The south half of

*Including students in Engineering Department.

the building of the basement and first story is used by the medical department. In the third story are the halls of the literary societies and the principal part of the rooms used for recitations in the collegiate department are in this building. That the buildings are inconveniently crowded needs not to be suggested, when the number of students in the university and the various purposes for which rooms are used are considered, and to accommodate all the recitations more than one professor, by an economical arrangement of time for recitation, frequently uses the same room. The buildings have been kept in as good repair as the funds at the disposal of the board have permitted; no abuse by students has at any time wasted the property of the institution, and it has ever been a matter of remark and congratulation that the sentiment of the students has been in favor of the preservation and decent and cleanly appearance of the property. That repairs for the preservation of the property are needed is quite apparent, and if waste is prevented, should be attended to at an early day.

The cupola, and the roof of Central Hall are especially needing early attention. It is nearly forty years since it was constructed, and it is now exposed to rapid decay. The university grounds consist of ten acres in a square form, the buildings looking east, and situated about midway of the ten acres from east to west. A permanent walk of stone eight feet in width, of flags uniform in width of walk, and four to six feet in breadth, extends from the Central Hall steps to Clinton street, of the city, and there is a most urgent need for a similar walk to connect this walk to the north and south halls. The amount of money heretofore expended on temporary walks has been a waste in comparison with the cost and durability of the stone walk recently constructed. The university grounds have been neatly kept without any considerable outlay of money, but new fencing is needed on the west side of the grounds, and constant care and a reasonable outlay of money is required for the preservation of the property. This neatness and preservation is not without its good influence on students who become interested in it as a real pleasure. There is no insurance carried on the property of the university. Some years since an appropriation was asked of the legislature for this purpose, but in the discussion of the subject in the general assembly, and the omission at the time to allow an estimate for insurance, the board have not since made an appropriation for the purpose. A large amount of valuable property is exposed to accident by fire, by reason of the crowded condition in which the property is occupied. The astronomical observatory is a substantial brick

building, situated on an eminence at the distance of five blocks from the university campus. The grounds, comprising one-half acre, were acquired partly by purchase and partly by act of the Fifteenth General Assembly, approved March 18th, 1874. Although with the limited resources at command, this department of instruction has not an equipment equal to its importance, the observatory has become a favorite resort for students, and is exercising a wholesome influence in favor of the study of astronomy.

The importance of the university as a place for the education of the youth of our own commonwealth cannot be overstated; even in an economical aspect it is not unimportant, and while as a state and people we are reaching out for an independence in our manufacturing and commercial interests, a little sagacity might suggest the same consideration for our educational interests. Institutions of the eastern states are not unmindful of the harvest to be gathered from the valley of the Mississippi, and while sitting in the lap of plenty they eat of our poverty. In the present year Yale College held an examination at Chicago, the College of New Jersey held an examination at Cincinnati, and for two years Harvard College has held examinations at Cincinnati for admission of students from the West to these several institutions, thus bringing to our doors the goods they have to dispose of, somewhat on the plan with which merchants advertise their wares through the medium of commercial travelers. It is stated of an examination held at Cincinnati as one of the reasons for the same, "to save for the candidates from the West the serious cost of the journey to and from ——," and further, that "the cost of the examinations to the college was $128.00, for which sum not more than three of the candidates could have come to —— and return to their homes." Supposing one hundred is not an overestimate of Iowa students who may be pursuing their education in schools east of the Allegheny mountains, and if from Ohio to Massachusetts the cost of three, for the trip going and returning may be $128.00, it may be well to consider the expense of the many trips from Iowa, and the years spent in obtaining an education, by the many sons and daughters of our own state who may go to eastern institutions—and if the subject is of sufficient importance to be worth the attention of a distinguished educator in New England in behalf of the pecuniary interests of western people, it might be worth the attention of western people to consider the subject for themselves. It is possible, western people may not appreciate this tender consideration of eastern colleges for their financial condition, and may regard it in

its business aspects of keeping up the supposed prescriptive right of supplying from the East the necessities of the West; but we may not afford to be unwise in the matter, and while the individuality of the West is asserting itself in other respects, there is no reason why its education should be borrowed, or an imitation.

The wants of the university to meet its necessities and capabilities for usefulness are varied and urgent. In the matter of buildings, for convenience, for safety and for the absolute necessities of the work done in the university, there is most urgent need for more room. At Harvard College, accommodating only about as many more students as are in the state university of Iowa, twenty-six buildings are occupied and other institutions doing good work have accommodations in like proportions. It may be safely assumed that no institution so restricted for room, does better work, or works with greater economy than is done here. In organizing the homeopathic medical department, the regents have been compelled to secure rooms outside of university property for their accommodation, and in the law department the professors have been compelled to secure accommodations outside, for the several moot-courts of the class. With the growth which the institution is experiencing, additional room must at an early day become a necessity, and consideration of the subject is most respectfully urged. Various chairs in the institution are inadequately provided for the important instruction therein. It may not be inviduous to speak of certain of them—as of natural science—and to consider the great importance of this study as a means of developing observation, judgment and accurate habits of thought. The interest taken in biological problems by the general public, as indicated by discussions on the platform, and everywhere, of questions relating to evolution, the origin of life, &c.; the wide-spread lack of biological knowledge and consequent necessity and demand such information as can be obtained only from actual study in the class-room and physiological laboratory. How all institutions of any repute make provision to meet the growing demand for biological instruction, and such as are putting themselves most fully in accord with modern thought, are taking a leading rank among American colleges. This subject, as affecting the standing of the state university of Iowa, appeals to the interest and pride of every friend of the institution. The instruction in natural science which will meet the necessities of modern education, is more expensive than instruction in some other branches of learning, and it will be by being aided in doing such work that the state university may demonstrate

her value in a growing commonwealth such as the state of Iowa. But the value of this work need not end merely with class instruction. The natural history of a great state is yet to be investigated, its recent, and fossil animal life, is a great store-house of treasure yet to be studied, described and preserved; and may it not be here suggested, that legislation making the university cabinet the *state cabinet* might be advisable, providing by general law for its regular growth. A large amount of useful information might be annually or biennially disseminated, by *reports on the condition of the state cabinet*, published as are other state documents.

The department of civil engineering is very important in its relations to the occupations and conditions of practical life. The general tendency of the times is in the direction of educated labor; to know more about *principles* and *forces*, and how to direct these forces to our use. In the arts of the maker of the pin or nail, the chair-maker, the wood-carver, the decorator, the architect, the engineer, are surely alike involved principles requiring intelligent direction, and both individuals and communities who, through lack of education, work in the rough, or "cut and try," will take secondary positions, while educated labor will consume their substance or sap their foundations. It is the hope of the faculty of this department to lead the minds of students to a knowledge of art and its applications to industry, as well as to an average culture with other graduates of the university. The subject of drawing is made prominent in the instruction, upon the knowledge of which so many of the trades and industries are hinged for success, and the sciences more or less depend for successful illustration.

Hand in hand with the other chairs of the institution, is that of physical science, and in this day of wonderful inquiry into the elements of power which are sleeping in the natural world, and waiting for the research and genius of mankind to wake them into life, for the usefulness and happiness of the race; when we have already seen results in the art of the photographer, in the uses of steam and electricity, and the thousands of developments through the efforts of the patient workers in physical science, the argument is fully made in behalf of opportunity for education in physical science and the liberal use of a laboratory. There is here no disparagement intended of the great value of the work of other chairs in the university, nor is there intended even the institution of a comparison as to the value of the several chairs; the horizon of culture is boundless as the attributes

of the soul, and it is a narrow view to take of education that there is any field exclusively its own. If the pecuniary ability of the university was equal to the occasion, there are yet other branches of education which should be introduced in the institution, besides the enlargement of those now taught, and the friends of education may be indulged in the hope of the future that such policy will be adopted in relation to the university as will gradually result in a university indeed, an institution which at the present time may honor the position of the state of Iowa, as she now stands among the sisterhood of states in relation to her educational system, and which in the future of the Mississippi valley will honor the foresight of those who are the pioneers in whatever shall be the greatness and grandeur of this country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. W. SLAGLE, *President pro tempore.*

INDEX.

PAGE.

Act of Congress donating lands 7
Act of Assembly establishing and locating University 8
Appropriations 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26
Act of March 12th, 1858, unconstitutional 12
Admission to Bar, recommendations of Regents 30
Branches of University located at Fairfield and Dubuque 9
Board of Education 13
Board of Regents, law establishing 22
Constitutional provision as to University 7, 11
College of Physicians and Surgeons 9, 10
Clark, Hon. E., treasurer, resigned 25
Coldren, John N. treasurer, elected 25
Counties represented in University 32
Colleges represented in University 32
Churches, attendance of 32
Courses of study, Collegiate 33
Co-education 35, 36, 37
Degree, first conferred 12, 15
Diplomas, first awarded 12
Donation to University 17
Faculty, first organized 14
Griswold College, memorial of 27, 30
Graduates, first Collegiate 15
High Schools, relation to University 30
Instruction suspended 12
Instructors, number of 31
Insurance 18
LIBRARIES—Academical, pp. 13, 34. Medical, p. 32. Law 32
Law Department, p. 20. Counties represented in 32
LADIES—Resolution to exclude, p. 11. Resolution to exclude adopted, p. 12. Resolution to exclude modified, p. 12. Percentage of attendance, p. 36. Comparative scholarship, table of 37
Military 14, 15, 16, 24
Mechanics' Academy, ownership of 18
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—pp. 21, 23, 26. Homeopathic 24, 26, 30
Number of students 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 31
Number, table of 38
Normal Department 33, 34
Observatory, Astronomical 39, 40
Organization first perfected 14
Property of University 38
Pecuniary inducements considered 40
PRESIDENTS—Dean, Amos, pp. 10, 13. Totten, Silas, pp. 14, 15. Spencer, Oliver M., pp. 15, 19. Leonard, Nathan R., pp. 18, 19. Black, James, pp. 19, 24. Thacher, George, pp. 23, 31. Slagle, C. W. 31
Superintendent of Public Instruction, relation to University 16
SALARIES—pp. 22, 25, 26. Medical Professors, p. 23. Academical Professors 23
Students, present number of 31
States represented in University 32
TUITION FEE—p. 15. Free, pp. 12, 14. Required, p. 31. Of Law Department 22
Wants of University 38, 41

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 111987787